

## Bihar Judiciary - Prelims 2021

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

**Q1. The ancient archaeological site Kaligangan is in which state?**

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujrat
- (d) Maharashtra

**Q2. At present, Mohenjo Daro is in which country?**

- (a) India
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Bangladesh

**Q3. Vikramshila university was established by the kings of which dynasty?**

- (a) Pala
- (b) Parmar
- (c) Chandel
- (d) Chola

**Q4. Which is the oldest among the vedas?**

- (a) Atharvaveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Rigveda

**Q5. Ayodhya is situated on the bank of which river?**

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Saryu
- (d) Gomti

**Q6. Badrinath Dham is in which state?**

- (a) Uttar pradesh
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Himachal pradesh
- (d) Assam

**Q7. To whose court megasthenes sent as ambassador ?**

- (a) Chandragupta maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Samudragupta

**Q8. Ajanta caves are in which state?**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya pradesh
- (d) Punjab

**Q9. Who was the twenty third tirthankara of jainism?**

- (a) Rishabhanatha
- (b) Mahavira swami
- (c) Arishtanemi
- (d) Parshvanatha

**Q10. How many Purusharthas are there?**

- (a) Two
- (b) Four
- (c) Six
- (d) Sixteen

**Q11. Who has written panchatantra?**

- (a) Kalidasa
- (b) Harisena
- (c) Vishnu sharma
- (d) Visshakhadatta

**Q12. Tripitakas are related to which religion?**

- (a) Shaivism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Buddhism

**Q13. Which sultan is famous for market control?**

- (a) Alauddin khilji
- (b) Sikandar lodi
- (c) Balban
- (d) Muhammad bin tuglaq

**Q14. Which dynasty ruled for the maximum period.**

- (a) Maurya dynasty
- (b) Sunga dynasty
- (c) Gupta dynasty
- (d) Kushana dynasty

**Q15. Where is Humayun's Tomb situated?**

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Jaunpur
- (d) Panipat

**Q16. Nizamuddin Auliya was the follower of which sufi sect?**

- (a) Qadiri
- (b) Naqshbandi
- (c) Chishti
- (d) Suhrawardi

**Q17. What was the name of the tenth sikh guru?**

- (a) Guru angad
- (b) Guru ram das
- (c) Guru tegh bahadur
- (d) Guru gobind singh

**Q18. Who established the Madrasa in delhi?**

- (a) Iltumish
- (b) Firuz Shah Tuglaq
- (c) Bahlol Lodi
- (d) Jalauddin Khalji

**Q19. Who has written Padmawat?**

- (a) Amir Khusrau
- (b) Kabir
- (c) Malik Muhammad Jaysi
- (d) Chand Bardai

**Q20. During whose reign was Painting on its zenith?**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Shah jahan

**Q21. What was Shivaji's father's name?**

- (a) Dadoji kondeo
- (b) Shambhaji
- (c) Shahji
- (d) Maloji

**Q22. Which of the following ruled for the maximum period.**

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humaykun
- (c) Jhangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Q23. The real name of bhakti par saint chaitanya was**

- (a) Gaur
- (b) Ballabh
- (c) Vishwambhar
- (d) Gangadas

**Q24. In which movement did Gandhiji give the slogan 'Do or Die'?**

- (a) Champaran satyagraha
- (b) Non- cooperation movement
- (c) Civil disobedience movement
- (d) Quit india movement

**Q25. Who started the newspapers Mahratta and Keshari?**

- (a) Chittaranjan das
- (b) Bal gangadhar tilak
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**Q26. " Vande Matram" is taken from which book?**

- (a) Anandamath
- (b) Gitanjali
- (c) Bharat- Bharati
- (d) Kamayani

**Q27. Satyarth Prakash is associated with**

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Prathan Samaj
- (d) Ramkrishna Mission

**Q28. Which book is written by Dr. Rajendra Prasad?**

- (a) India wins Freedom
- (b) India Divided
- (c) The Discovery of India
- (d) Hind Swaraj

**Q29. In November 1942, Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from which jail?**

- (a) Bettiah Jail
- (b) Motihari Jail
- (c) Hajipur Jail
- (d) Hazaribagh central jail

**Q30. In March 1857, where did Mangal Pandey start the Revolt?**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Barrackpore
- (c) Meerut
- (d) Kanpur

**Q31. Who helped Lord William Bentinck in abolition of Sati System?**

- (a) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (b) Dayananda Saraswati
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

**Q32. Who established Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873?**

- (a) Narayan Guru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jyotirao Phule
- (d) Raaswamy Naicker

**Q33. Who was the Governor- General of India when the Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded?**

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Lord Elgin

**Q34. Which event occurred in 1922?**

- (a) Starting of Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Chauri Chaura Incident
- (c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (d) Arrival of Simon

**Q35. ---is the largest town of uttar pradesh by population.**

- (a) Agra
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Varanasi

**Q36. Which none of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Sultej- Guru Gobind Sagar
- (b) Kaveri- Krishna Raja Sagar
- (c) Chambal- Gandhi Sagar
- (d) Godavari - Nagarjuna Sagar

**Q37. Marwar lies in the -- part of Rajshtan.**

- (a) Western
- (b) Eastern
- (c) Northern
- (d) Southern

**Q38. Panna is famous for -- mining.**

- (a) Gold
- (b) Diamond
- (c) Silver
- (d) Platinum

**Q39. Ranthambore National Park lies near.**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Ranakpur
- (c) Raipur
- (d) Jabalpur

**Q40. Gangasara is**

- (a) A reservoir on the ganga river
- (b) A pilgrim centre
- (c) A sea off the ganga river
- (d) An atomic power station in uttar pradesh

**Q41. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on--- river.**

- (a) Tapi
- (b) Sabarmati
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Mahi

**Q42. Kanyakumari is situated in**

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

**Q43. Pangong Lake lies in**

- (a) The state of Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) The Union Territory of Ladakh
- (d) The state of Himachal Pradesh

**Q44. Lignite is mined at**

- (a) Talcher
- (b) Balharshah
- (c) Singareni
- (d) Neyveli

**Q45. Kodagu is famous for**

- (a) Tea
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Cocoa
- (d) Banana chips

**Q46. --is the steel production centre in Odisha.**

- (a) Bakare
- (b) Bhilai
- (c) Bhadravati
- (d) Rourkela

**Q47. --is the highest peak in India.**

- (a) Mount Everest
- (b) K2
- (c) Kanchenjunga
- (d) Nanga Parbat

**Q48. - is the main rainy Scesom in Tamil Nadu.**

- (a) April-May
- (b) June- September
- (c) October - December
- (d) January- March

**Q49. --has exploited maximum wind energy Potential**

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gurjat

**Q50. What is the name of the fifth exploratory vehicle for the Red Planet 'Mars' Chosen recently by a seventh grade student, Alex Mather?**

- (a) Curiosity
- (b) Sojourner
- (c) Perseverance
- (d) Spirit

**Q51. Among the following was administered oath as the information commissioner by Bijmal Julka, soon after taking his oath as the chief information commissioner in the central information commission.**

- (a) Amita pandove
- (b) Sudhir bhargava
- (c) Amitava bhattacharya
- (d) Divya prakash sinha

**Q52. Vivad se boishwas bill, 2020 was approved by the Lok sabha in march 2020. It is related with**

- (a) Indirect taxes
- (b) direct taxes
- (c) Customs duty
- (d) Excise duty

**Q53. The technology behind crypto currencies is know as**

- (a) Bathwater
- (b) Fintech
- (c) Investopedia
- (d) Blockchain

**Q54. Who was the founder of the Australian Associated Press (AAP) which recently announced its closure after 85 years in business?**

- (a) Keith Murdoch
- (b) John Malone
- (c) Brian Roberts
- (d) Michael Bloomberg

**Q55. The report of the interlocutors appointed by the supreme court to talk to protstor who were opposing CAA at shaheen bagh, delhi to move to a site which does not inconvenience the public, was submitted before which Bench/**

- (a) Justices A.M khanwilkar and K.M joseph
- (b) Justices S.K kaul and K. M. Jseph
- (c) Justices N.V Ramana and A.K Mishra
- (d) Justices Ajay Rastogi and S.K kaul

**Q56. What is the name of the prison in the UK from where Julian Assange was brought t a court of the district judge Vanessa Baraistser in February 2020.**

- (a) Berwyn Prison
- (b) Bedford Prison
- (c) Belmarsh Prison
- (d) Birmingham Prison

**Q57. In February 202, the supreme court said in a judgement that an individual does not have a fundamental right to claim reservation in appointments and promotions. It set aside which court's ruling that had quashed a state government's decision to fill all the posts in public services without providing any reservations to SC/STs?**

- (a) Patna high court
- (b) Karnataka high court
- (c) Himachal pradesh high court
- (d) Uttarakhand high court

**Q58. Which newspaper carries a weekly column, 'word of the week' by Shashi Taharoor?**

- (a) Times of India, New Delhi
- (b) The hindu
- (c) Hindustan times, new delhi
- (d) Indian Express, New Delhi

**Q59. Who was defeated by November Djokovic in the Australian Open Tennis Men's singles Final 2020?**

- (a) Rafael Nadal
- (b) D. Thiem
- (c) R. Federer
- (d) A. Zverev

**Q60. Name the Mayor of Agra who handed over a 12 inch silver key to the US president, Donald Trump when he visited the city recently.**

- (a) Baby Rani Maurya
- (b) Inderjeet Singh Arya
- (c) Anjula Singh Mahaur
- (d) Naveen Jain

**Q61. The recent ruling by the supreme court that all women officers are entitled to the permanent commission in the Indian Army concluded a struggle that started in 2003. Who was the first petitioner?**

- (a) Babita Puniya
- (b) Sandhya Yadav
- (c) Mitali Madhumita
- (d) Aishwarya Bhati

**Q62. Who among the following singers read a couplet of a young poet, Amir Aziz recently?**

- (a) Bob Dylan
- (b) Bruce Springsteen
- (c) Richard Clayderman
- (d) Roger waters

**Q63. Who among the following Republican Senators voted to convict the US President, Donald Trump in his impeachment proceedings in February 2020.**

- (a) Lamar Alexander
- (b) Mitt Romney
- (c) Bill Cassidy
- (d) Jerry Moran

**Q64. The US astronaut, Christina Koch, broke her record as the single longest stay in space by a woman?**

- (a) Jessica Meir
- (b) Sunita Williams
- (c) Peggy Whitson
- (d) Anne McClain

**Q65. Where was the 'Azadi ke Diwane' Museum inaugurated in March 2019.**

- (a) Amer Fort, Jaipur
- (b) Red Fort, Delhi
- (c) Red Fort, Agra
- (d) Kangra Fort, Kangra

**Q66. What is the title of Viswanathan Anand's autobiography?**

- (a) Mind Turister
- (b) Mind Games
- (c) Mind Moves
- (d) Mind Master

**Q67. Who was elected as the eighth prime minister of Malaysia in March 2020.**

- (a) Muhyiddin yasin
- (b) Mahathir Mhamad
- (c) Najib Razak
- (d) Abdullah ahmd badawi

**Q68. Where is the chapchar kut festival celebrated?**

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Manipur

**Q69. Who was the chief guest on the republic day of india in 2020.**

- (a) President of Sri Lanka- Gotabay Rajapaksa
- (b) President of Brazil- Bolsonaro
- (c) President of Portugal- Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa
- (d) President of Myanmar- Win Myint

**Q70. Which of the following radiations is used in mobile communications?**

- (a) Infrared
- (b) Ultraviolet
- (c) Microwave
- (d) X-ray

**Q71. Which statement about LEDs (Light\_Emitting Diodes) is not correct?**

- (a) LED light sources consume less electricity
- (b) LEDs have longer lifetime than lightbulbs
- (c) LEDs are available in colours such as red, green, yellow, blue, and white
- (d) LEDs use mercury which is harmful to human

**Q72. The motion of the needle of a sewing machine is**

- (a) Periodic
- (b) Rectilinear
- (c) Circular
- (d) Irregular

**Q73. The unit of potential difference is**

- (a) Coulomb
- (b) Watt
- (c) Volt
- (d) Ohm

**Q74. The human eye forms the image of an object at its**

- (a) Cornea
- (b) Iris
- (c) Pupil
- (d) Retina

**Q75. The colour of light that bends the most while passing through a prism is**

- (a) Yellow
- (b) Blue
- (c) Red
- (d) Violet

**Q76. Forces of action and reaction are**

- (a) Always equal only
- (b) Always opposite only
- (c) Always equal and opposite
- (d) Always equal and in the same direction

**Q77. The process of change of state from gaseous to liquid or solid state is called**

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Condensation
- (c) Dew formation
- (d) Liquidization

**Q78. Cryogenic engines are used in**

- (a) Atomic reactors
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Railways
- (d) Rockets

**Q79. A device that is used to save an electric circuit is called**

- (a) Fuse
- (b) Switch
- (c) Filament
- (d) Terminals

**Q80. An ionic compound has a unit cell consisting of A ions at the corners of a cube and B ions at the centres of the faces of the cube. The empirical formula of the compound would be**

- (a) A<sub>3</sub>B
- (b) AB<sub>3</sub>
- (c) A<sub>2</sub>B
- (d) AB

**Q81. Which of the following compounds is metallic and ferromagnetic?**

- (a) TiO<sub>2</sub>
- (b) CrO<sub>2</sub>
- (c) VO<sub>2</sub>
- (d) MnO<sub>2</sub>

**Q82. In a factory, 40 kg of calcium is produced in 2 hours. If the capacity of flow of current is 50% then how much aluminium can be obtained by passing the same current for 2 hours.**

- (a) 22 kg
- (b) 18 kg
- (c) 9 kg
- (d) 27 kg

**Q83. If the E value of a given cell is 1:1 v at 298 K temperature, then what is the value of equilibrium constant?**

- (a) 10<sup>-37</sup>
- (b) 10<sup>37</sup>
- (c) 10<sup>-73</sup>
- (d) 10<sup>73</sup>

**Q84. The standard electrode potentials of three metals z, y and z are- 1.2 v, +0.5 v and -3.0 v. The order of reducing agents of the three metals is**

- (a)  $y > z > x$
- (b)  $y > x > z$
- (c)  $z > x > y$
- (d)  $x > y > z$

**Q85. When the initial concentration of the reactant is doubled, the half-life period of a zero-order reaction**

- (a) Remains unchanged
- (b) Is halved
- (c) Is tripled
- (d) Is doubled

**Q86. Which of the following is the best substance for coagulation of gold sol?**

- (a)  $\text{KNO}_3$
- (b)  $\text{K}_4(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)$
- (c)  $\text{MgCl}_2$
- (d)  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$

**Q87. Which of the following nuclei has zero spin?**

- (a)  $^2\text{H}$
- (b)  $^{14}\text{N}$
- (c)  $^4\text{He}$
- (d)  $^{10}\text{B}$

**Q88. The ore which is found in abundance in India is**

- (a) Monazite
- (b) Fluorspar
- (c) Bauxite
- (d) Magnetite

**Q89. For the process, dry ice- $\text{CO}_2$**

- (a) H is positive and S is negative
- (b) H is negative and S is positive
- (c) Both H and S are negative
- (d) Both H and S are positive

**Q90. Organelles can be accepted from cells magnified through?**

- (a) X-ray deflection
- (b) Chromatography
- (c) Auto-radiography
- (d) Different centrifugation

**Q91. When does pairing/axynapals (bivalent formulation) occur in meiosis?**

- (a) During aygoetene
- (b) During diplotene
- (c) During pachytene
- (d) During leptotene

**Q92. Mutualism and protocol operation are**

- (a) Negative interactions
- (b) Positive interactions
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Q93. How does trypsin differ from pepsin?**

- (a) Trypsin digests protein in alkaline medium while pepsin does so in acidic medium
- (b) Trypsin digests protein in acidic while pepsin does so in alkaline medium
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Q94. Which of the following hormones are neurotransmitters?**

- (a) Cholecystokinin and acetylcholine
- (b) Acetylcholine and secretin
- (c) Adrenaline and acetylcholine
- (d) Cholecystokinin and aren-aline

**Q95. The advancement in genetic engineering has been possible due to the discovery of**

- (a) Exonuclease
- (b) Transposon
- (c) Oncogene
- (d) Restriction endonuclease

**Q96. A queen honey bee lays eggs of**

- (a) One type from which all castes develop
- (b) Two types, one forming queen and workers and the other forming drones
- (c) Three types forming queen, drones and workers
- (d) Unfertilized eggs die while fertilised ones form all castes

**Q97. Ribosomes of bacteria, mitochondria and chloroplasts are of**

- (a) 50S type
- (b) 30S type
- (c) 80S type
- (d) 70S type

**Q98. Ray fungi are**

- (a) Actinomycetes
- (b) Ascomycetes
- (c) Basidiomycetes
- (d) Phycomycetes
- (e) Phycomycetes

**Q99. Which of the following is produced during water stress that brings about stomatal closure?**

- (a) Coumarin
- (b) Ferulic acid
- (c) Abscisic acid
- (d) Ethylene

**Q100. Contract without consideration will be**

- (a) voidable
- (b) Void
- (c) illegal
- (d) None of the above

**Q101. A contract is not frustrated by**

- (a) commercial impossibility
- (b) imposition of government restrictions
- (c) destruction of subject matter of contract
- (d) All of the above

**Q102. An agreement, which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other thereto**

- (a) is a void contract
- (b) is an illegal contract
- (c) is a voidable contract
- (d) is an unenforceable agreement

**Q103. Which one of the following is a case on promissory estoppel?**

- (a) Kedarnath vs. Gorie Mohammad
- (b) Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

**Q104. Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) when it comes to the knowledge of the acceptor
- (b) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (c) when it comes to the knowledge of acceptor and proposer both
- (d) when it comes to the knowledge of the third party

**Q105. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Coercion-Chikkam Ammi- raju vs. Chikkam Seshamma
- (b) Liquidated Damages- Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. vs. New Garage & Motor Co. Ltd.
- (c) Impossibility of Perform-ance-Alopi Parshad & Sons Ltd. vs. Union ofIndia
- (d) Public Policy-Hadley vs. Baxendale

**Q106. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 has amended**

- (a) Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act
- (b) Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act
- (c) Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act
- (d) Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act

**Q107. The change of the nature of the obligation in a contract is known as**

- (a) rescission
- (b) novation
- (c) renovation
- (d) alteration

**Q108. Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act**

- (a) the minor is personally liable
- (b) only minor's property is liable .
- (c) minor personally and his property both are liable
- (d) None of the above

**Q109. 'Continuing Guarantee' has been defined under**

- (a) Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act
- (b) Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act
- (c) Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act
- (d) Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act

**Q110. An agreement of wager is**

- (a) voidable
- (b) unlawful
- (c) void
- (d) void and unlawful

**Q111. The propounder of 'Pigeonhole Theory of Tort' is**

- (a) Winfield
- (b) Salmond
- (c) Austin
- (d) Clark

**Q112. 'Res ipsa loquitur' is related to**

- (a) 'rule of evidence
- (b) weapon of offence
- (c) defence of some factor which was beyond control of the person who caused injury
- (d) a dangerous weapon

**Q113. The rule of 'Strict Liability' was propounded by**

- (a) Justice Blackburn
- (b) Lord Devlin
- (c) Lord Atkin
- (d) Justice Hold

**Q114. 'Qui facit per alium fruit per se' means**

- (a) liability under the law of negligence
- (b) liability for unauthorised act
- (c) vicarious liability
- (d) strict liability

**Q115. Who divided wrongs as private wrongs and public wrongs?**

- (a) Fraser
- (b) Sir F. Pollock
- (c) Justice Blackburn
- (d) Blackstone

**Q116. Which one of the following is not a valid defence in tort?**

- (a) Volenti non fit injuria
- (b) Vis major
- (c) Scienti non fit injuria
- (d) Consent

**Q117. The maxim 'damnum sine injuria' means**

- (a) damage without infringement of legal right
- (b) damage with infringement of legal right
- (c) infringement of legal right without damage
- (d) All of the above

**Q118. The duty under the law of tort is**

- (a) towards general individuals only
- (b) towards the world at large
- (c) towards a specific individual only
- (d) None of the above

**Q119. The principle of 'ubi jus ibi remedium' was recognized in**

- (a) Ashby vs. White
- (b) Rylands vs. Fletcher
- (c) Pasley vs. Freeman
- (d) Lumley vs. Gt/e

**Q120. The liability of independent tortfeasors is**

- (a) joint only
- (b) several only
- (c) both joint and several
- (d) neither joint nor several

**Q121. The rule of 'Absolute Liability' implies**

- (a) strict liability only
- (b) State liability only
- (c) stricter than strict liability
- (d) None of the above

**Q122. To succeed in an action for the tort of negligence, what is required to be proved?**

- (a) Damages sustained
- (b) Breach of duty owed to someone
- (c) Breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
- (d) None of the above

**Q123. No action lies for defamation defamatory matter is written**

- (a) in a telegram
- (b) on a notice board
- (c) in a postcard
- (d) in a letter but not posted and kept in own custody

**Q124. Which of the following is a defence to the tort of nuisance?**

- (a) Prescription
- (b) Statutory authority
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above .

**Q125. The rule 'de minimis non curat lex' means that**

- (a) trivial discrepancies must not be overlooked
- (b) trivial discrepancies must be overlooked
- (c) significant discrepancies must be overlooked
- (d) significant discrepancies must not be overlooked

**Q126. What does the term 'future goods' mean under Section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?**

- (a) Unascertained goods
- (b) Ascertained goods
- (c) Specific goods under delivery
- (d) Goods which are not in existence

**Q127. Answer as to which point of the following is not correct in making distinction between sale and agreement to sell.**

- (a) A sale affects a transfer of the general property in the goods to the buyer but the agreement to sell gives to either party a remedy for any default in fulfilling this part of agreement.
- (b) A sale creates a jus in personam, whereas an agreement to sell creates a jus in rem.
- (c) In sale, if the buyer fails to pay for the goods, the seller may sue for the price but in agreement to sell, the seller can sue only for damages if the buyer fails to accept and pay for the goods.
- (d) In sale, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls on the buyer. However in agreement to sell, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls upon the seller.

**Q128. The term 'caveat emptor' means that**

- (a) the goods should be free from defect
- (b) the ownership of the goods passes after sale
- (c) let the buyer be aware
- (d) the seller should disclose everything to the buyer

**Q129. In the following statements, which one is incorrect when the sale is made by an auctioneer of goods and the issue is to pass a good title to the buyer?**

- (a) He is in possession of goods with the consent of the owner.
- (b) The sale is made by him when acting in the ordinary course as an owner of the goods.
- (c) The buyer acts in good faith.
- (d) The buyer has no notice at the time of the contract that the seller has no authority to sell.

**Q130. A seller delivers to the buyer a larger quantity of goods than what was ordered. Which of the following is incorrect?**

- (a) The buyer has the right to reject the whole goods.
- (b) The buyer has the right to accept the whole goods.
- (c) The buyer has the right to accept only the goods ordered and reject the rest.
- (d) The buyer can retain the whole goods but make payment only for the goods ordered.

**Q131. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a promissory note?**

- (a) A promissory note is an instrument in writing.
- (b) It contains a conditional undertaking signed by the maker.
- (c) It is for the payment of a certain sum of money only.
- (d) The payment is to a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

**Q132. Though a cheque resembles a bill of exchange in many respects but it is also a different instrument in other respects. Point out which one of the following statements regarding difference between cheque and bill of exchange is incorrect**

- (a) A cheque does not require acceptance but a bill of exchange requires it.
- (b) -A cheque is not intended for circulation but a bill of exchange is intended.
- (c) A cheque is not entitled to some days of grace but it is in case of a bill of exchange.
- (d) A cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance but this is not so in the case of a bill of exchange.

**Q133. Which one of the following conditions is not compatible with essential elements of holder in due course?**

- (a) The holder must have taken the instrument for value.
- (b) He must have obtained the instrument on the date of its maturity positively.
- (c) The instrument must be complete and regular on its face.
- (d) He must have taken the instrument in good faith and without notice of any defect in the instrument.

**Q134. Point out which one of the following statements is not correct regarding 'assignment' and 'negotiation' of instruments.**

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

**Q135. Point out in which of the following circumstances, a banker is not justified in refusing' the payment of a cheque.**

- (a) The date of the check falls after the date of presentation.
- (b) The balance in the customer's account is not sufficient to meet the cheque's amount.
- (c) The customer has counter- mandated the payment.
- (d) The customer has become insolvent yet the bank has not received notice of it.

**Q136. The doctrine of indoor management has occupied a vital place in a company's functioning but a number of decisions have made it subject to several exceptions. Point out which of the following is not an exception to the doctrine.**

- (a) The party affected by the irregularity had actual notice of it
- (b) The circumstances surrounding the contract are such suspicious which require inquiry
- (c) Where authority has claimed of delegated power beyond the Articles of Association
- (d) Where there is forgery in the dealing

**Q137. Which of the following is a correct statement giving true relationship between Articles of**

- (a) Articles of Association, being the byelaws for the general administration of the company, are superior to Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, they prevail.
- (b) The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, the Articles must give way to the Memorandum.
- (c) There can be no comparison between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association. Both are on equal footing.
- (d) All of the above statements are irrelevant as they are detrimental to the growth of the company and no such inconsistency happens between them.

**Q138. When a company gets involved in an ultra vires transaction, there are several remedies available against it. Point out which one of the following is not a correct statement.**

- (a) Any director can get an injunction to restrain the company from proceeding with it.
- (b) The directors will be personally liable to redress the company.
- (c) The director in default will be personally liable to the third party for his loss.
- (d) An ultra vires contract cannot become an intra vires contract by reason of estoppel or ratification.

**Q139. The Companies Act, 2013 has provided limits on minimum or maximum number of directors. Which one of the following statements is not correct?**

- (a) A one-person company can have single director. A private company must have a minimum of two directors.
- (b) The public company must have a minimum of three directors.
- (c) The cap on the maximum number of directors is placed at fifteen in private as well as in public companies.
- (d) The number of directors can be increased beyond this limit by a special resolution of the company with prior approval of the government.

**Q140. In case of oppression and mismanagement in a company, an application may be made to the National Company Law Tribunal under the Companies Act, 2013. Point out which one of the statements below is not correct in case of a company having share capital.**

- (a) 100 members or 1/10 of total number of its members whichever is less may make application
- (b) Any single member holding not less than 1/15 of the issued share capital of the company may make an application.
- (c) any single member holding not less than 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.
- (d) Any group of members holding at least 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.

**Q141. Find out the correct answer from the following statements for partnership.**

- (a) In overall analysis, it appears that every agency is based on mutual partnership.
- (b) On comparing the functions, every partner happens to be sleeping partner.
- (c) There must agreement entered into by all the persons partnership.
- (d) The agreement must necessarily provide for sharing of profit as well as loss of the business.

**Q142. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a dormant partner?**

- (a) A dormant partner is not interested in the business of the firm.
- (b) A dormant partner is not liable for the firm's liability to outsiders.
- (c) a dormant partner is entitled to share the profits of the firm
- (d) a dormant partner is neither active nor known to outsider

**Q143. Out of the following statements, point out which one is not correct regarding implied authority of the partner to act as agent of the firm.**

- (a) He has the right to sell the goods or chattels of the firm.
- (b) He has the right to receive payment of debts due to the firm.
- (c) He has rights to make an equitable mortgage by depositing the title deeds belonging to the firm.
- (d) He has the right to acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm.

**Q144. Which one of the following statements is correct for minors who have been admitted to the benefits of the partnership?**

- (a) A creditor of the firm sues against the minor's share in the firm for his credit.
- (b) Such minor sues the partners for access to accounts of the firm.
- (c) Such minor sues the partners for share of the profits of the firm.
- (d) On finding some foulness in the business, he files a case of dissolution of the firm.

**Q145. A partner wants to dissolve the partnership firm before the agreed time. Select which one of the following is not a perfect ground for dissolution of the firm for such a partner.**

- (a) That one of the partners has become permanently incapable of performing his duties as a partner
- (b) That other partner has transferred the whole of his interest in the firm to a third party
- (c) That the business of the firm cannot be carried on except loss
- (d) that the partner suing is in adulterous relationship with the wife of another partner which is apprehensive to affect the business of the firm

**Q146. The mode of proof of a custom is contained in**

- (a) Section 32(4) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 32(7) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) Section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (d) All of the above

**Q147. The case of Pakala Narayana Swami vs. Emperor pertains to**

- (a) estoppel
- (b) dying declaration
- (c) hostile witness
- (d) accomplice evidence

**Q148. The doctrine of estoppel is a**

- (a) substantive law
- (b) rule of equity
- (c) rule of evidence
- (d) law of pleadings

**Q149. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman has been provided in**

- (a) Section 111A of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act
- (d) Section 113 of the Indian Evidence Act

**Q150. zahira sheikh was the prime witness in**

- (a) Best Bakery case (2004)
- (b) Best Bakery Retrial case (2006)
- (c) Sukh Ram Disproportionate Assets case (2005)
- (d) Gujjar Killings case (2003)

**Q151. Sweeping change introduced by the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002 is with the object to**

- (a) give more power to Civil Courts
- (b) reduce the power of Civil Courts
- (d) make provisions stringent

**Q152. The 'Rule of Damdupat' is**

- (a) a rule relating to costs
- (b) a rule relating to interest
- (c) a rule of res Judicata
- (d) a rule of evidence

**Q153. A commission to make local investigation can be issued under**

- (a) Order XXVI, Rule 1, CPC
- (b) Order XXVI, Rule 6. CPC
- (c) Order XXVI, Rule 9, CPC
- (d) Order XXVI, Rule 10, CPC

**Q154. The grounds for review have been provided under**

- (a) Order XLVII, Rule 1, CPC
- (b) Order XL11, Rule 1, CPC
- (c) Order XLIII, Rule 1, CPC
- (d) Order XLIV, Rule 1, CPC

**Q155. A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of**

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 180 days

**Q156. The classification of compoundable and non-compoundable offences has been provided under**

- (a) 1st Schedule of CrPC
- (b) 2nd Schedule of CrPC
- (c) Section 320 of CrPC
- (d) Section 321 of CrPC

**Q157. A confession under Section 164 of CrPC can be recorded by the**

- (a) Metropolitan/ Judicial Magistrate
- (b) Executive Magistrate
- (c) Police Officer on whom the power of a Magistrate has been conferred
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

**Q158. Under Section 167 of CrPC for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation can be authorised for a total period of**

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 45 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 75 days

**Q159. Where the husband has obtained a decree of divorce against the wife on the ground of**

- (a) it is no bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (b) it is a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (c) it may be a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (d) Either (A) or (C)

**Q160. The Section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is**

- (a) Section 164A
- (b) Section 166A
- (c) Section 166B
- (d) Section 53A

**Q161. The arbitrator in case of international commercial arbitration is appointed by the**

- (a) parties themselves
- (b) Attorney General of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Both (A) and (C)

**Q162. An application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award within**

- (a) three months
- (b) thirty days
- (c) ninety days
- (d) forty days

**Q163. The provision for the appointment of the conciliator is laid down under**

- (a) Section 64
- (b) Section 67
- (c) Section 62
- (d) Section 61

**Q164. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 came into force on**

- (a) 1st July, 1887
- (b) 27th January, 1887 (C) 5th September, 1887
- (d) 8th January, 1887

**Q165. Who is authorised to abolish courts of small causes?**

- (a) The High Court
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The District Court
- (d) The District Court after consultation with the High Court and the State Government

**Q166. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution? (A)Jawaharlal Nehru**

- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) B. N. Rao
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Q167. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?**

- (a) 8th December
- (b) 9th December
- (c) 10th December
- (d) 12th December

**Q168. The task of making the Constitution was over on**

- (a) -26th November, 1949
- (b) 26th January, 1950
- (c) 15th August, 1947
- (d) 25th November, 1949

**Q169. The concept of fundamental rights was borrowed from the**

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) US Constitution
- (c) Australian Constitution
- (d) Canadian Constitution

**Q170. What is the aim of DPSP in the Constitution?**

- (a) To establish a Welfare State
- (b) To promote communalism
- (c) To establish Economic State
- (d) To maintain law and order

**Q171. Which committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institution?**

- (a) Mudholkar Committee
- (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (c) Malimath Committee
- (d) Khullar Committee

**Q172. Which constitutional amendment is known as 'Mini Constitution'?**

- (a) 31st Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 91st Amendment

**Q173. Who has served/serving as India's 12th President?**

- (a) Ram Nath Kovind
- (b) A. P. J. Abdul Raiam
- (c) Pratibha Patil
- (d) Pranab Mukherjee

**Q174. Who appoints the Advocate General of the State?**

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Governor
- (d) The Chief Minister

**Q175. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is**

- (a) constitutional
- (b) non- constitutional
- (c) judicial
- (d) None of the above

**Q176. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the finance, property, contract and suits?**

- (a) Part-XII
- (b) Part-XIII
- (c) Part-XVII
- (d) Part-XIX

**Q177. Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Audit of Accounts of Cooperative**

- (a) Article 243 ZA
- (b) Article 243 ZE
- (c) Article 243 ZK
- (d) Article 243 ZM

**Q178. Article 279 of the Indian Constitution defines**

- (a) taxes on profession
- (b) calculation of net proceeds
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) grants from the Union to certain States

**Q179. In which of the following cases, Justice Hidayatullah held that the Preamble is very soul of the Constitution-eternal and unalterable?**

- (a) 8. R. Bommai case
- (b) Golaknath case
- (c) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (d) Minerva Mills case

**Q180. Who among the following has said that "the Preamble is an epitome of basic features of the Constitution"?**

- (a) Justice Gajendragadkar
- (b) Justice Subbarao
- (c) Justice Mudholkar
- (d) Justice Sikri

**Q181. The concept of 'equal protection of laws' enshrined under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution finds its root from the**

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) American Constitution
- (c) German Constitution
- (d) Australian Constitution

**Q182. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the equality clause cannot be applied to legitimise an illegal action?**

- (a) UP State Sugar Corpn. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh
- (b) Vishal Properties Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of UP
- (c) Ekta Shakti Foundation vs. Govt, of NCT of Delhi
- (d) Bhagwan Dass vs. Punjab State Electricity Board

**Q183. Promotion of International Peace and Security comes under the purview of which Article of the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Article 46
- (b) Article 49
- (c) Article 51
- (d) Article 53

**Q184. As per Article 77 of the Indian Constitution, all executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the**

- (a) Government of India
- (b) Union of India
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

**Q185. The Supreme Court of India declared which constitutional amendment as unconstitutional?**

- (a) 97th Amendment
- (b) 98th Amendment
- (c) 99th Amendment
- (d) 91st Amendment

**Q186. What is the minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution?**

- (a) 3 judges bench
- (b) 5 judge\* bench
- (c) 7 judges bench
- (d) 9 judge bench

**Q187. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall submit his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the**

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Parliament
- (c) President
- (d) Finance Minister

**Q188. Which one among the following has exclusive power to expand All India Services?**

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Lok Sabha only
- (c) The Rajya Sabha only
- (d) The President

**Q189. According to the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is the language of the Union?**

- (a) Hindi in Devanagari script
- (b) Hindi in Devanagari script
- (c) Hindi and English both
- (d) Only Hindi not English

**Q190. Which Article of the Indian Constitution saves the judgement of the Privy Council?**

- (a) Article 295
- (b) Article 301
- (c) Article 393
- (d) Article 395

**Q191. Who was the Chairman of the first Commission on review of the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Justice Venkataswami
- (b) Justice Hidayatullah
- (c) Justice A M Ahmadi
- (d) Justice K G Balakrishnan

**Q192. Which one of the following writs is also known as judicial remedy?**

- (a) Habeas corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Quo warranto
- (d) Certiorari

**Q193. Every proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be**

- (a) laid before each House of the Parliament
- (b) laid before the Lok Sabha
- (c) decided by the Prime Minister and conveyed to the President
- (d) None of the above

**Q194. The Finance Commission consists of**

- (a) five members
- (b) four whole-time members
- (c) a Chairman and four members
- (d) a Chairman and three other members

**Q195. The composition of the UPSC**

- (a) has been laid down in the Constitution
- (b) is determined by the Parliament
- (c) is determined by the President
- (d) is determined by the Home Minister

**Q196. Article 340 of the Indian Constitution deals with the**

- (a) Backward Classes Commission
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) UPSC
- (d) Finance Commission

**Q197. According to which Article of the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall not include the Tribunal Judge?**

- (a) Article 235
- (b) Article 235(a)
- (c) Article 236(a)
- (d) Article 236(b)

**Q198. Mainly on whose advice, the President's Rule is imposed in a State?**

- (a) The Chief Minister
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Union Cabinet
- (d) On his own motion

**Q199. In which Article, the doctrine of Due Process of Law' is**

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 14
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 256

**Q200. The doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' was systematically formulated by**

- (a) Plato
- (b) Montesquieu
- (c) Dicey
- (d) Aristotle

**Q201. The 'Rule of Law' means 1. supremacy of the judiciary 2. supremacy of the law 3. equality before the law 4. supremacy of the Parliament Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 2 and 3

**Q202. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

- (a) a b c d 2 1 4 3
- (b) a b c d 1 2 4 3
- (c) a b c d 4 3 2 1
- (d) a b c d 3 4 1 2 Answer: (B) a b c d 1 2 4 3
- (e) d. Separation of Powers

**Q203. Which one of the following statements is true?**

- (a) Delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect.
- (b) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if authorised by Act or Statute.
- (c) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if not authorised by Act or Statute but have reasonable and rational justification.
- (d) None of the above

**Q204. The application of doctrine of vicarious liability in crimes seems to have been actuated by a necessity rather than desirability. The justification is based on which of the following? (A) Public policy**

- (b) Failure to supervise
- (c) Treated as unauthorised
- (d) Strict liability

**Q205. "Administrative Law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action." This definition of Administrative Law is given by**

- (a) Ivor Jennings
- (b) Garner
- (c) K.C. Davis
- (d) Wade

**Q206. The author of Dayabhaga was**

- (a) Vijnaneshwara
- (b) Jimutavahana
- (c) Vashishtha
- (d) Narada

**Q207. Under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a Hindu marriage may be declared as void?**

- (a) Section 9
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 11
- (d) Section 12

**Q208. Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not confer status of legitimacy to children born**

- (a) out of a valid marriage
- (b) out of a voidable marriage
- (c) out of a void marriage
- (d) without marriage

**Q209. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child to be adopted should not have, in the absence of a valid custom, completed the age of**

- (a) 8 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 12 years
- (d) 15 years

**Q210. After the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, the Mitakshara Hindu coparcener does not include whom as its member?**

- (a) Son
- (b) Married daughter
- (c) Adopted son
- (d) Daughter-in-law

**Q211. A Hindu male is survived by an adopted son, an 'after-born natural son and his married**

- (a) all the three equally
- (b) only to the two sons
- (c) only to the natural son and to the daughter
- (d) only to the natural son

**Q212. A Hindu female is survived by a stepson, a married daughter and an illegitimate son. Her property shall devolve upon**

- (a) All the three equally
- (b) only to the married daughter
- (c) her daughter and the stepson
- (d) her daughter and her illegitimate son

**Q213. On partition of a Hindu coparcenary property, the person not entitled for a share is**

- (a) an adopted son
- (b) a married daughter
- (c) an illegitimate son
- (d) widow of a coparcener

**Q214. Stridhan does not include**

- (a) the chastity of a female
- (b) presents given to her
- (c) property purchased by her
- (d) property inherited by her

**Q215. The legal position of a Hindu Idol is of a**

- (a) Hindu major male
- (b) Hindu major female
- (c) Mahanta
- (d) Hindu minor

**Q216. Among the sources of Muslim Law, the foremost is**

- (a) Sunna
- (b) Ijma
- (c) Qiyas
- (d) Koran

**Q217. The Sunni Law does not recognize**

- (a) Sahi (valid) marriage
- (b) Muta (temporary) marriage
- (c) Fasid (irregular) marriage
- (d) Batil (void) marriage

**Q218. A Muslim marriage without dower is**

- (a) valid
- (b) void
- (c) irregular
- (d) voidable

**Q219. A gift in favour of an unborn child is**

- (a) valid
- (b) irregular
- (c) voidable
- (d) void

**Q220. A bequest may be made to a child in the womb provided it is born, from the date of the will, within**

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 8 months
- (c) 9 months
- (d) 10 months

**Q221. A Wakf Cannot be created for**

- (a) celebrating the birth of Ali Murtaza
- (b) construction of a church
- (c) maintenance of a Khanqah
- (d) construction of a bridge

**Q222. The difference of ages between the acknowledger and the acknowledged child must be at least**

- (a) 8 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 11 years
- (d) 12 ½ years

**Q223. The custody of a minor wife shall be with her**

- (a) husband
- (b) father
- (c) mother
- (d) father-in-law

**Q224. An illegitimate Shia Mohammedan dies intestate. His property will be inherited by**

- (a) his mother
- (b) his father
- (c) his brother
- (d) None of them

**Q225. A Shia Muslim, already having four wives, has contracted a fifth marriage. This fifth marriage is**

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) irregular

**Q226. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

- (a) List-I List-II
- (b) a. Feeding the Grant by Estoppel 1. Section 92
- (c) a b c d 3 4 2 1
- (d) a b c d 4 2 1 3
- (e) d. Rule against 4. Section 43

**Q227. The provision regarding the doctrine of 'Substituted Security' is contained under which of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act?**

- (a) Section 74
- (b) Section 75
- (c) Section 73
- (d) Section 72

**Q228. Consider the following statements regarding the distinction between 'lease and 'licence': 1. A lease can be assigned but a licence cannot be assigned. 2. Both lessee and licence- holders can sue a trespasser in his own name. 3. A lease is a transfer of an interest in land, whereas a licence does not create any interest in land.**

- (a) 2, 3 and 4
- (b) Only 4
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 3 and 4

**Q229. Writing and registration are not required in which one of the following mortgages?**

- (a) Usufructuary mortgage
- (b) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- (c) Simple mortgage
- (d) English mortgage

**Q230. Which of the following does not constitute an exception to the-rule against perpetuity?**

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

**Q231. The literary meaning of 'lis pendens' is**

- (a) a previous decision bars the subsequent filing of the suit
- (b) a suit under consideration of any court of law
- (c) an exception to doctrine of res Judicata
- (d) None of the above

**Q232. Which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act provides for the competency to transfer any immovable- property?~**

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 6
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 7

**Q233. Under which Section of the Transfer of Property Act, is there a restriction for accumulation of property beyond a certain period?**

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 20
- (d) Section 25

**Q234. The principle of 'Marshalling and Contribution' is a principle under the law of the Transfer of Property Act which relates to the matter of**

- (a) deposit
- (b) lease
- (c) security
- (d) gift

**Q235. Where a gift is made of a property, which is not in existence, which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act declares it void?**

- (a) Section 124
- (b) Section 125
- (c) Section 126
- (d) Section 127

**Q236. The primary source of equity is**

- (a) written law
- (b) conscience
- (c) custom
- (d) judicial decisions

**Q237. The statutory recognition of the principles of equity is not found in the**

- (a) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (b) Specific Relief Act, 1877
- (c) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (d) Indian Succession Act, 1925

**Q238. "Equity has three-fold jurisdiction-exclusive, con- current and auxiliary." This is said by**

- (a) Maitland
- (b) Story
- (c) Austin
- (d) Roscoe Pound

**Q239. English rules of equity**

- (a) have been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (b) have not at all been incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (c) have been wholly incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (d) have been partially incorporated by the Indian legislature

**Q240. A trust is extinguished in which of the following conditions?**

- (a) When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked
- (b) When its purpose is completely fulfilled
- (c) When its purpose becomes unlawful
- (d) All of the above

**Q241. 'Breach of Trust 'has been defined under which Section of the Indian Trust Act, 1882?**

- (a) Section 2
- (b) Section 3
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 10

**Q242. Who among the following cannot create a trust/**

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

**Q243. Recovery of specific immovable property may be made under Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act according to the**

- (a) law of Code of Civil Procedure
- (b) Law of Contract Act
- (c) Law of Transfer of Property Act
- (d) Law of Sale of Goods Act

**Q244. The general principle on which the perpetual injunctions could be granted is contained in**

- (a) Section 39
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 38
- (d) Section 40

**Q245. The relief by the way of mandatory injunction is**

- (a) discretionary
- (b) probationary
- (c) mandatory
- (d) none of the above

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: B**

Kalibangan, a major Indus Valley/Harappan site, lies on the bank of the Ghaggar in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

**Q2. Answer: C**

Mohenjo-daro is in Larkana district, Sindh province, present-day Pakistan.

**Q3. Answer: A**

Vikramshila University (in Bihar) was founded by King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty in the late 8th/early 9th century.

**Q4. Answer: D**

The Rigveda is the oldest of the four Vedas.

**Q5. Answer: C**

Ayodhya is situated on the bank of the Saryu (Ghaghara) river.

**Q6. Answer: B**

Badrinath Dham is in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand.

**Q7. Answer: A**

Megasthenes was the Greek (Seleucid) ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya at Pataliputra.

**Q8. Answer: B**

The Ajanta caves are located in the Aurangabad (Sambhajinagar) district of Maharashtra.

**Q9. Answer: D**

Parshvanatha was the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism; Mahavira was the 24th.

**Q10. Answer: B**

There are four Purusharthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha.

**Q11. Answer: C**

The Panchatantra was composed by Vishnu Sharma.

**Q12. Answer: D**

The Tripitakas (Vinaya, Sutta, Abhidhamma) are the canonical scriptures of Buddhism.

**Q13. Answer: A**

Alauddin Khilji is famous for his market-control (price-control) reforms.

**Q14. Answer: C**

Among the options, the Gupta dynasty (c. 320-550 CE, roughly 230 years) ruled the longest, exceeding the Maurya, Sunga and Kushana dynasties.

**Q15. Answer: B**

Humayun's Tomb is situated in Delhi.

**Q16. Answer: C**

Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to the Chishti Sufi order.

**Q17. Answer: D**

Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth and last human Sikh Guru.

**Q18. Answer: B**

Firuz Shah Tughlaq established the Madrasa-i-Firuz Shahi in Delhi.

**Q19. Answer: C**

Padmawat (Padmavat) was written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in Awadhi.

**Q20. Answer: B**

Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir, a noted patron of miniature painting.

**Q21. Answer: C**

Shivaji's father was Shahji Bhonsle.

**Q22. Answer: D**

Among the options, Aurangzeb reigned the longest (1658-1707, about 49 years).

**Q23. Answer: C**

The Bhakti saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's birth/real name was Vishwambhar Mishra.

**Q24. Answer: D**

Gandhi gave the 'Do or Die' (Karo ya Maro) slogan during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

**Q25. Answer: B**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the newspapers Mahratta (English) and Kesari (Marathi).

**Q26. Answer: A**

'Vande Mataram' was composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and appears in his 1882 novel Anandamath.

**Q27. Answer: A**

Satyarth Prakash was written by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj.

**Q28. Answer: B**

Dr. Rajendra Prasad wrote 'India Divided' (1946); 'India Wins Freedom' is by Abul Kalam Azad and 'Discovery of India' by Nehru.

**Q29. Answer: D**

Jayaprakash Narayan made his famous escape from Hazaribagh Central Jail on the night of Diwali in November 1942 during the Quit India Movement.

**Q30. Answer: B**

Mangal Pandey began the revolt of 1857 on 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore, attacking British officers of the 34th Native Infantry.

**Q31. Answer: D**

Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned alongside Lord William Bentinck for the abolition of Sati, achieved through Regulation XVII of 1829.

**Q32. Answer: C**

Jyotirao (Jyotiba) Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Truth-Seekers) in Pune in 1873.

**Q33. Answer: C**

The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857 under the Wood's Despatch, during the governor-generalship of Lord Canning.

**Q34. Answer: B**

The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on 4 February 1922, leading Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement; Jallianwala Bagh was 1919.

**Q35. Answer: C**

Kanpur is the most populous city of Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 Census, with the city proper around 2.76 million.

**Q36. Answer: D**

Nagarjuna Sagar dam is on the Krishna river, not the Godavari, so the Godavari-Nagarjuna Sagar pair is incorrectly matched.

**Q37. Answer: A**

Marwar (the Jodhpur region) lies in the western, arid part of Rajasthan within the Thar Desert.

**Q38. Answer: B**

Panna in Madhya Pradesh is famous for its diamond mines, the only significant diamond-producing area in India.

**Q39. Answer: A**

Ranthambore National Park is in Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, and is the nearest of the listed options to Jaipur.

**Q40. Answer: B**

Gangasagar, at the mouth of the Hooghly on Sagar Island, is a well-known Hindu pilgrimage centre, especially for the Makar Sankranti mela.

**Q41. Answer: C**

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on the Narmada river in Gujarat.

**Q42. Answer: A**

Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of mainland India, is located in Tamil Nadu.

**Q43. Answer: C**

Pangong Tso lies in the Union Territory of Ladakh, created after the reorganisation effective 31 October 2019.

**Q44. Answer: D**

Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is the major lignite (brown coal) mining centre in India.

**Q45. Answer: B**

Kodagu (Coorg) in Karnataka is famous as a major coffee-producing region.

**Q46. Answer: D**

Rourkela in Odisha is the steel production centre (Rourkela Steel Plant); Bhilai is in Chhattisgarh and Bhadravati in Karnataka.

**Q47. Answer: C**

Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest peak within India's recognised borders; K2 lies in Pakistan-administered territory.

**Q48. Answer: C**

Tamil Nadu receives most of its rainfall during the October-December northeast (retreating) monsoon.

**Q49. Answer: A**

Tamil Nadu has historically exploited the maximum installed wind-energy potential among Indian states, led by the Muppandal wind farm.

**Q50. Answer: C**

NASA's Mars 2020 rover was named 'Perseverance' through the winning essay of seventh-grader Alexander Mather, announced in March 2020.

**Q51. Answer: A**

Bimal Julka took oath as Chief Information Commissioner on 6 March 2020 and administered oath to Amita Pandove as Information Commissioner in the CIC.

**Q52. Answer: B**

The Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 is a dispute-resolution scheme for settling pending direct tax (income tax) disputes.

**Q53. Answer: D**

Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin run on blockchain, a distributed-ledger technology.

**Q54. Answer: A**

Australian Associated Press (AAP), which announced its closure in March 2020 after 85 years, was founded by Sir Keith Murdoch in 1935.

**Q55. Answer: B**

The Shaheen Bagh interlocutors (Sanjay Hegde and Sadhana Ramachandran) filed their sealed-cover report before the Supreme Court bench of Justices S.K. Kaul and K.M. Joseph in Feb 2020.

**Q56. Answer: C**

Julian Assange was held at Belmarsh Prison in London, from where he was produced before District Judge Vanessa Baraitser in February 2020.

**Q57. Answer: D**

In Mukesh Kumar v. State of Uttarakhand (7 Feb 2020), the Supreme Court held there is no fundamental right to reservation in promotion and set aside the Uttarakhand High Court ruling.

**Q58. Answer: C**

Shashi Tharoor's weekly 'Word of the Week' column began in April 2019 in Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

**Q59. Answer: B**

Novak Djokovic beat Dominic Thiem in the 2020 Australian Open men's singles final to claim his eighth AO title.

**Q60. Answer: C**

Anjula Singh Mahaur, the Mayor of Agra (2017-2022), presented the ceremonial silver key of the city to US President Donald Trump during his February 2020 visit.

**Q61. Answer: A**

Babita Puniya, who filed the first PIL in 2003, was the lead petitioner in Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya (2020) on permanent commission for women in the Army.

**Q62. Answer: D**

Pink Floyd co-founder Roger Waters recited Amir Aziz's poem 'Sab Yaad Rakha Jayega' ('Everything Will Be Remembered') at a February 2020 London event.

**Q63. Answer: B**

Mitt Romney was the only Republican senator to vote to convict Trump (on abuse of power) in his first impeachment trial in February 2020.

**Q64. Answer: C**

Christina Koch's 328-day spaceflight (returned Feb 2020) broke Peggy Whitson's 289-day record for the longest single spaceflight by a woman.

**Q65. Answer: B**

The 'Azadi ke Diwane' Museum, dedicated to freedom fighters, was inaugurated at the Red Fort, Delhi in March 2019.

**Q66. Answer: D**

Viswanathan Anand's autobiography is titled 'Mind Master: Winning Lessons from a Champion's Life' (with Susan Ninan).

**Q67. Answer: A**

Muhyiddin Yassin was sworn in as Malaysia's eighth Prime Minister on 1 March 2020 after Mahathir Mohamad's resignation.

**Q68. Answer: C**

Chapchar Kut is a spring festival celebrated in Mizoram by the Mizo people.

**Q69. Answer: B**

Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro was the chief guest at India's 2020 Republic Day celebrations.

**Q70. Answer: C**

Mobile communication uses microwave radiation (in the GHz range) for transmitting signals.

**Q71. Answer: D**

LEDs do not contain mercury; that statement is incorrect (CFLs contain mercury). The other statements about LEDs are true.

**Q72. Answer: A**

A sewing machine needle moves up and down repeatedly, which is periodic (oscillatory) motion.

**Q73. Answer: C**

Potential difference (voltage) is measured in volts.

**Q74. Answer: D**

The human eye forms a real, inverted image of an object on the retina.

**Q75. Answer: D**

Violet light has the shortest wavelength of visible light, so it deviates (bends) the most through a prism.

**Q76. Answer: C**

Newton's third law: to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction; the forces are always equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.

**Q77. Answer: B**

Change of state from gaseous to liquid (or solid) is condensation; evaporation and dew formation are subsets/opposites and 'liquidization' is not the general term.

**Q78. Answer: D**

Cryogenic engines use liquefied gases (liquid hydrogen/oxygen) as propellant and are used in rockets such as the GSLV upper stage.

**Q79. Answer: A**

A fuse is a safety device that melts and breaks the circuit on excessive current, protecting (saving) the electric circuit.

**Q80. Answer: B**

A ions at 8 corners contribute  $8 \times (1/8) = 1$ ; B ions at 6 face-centres contribute  $6 \times (1/2) = 3$ , giving the empirical formula AB<sub>3</sub>.

**Q81. Answer: B**

CrO<sub>2</sub> is a well-known metallic and ferromagnetic oxide (used in magnetic tapes); TiO<sub>2</sub>, VO<sub>2</sub> and MnO<sub>2</sub> are not ferromagnetic metallic conductors.

**Q82. Answer: C**

Equivalent of Ca =  $40000/20 = 2000$ ; same charge gives same equivalents of Al, and at 50% efficiency =  $1000 \text{ equiv} \times (27/3=9) = 9000 \text{ g} = 9 \text{ kg}$ .

**Q83. Answer: B**

For  $E=1.1 \text{ V}$  with  $n=2$ ,  $\log K = nE/0.059 = 2 \times 1.1/0.059 = 37.3$ , so the equilibrium constant is of order  $10^{37}$ .

**Q84. Answer: C**

Reducing strength increases with more negative electrode potential; with  $x=-1.2$ ,  $y=+0.5$ ,  $z=-3.0$ , the order is  $z > x > y$ .

**Q85. Answer: D**

For a zero-order reaction  $t(1/2) = [A]_0/2k$ , which is directly proportional to initial concentration, so doubling  $[A]_0$  doubles the half-life.

**Q86. Answer: C**

Gold sol is negatively charged, so by the Hardy-Schulze rule the cation of highest valency coagulates it best; among the options Mg<sup>2+</sup> (from MgCl<sub>2</sub>) is the highest-valency cation.

**Q87. Answer: C**

He-4 is an even-even nucleus (2 protons, 2 neutrons), so its nuclear spin is zero; <sup>2</sup>H, <sup>14</sup>N and <sup>10</sup>B have non-zero spin.

**Q88. Answer: A**

India holds the world's largest reserves of monazite (in beach sands of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala); standard answer keys give monazite as the ore found in abundance in India.

**Q89. Answer: D**

Dry ice to CO<sub>2</sub> gas is sublimation: it absorbs heat (H positive) and increases disorder going from solid to gas (S positive), so both H and S are positive.

**Q90. Answer: D**

Cell organelles are isolated/separated by differential (gradient) centrifugation based on their densities.

**Q91. Answer: A**

Pairing of homologous chromosomes (synapsis, forming bivalents) occurs during the zygotene stage of prophase I of meiosis.

**Q92. Answer: B**

Mutualism (both benefit) and protooperation are positive interactions between species.

**Q93. Answer: A**

Trypsin acts in the alkaline medium of the small intestine, whereas pepsin acts in the acidic medium of the stomach.

**Q94. Answer: C**

Adrenaline (noradrenaline) and acetylcholine are the classical neurotransmitters; secretin and cholecystokinin are gut hormones, not neurotransmitters.

**Q95. Answer: D**

The discovery of restriction endonucleases, which cut DNA at specific sites, made recombinant DNA technology and genetic engineering possible.

**Q96. Answer: B**

A queen honey bee lays two types of eggs: fertilised eggs developing into queens and workers, and unfertilised eggs developing into drones (haplodiploidy).

**Q97. Answer: D**

Ribosomes of bacteria, mitochondria and chloroplasts are 70S type, consistent with the endosymbiotic origin of these organelles.

**Q98. Answer: A**

Ray fungi are Actinomycetes, filamentous bacteria that resemble fungi (note options c/d are duplicated as Phycomycetes in the OCR).

**Q99. Answer: C**

Under water stress, abscisic acid (ABA) accumulates and induces stomatal closure to reduce water loss.

**Q100. Answer: B**

Under Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement made without consideration is void (subject to the listed exceptions).

**Q101. Answer: A**

Under the doctrine of frustration (Section 56, Indian Contract Act), a contract is discharged by supervening impossibility, government restrictions, or destruction of subject matter, but mere commercial impossibility/hardship does not frustrate a contract.

**Q102. Answer: C**

Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act defines a voidable contract as an agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties but not at the option of the other(s).

**Q103. Answer: C**

Both Kedarnath v. Gorie Mohammad and Delhi Cloth & General Mills Ltd. v. Union of India are leading cases discussed under the doctrine of promissory estoppel in Indian contract law.

**Q104. Answer: B**

Under Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, the communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

**Q105. Answer: D**

Hadley v. Baxendale concerns remoteness/measure of damages, not public policy; hence the pairing 'Public Policy-Hadley vs. Baxendale' is the incorrectly matched one.

**Q106. Answer: C**

The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 amended Section 28 (agreements in restraint of legal proceedings) to also void clauses extinguishing rights or discharging liability on expiry of a specified period.

**Q107. Answer: B**

Novation (Section 62, Indian Contract Act) is the substitution of a new contract or change in the nature of the obligation, replacing the existing one.

**Q108. Answer: B**

Section 68 deals with necessaries supplied to a minor/incapable person; the minor is not personally liable, only the minor's property is liable for reimbursement.

**Q109. Answer: B**

Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act defines a 'continuing guarantee' as a guarantee which extends to a series of transactions.

**Q110. Answer: C**

Under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, agreements by way of wager are void (not unlawful), and no suit lies to recover anything won on a wager.

**Q111. Answer: B**

Salmond propounded the 'pigeon-hole theory' of tort, holding there is a fixed catalogue of nominate torts; Winfield opposed it with the wider 'law of tort' theory.

**Q112. Answer: A**

'Res ipsa loquitur' (the thing speaks for itself) is a rule of evidence in negligence that shifts the burden of proof to the defendant when the accident itself implies negligence.

**Q113. Answer: A**

The rule of strict liability was laid down by Justice Blackburn in Rylands v. Fletcher (1868).

**Q114. Answer: C**

'Qui facit per alium facit per se' (he who acts through another does the act himself) is the basis of vicarious liability.

**Q115. Answer: D**

Blackstone, in his Commentaries, divided wrongs into private wrongs (civil injuries) and public wrongs (crimes).

**Q116. Answer: C**

The valid tort defences include volenti non fit injuria, vis major (act of God) and consent; 'scienti non fit injuria' (mere knowledge of risk) is NOT a valid/complete defence, as knowledge alone does not imply consent.

**Q117. Answer: A**

'Damnum sine injuria' means actual damage suffered without infringement of any legal right, for which no action lies.

**Q118. Answer: B**

In the law of tort the duty is fixed by law and owed towards persons generally, i.e. the world at large, unlike contractual duty owed to specific persons.

**Q119. Answer: A**

The maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium' (where there is a right there is a remedy) was recognized in Ashby v. White (1703).

**Q120. Answer: B**

Independent tortfeasors who cause the same damage by separate acts are liable severally only (not jointly), each for the damage caused; joint tortfeasors are liable jointly and severally.

**Q121. Answer: C**

Absolute liability, laid down in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987), is stricter than strict liability under *Rylands v. Fletcher*, admitting none of its exceptions.

**Q122. Answer: C**

To succeed in negligence the plaintiff must prove a duty of care owed to him (the plaintiff), its breach, and resulting damage; breach of a duty owed to the plaintiff is essential.

**Q123. Answer: D**

Defamation requires publication to a third party; a defamatory letter that is never posted and kept in one's own custody is not 'published', so no action lies.

**Q124. Answer: C**

Both prescription (acquiring a right by 20 years' continuance) and statutory authority are recognized defences to the tort of nuisance.

**Q125. Answer: B**

'De minimis non curat lex' means the law does not concern itself with trifles, i.e. trivial discrepancies must be overlooked.

**Q126. Answer: D**

Under Sec 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, 'future goods' are goods to be manufactured, produced or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale, i.e. goods not yet in existence/owned by the seller.

**Q127. Answer: B**

The statement is reversed: a completed sale creates *jus in rem* (a right against the world/property right), whereas an agreement to sell creates *jus in personam* (a right against the other party). Hence (b) is the incorrect distinction.

**Q128. Answer: C**

'Caveat emptor' (Sec 16, Sale of Goods Act) literally means 'let the buyer beware' - the buyer must check the goods himself, subject to statutory exceptions.

**Q129. Answer: B**

Under Sec 27 (mercantile/sale by agent), good title passes when the seller is a mercantile agent acting in the ordinary course of business as such agent, not 'as an owner of the goods'; so (b) is the incorrect statement.

**Q130. Answer: D**

Under Sec 37(2), on delivery of a larger quantity the buyer may reject the whole, accept the whole, or accept the contracted quantity and reject the rest; if he accepts the whole he must pay at the contract rate for the whole, so (d) (retain whole but pay only for ordered) is incorrect.

**Q131. Answer: B**

Under Sec 4 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a promissory note contains an UNCONDITIONAL undertaking; describing it as a 'conditional undertaking' is incorrect.

**Q132. Answer: D**

A cheque is dishonoured by non-payment, not by non-acceptance (a cheque needs no acceptance); therefore statement (d) is incorrect.

**Q133. Answer: B**

Under Sec 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, a holder in due course must acquire the instrument before maturity (for value, in good faith, complete and regular on its face); taking it 'on the date of maturity' is not an essential element, so (b) is incompatible.

**Q134. Answer: B**

The statement is reversed: an assignee takes subject to (is affected by) defects in the assignor's title, whereas a holder in due course is NOT affected by prior defects; hence (b) is the incorrect statement.

**Q135. Answer: D**

A banker may rightly dishonour for a post-dated cheque, insufficient funds, or countermand of payment; but where the customer has become insolvent and the bank has received no notice of it, the banker is not justified in refusing payment, so (d) is the answer.

**Q136. Answer: C**

Flagged: option (c) is garbled. The established exceptions to the indoor management (Turquand) rule are actual knowledge of the irregularity (a), suspicious circumstances requiring inquiry (b), and forgery (d); option (c) (acting beyond the Articles) is the odd one out and is the intended 'not an exception' answer.

**Q137. Answer: B**

The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association; in case of inconsistency the Articles must give way to the Memorandum, so (b) is the correct statement.

**Q138. Answer: C**

On an ultra vires transaction a director can seek an injunction, directors are personally liable to the company, and ratification/estoppel cannot validate it; but the director is not personally liable to the third party for the third party's loss in the manner stated, so (c) is not correct.

**Q139. Answer: D**

Under Sec 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company may increase its directors beyond 15 by passing a special resolution alone - no prior Central Government approval is required; hence statement (d) is incorrect.

**Q140. Answer: B**

Under Sec 244, a member holding not less than ONE-TENTH (1/10) of the issued share capital may apply for relief against oppression/mismanagement; the figure '1/15' in (b) is wrong, making it the incorrect statement.

**Q141. Answer: C**

Under Sec 4/5 of the Partnership Act, partnership arises from a contract entered into by all the persons concerned, so (c) is correct; sharing of losses is not essential (only profit-sharing is the test), making (d) wrong.

**Q142. Answer: B**

A dormant (sleeping) partner shares profits and is liable to third parties for the firm's acts like any other partner; the statement that he is 'not liable for the firm's liability to outsiders' (b) is incorrect.

**Q143. Answer: D**

Under Sec 19(2)(f) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, a partner's implied authority does NOT extend to acquiring immovable property on behalf of the firm; hence (d) is the incorrect statement.

**Q144. Answer: C**

Under Sec 30 of the Partnership Act, a minor admitted to the benefits of partnership may sue the partners for his agreed share of the profits or of the property of the firm (only on severing his connection), so (c) is the correct statement.

**Q145. Answer: B**

Under Sec 44, grounds for dissolution by court include a partner's permanent incapacity (a), the business being carried on only at a loss (c), and conduct prejudicial to the business (d); a partner merely transferring his whole interest to a third party (b) is a ground only for OTHER partners to seek dissolution, not for the suing partner himself, so (b) is not a perfect ground for him.

**Q146. Answer: D**

The mode of proof of a custom under the Indian Evidence Act is contained in Sec 32(4) (statement as to public right or custom), Sec 32(7) (statement in documents relating to the transaction creating the custom) and Sec 48 (opinion as to existence of custom); hence 'All of the above' (d).

**Q147. Answer: B**

Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor (1939) is the leading Privy Council decision on dying declarations and the scope of 'circumstances of the transaction' under Sec 32(1) of the Evidence Act.

**Q148. Answer: C**

The doctrine of estoppel (Sec 115, Indian Evidence Act) is a rule of evidence, not substantive law - it bars a person from denying what he earlier represented and another acted upon.

**Q149. Answer: B**

Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (inserted in 1983) provides the presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman within seven years of marriage where cruelty is shown.

**Q150. Answer: A**

Zahira Habibulla Sheikh was the prime/star witness in the Best Bakery case (2004) arising out of the Gujarat 2002 riots, in which the Supreme Court ordered a retrial outside Gujarat.

**Q151. Answer: A**

The CPC (Amendment) Act 2002's object was to expedite/speed up disposal of cases, but the question is OCR-broken: option (c) is missing and none of the printed options (a/b/d) capture the true intent, so no reliable correct option exists.

**Q152. Answer: B**

The Rule of Damdupat is a rule relating to interest, providing that the amount of interest recoverable at any one time cannot exceed the principal amount of the loan.

**Q153. Answer: C**

A commission for local investigation is issued under Order XXVI Rule 9 CPC, for elucidating any matter in dispute or ascertaining market value/mesne profits.

**Q154. Answer: A**

The grounds for review are provided under Order XLVII Rule 1 CPC (discovery of new evidence, error apparent on the face of the record, or any other sufficient reason).

**Q155. Answer: C**

Under Section 148A CPC, a caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of 90 days from the date on which it was lodged.

**Q156. Answer: C**

Section 320 CrPC classifies and lists compoundable offences (and which require court permission); offences not so listed are non-compoundable.

**Q157. Answer: A**

Under Section 164 CrPC, a confession can be recorded only by a Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate, and expressly not by a police officer.

**Q158. Answer: C**

Under Section 167(2)(a)(ii) CrPC, for offences other than those punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment of not less than 10 years, the maximum detention during investigation is 60 days.

**Q159. Answer: A**

The stem is truncated ('on the ground of' with no ground stated). On the general rule under Section 125 CrPC, a divorce obtained by the husband does not by itself bar the wife's maintenance claim, so (a) is the best guess, but the incomplete stem makes the intended answer uncertain.

**Q160. Answer: A**

Section 164A CrPC, inserted by the CrPC (Amendment) Act 2005, deals with the medical examination of the victim of rape.

**Q161. Answer: D**

Arbitrators are appointed by the parties themselves, and on their default in international commercial arbitration the appointment is made by the Chief Justice of India (now the Supreme Court); hence 'Both (A) and (C)'.

**Q162. Answer: A**

Under Section 34(3) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, an application to set aside an award must be made within three months of receipt of the award (extendable by a further 30 days for sufficient cause).

**Q163. Answer: A**

Section 64 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 lays down the provision for the appointment of conciliators.

**Q164. Answer: A**

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act 1887 came into force on 1st July 1887.

**Q165. Answer: B**

Under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act 1887, the State Government is authorised to establish and abolish courts of small causes.

**Q166. Answer: A**

Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble; however the question is OCR-broken (option (A) Jawaharlal Nehru is merged into the stem and missing from the options list), so the correct choice is not selectable among b/c/d.

**Q167. Answer: B**

The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December 1946.

**Q168. Answer: A**

The Constituent Assembly adopted/completed the Constitution on 26th November 1949.

**Q169. Answer: B**

The concept of Fundamental Rights was borrowed from the US Constitution (Bill of Rights).

**Q170. Answer: A**

The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) aim at establishing a welfare state by securing social and economic justice.

**Q171. Answer: B**

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended the three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

**Q172. Answer: B**

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 is known as the 'Mini Constitution' due to its sweeping changes.

**Q173. Answer: C**

Pratibha Patil served as the 12th President of India (2007-2012).

**Q174. Answer: C**

Under Article 165, the Governor of the State appoints the Advocate General of the State.

**Q175. Answer: B**

The post of Deputy Prime Minister is non-constitutional; it finds no mention in the Constitution and is a purely political/executive office.

**Q176. Answer: A**

Part XII (Articles 264-300A) of the Constitution is titled 'Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits'.

**Q177. Answer: D**

Article 243ZM (Part IXB) deals with the audit of accounts of co-operative societies.

**Q178. Answer: B**

Article 279 is titled 'Calculation of net proceeds, etc.' and defines how net proceeds of a tax are ascertained and certified by the CAG.

**Q179. Answer: B**

In *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab* (1967), Justice Hidayatullah described the Preamble as the very soul of the Constitution, eternal and unalterable.

**Q180. Answer: C**

Justice J.R. Mudholkar, in *Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan* (1965), observed that the Preamble 'appears to be an epitome of the basic features of the Constitution'.

**Q181. Answer: B**

The phrase 'equal protection of the laws' in Article 14 is borrowed from the American Constitution (14th Amendment), while 'equality before the law' derives from the British/Dacey tradition.

**Q182. Answer: C**

In *Ekta Shakti Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi* (2006), the Supreme Court held that the equality clause under Article 14 cannot be invoked to legitimise an illegal action (no negative equality).

**Q183. Answer: C**

Article 51 (a Directive Principle) directs the State to promote international peace and security.

**Q184. Answer: C**

Article 77(1) provides that all executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

**Q185. Answer: C**

In *SC Advocates-on-Record Assn. v. Union of India* (2015), the Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment (NJAC) as unconstitutional.

**Q186. Answer: B**

Article 145(3) requires a minimum bench of five judges to decide any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

**Q187. Answer: C**

Under Article 151(1), the CAG's reports relating to the accounts of the Union are submitted to the President, who causes them to be laid before Parliament.

**Q188. Answer: C**

Under Article 312, Parliament may create new All India Services only if the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) first passes a resolution by special majority; the Rajya Sabha's resolution is the prerequisite making it the exclusive initiating power.

**Q189. Answer: B**

Article 343(1) declares the official language of the Union to be Hindi in the Devanagari script.

**Q190. Answer: D**

Article 395 (repeals) along with continuance provisions; the law/judgments of the Privy Council are saved/continued under Article 372, but among the options Article 372 is absent and Article 395 is the closest constitutional provision dealing with the transition. The judgments of the Federal Court and Privy Council are preserved by the saving clause read with Article 395.

**Q191. Answer: A**

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (set up in 2000) was chaired by Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah.

**Q192. Answer: D**

Certiorari is the writ used by a superior court to quash the order of an inferior court/tribunal, and is described as a judicial (quasi-judicial review) remedy.

**Q193. Answer: A**

Under Article 352(4), every proclamation of emergency must be laid before each House of Parliament.

**Q194. Answer: C**

Under Article 280, the Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members appointed by the President.

**Q195. Answer: C**

Under Article 316, the number and composition (conditions of service) of the UPSC are determined by the President; the Constitution does not fix a number.

**Q196. Answer: A**

Article 340 empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes (Backward Classes Commission).

**Q197. Answer: C**

Article 236(a) defines 'district judge' and the definition does not include a tribunal judge; it enumerates judges of city civil/sessions courts etc.

**Q198. Answer: C**

President's Rule under Article 356 is imposed by the President on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers (Union Cabinet), usually after the Governor's report.

**Q199. Answer: C**

The doctrine of due process of law is associated with Article 21 (protection of life and personal liberty), into which the Supreme Court read substantive due process post-Maneka Gandhi.

**Q200. Answer: B**

The doctrine of Separation of Powers was systematically formulated by Montesquieu in 'The Spirit of the Laws' (1748).

**Q201. Answer: D**

Dicey's Rule of Law connotes supremacy of law (absence of arbitrary power) and equality before the law; it does not mean supremacy of the judiciary or of Parliament, so (2) and (3) are correct.

**Q202. Answer: B**

The List-I/List-II matching pairs are not preserved in the OCR, so the match cannot be independently solved; however option (d) itself embeds the printed key 'Answer: (B)', so (b) is the paper's intended answer.

**Q203. Answer: B**

Delegated/subordinate legislation can operate retrospectively only when the parent Act expressly authorises retrospective operation; otherwise it is presumed prospective (Hukam Chand v. Union of India).

**Q204. Answer: A**

Vicarious liability in crime is justified mainly on grounds of public policy; option (A) 'Public policy' is printed in the stem and is missing from the listed options (b/c/d), so the option set is OCR-broken though the intended answer is (a).

**Q205. Answer: C**

This definition of Administrative Law focusing on powers, procedures and judicial review of administrative agencies is the classic definition given by K.C. Davis.

**Q206. Answer: B**

The Dayabhaga was written by Jimutavahana; the Mitakshara (a commentary on Yajnavalkya Smriti) was authored by Vijnaneshwara.

**Q207. Answer: C**

Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 declares a marriage void (for contravention of Section 5(i),(iv),(v)); Section 12 deals with voidable marriages.

**Q208. Answer: D**

Section 16 HMA confers legitimacy on children of void (s.11) and voidable (s.12) marriages; it does not legitimise children born wholly without any marriage.

**Q209. Answer: D**

Under Section 10(iv) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child to be adopted must not have completed 15 years of age, absent a contrary custom or usage.

**Q210. Answer: D**

A Mitakshara coparcenary consists of persons who acquire interest by birth (son, adopted son, and after the 2005 amendment, daughter including married daughter); a daughter-in-law is never a coparcener.

**Q211. Answer: A**

An adopted son, an after-born natural son and a daughter are all Class I heirs of a Hindu male and take the self-acquired property equally; the stem is slightly truncated but the heir set makes equal division the answer.

**Q212. Answer: D**

Under Section 15 HSA, a Hindu female's property first devolves on her sons (which includes an illegitimate son) and daughters; a stepson is not her son, so it goes to her daughter and illegitimate son.

**Q213. Answer: C**

An illegitimate son is a member of the joint family but not a coparcener, so he has no right to a share on partition of coparcenary property (an adopted son is a coparcener and a widow takes a share when partition occurs).

**Q214. Answer: A**

Stridhan is property over which a woman has absolute ownership; the chastity of a female is not property and is not stridhan.

**Q215. Answer: D**

A Hindu idol is a juristic person but, being perpetually unable to manage its own affairs, its legal position is treated as that of a perpetual minor whose property is managed by the shebait.

**Q216. Answer: D**

The foremost and primary source of Muslim law is the Quran (Koran); Sunna, Ijma and Qiyas follow in that order.

**Q217. Answer: B**

Sunni law recognises only valid (sahih), irregular (fasid) and void (batil) marriages; muta (temporary) marriage is recognised only under Shia (Ithna Ashari) law.

**Q218. Answer: A**

Dower (mahr) is an obligation arising from marriage rather than a precondition to it; a Muslim marriage without specifying dower remains valid and proper dower (mahr-i-misl) becomes payable.

**Q219. Answer: D**

Under Muslim law a gift (hiba) requires an existing, ascertainable donee; a gift to an unborn person (one not in existence even in the womb) is void.

**Q220. Answer: A**

A bequest (will) to a child in the womb is valid under Sunni law only if the child is born alive within six months from the date of the will (the Shia period being ten months).

**Q221. Answer: B**

A wakf must be for a purpose recognised as religious, pious or charitable under Islam; dedication for construction of a church is not a valid wakf object, whereas a bridge, khanqah, or commemorating Ali Murtaza are valid.

**Q222. Answer: D**

For a valid acknowledgment of paternity, the acknowledger must be at least twelve and a half years older than the child acknowledged, this being the minimum age of puberty.

**Q223. Answer: A**

Once a Muslim marriage is consummated, the custody (and right of guardianship of the person) of even a minor wife vests in the husband rather than her parents.

**Q224. Answer: D**

Under Shia law an illegitimate child has no right of inheritance at all, not even from the mother (unlike Sunni law where he inherits from the mother), so his property is inherited by none of them.

**Q225. Answer: C**

Under Shia law a marriage with a fifth wife (exceeding the lawful limit of four) is void (batil); under Sunni law the same is only irregular (fasid). Since the question specifies a Shia Muslim, the fifth marriage is void.

**Q226. Answer: D**

OCR-corrupted match-the-list: List/code rows are garbled. The recognizable pairing 'Feeding the grant by estoppel = Section 43 TPA' fits the code 'a b c d 4 2 1 3' shown in option (d), so (d) is the best guess; reason: stem and options are broken/incomplete.

**Q227. Answer: C**

The doctrine of 'substituted security' is contained in Section 73 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, giving the mortgagee a right to the proceeds of a revenue sale or compensation on acquisition in substitution for the lost security.

**Q228. Answer: D**

OCR-broken: only statements 1-3 are printed but options reference a non-existent statement 4. Of the printed statements, 1 (lease assignable, licence not) and 3 (lease transfers interest, licence does not) are correct while 2 (licence-holder can sue trespasser in own name) is wrong; no option cleanly matches {1,3}. Best available guess (d) '3 and 4' captures the correct statement 3; reason: missing/garbled statement and options.

**Q229. Answer: B**

A mortgage by deposit of title deeds (equitable mortgage) under Section 58(f) TPA requires neither writing nor registration; the other listed mortgages require a registered instrument.

**Q230. Answer: A**

A bequest of a fund to a person 'for the next seven generations' offends the rule against perpetuity (Section 14 TPA) and is NOT an exception to it; transfer for public benefit, vested interests, and renewal-covenant leases are recognised exceptions.

**Q231. Answer: B**

'Lis pendens' literally means a suit pending or under consideration of a court of law; this underlies the doctrine of lis pendens in Section 52 TPA.

**Q232. Answer: D**

Section 7 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with persons competent to transfer (every person competent to contract and entitled to the property).

**Q233. Answer: A**

Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act restricts the direction for accumulation of income from property beyond the permitted period.

**Q234. Answer: C**

Marshalling (Sections 56/81) and Contribution (Section 82) under the TPA are doctrines relating to securities/mortgages, governing how mortgaged properties bear the burden of debts.

**Q235. Answer: A**

Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act declares void a gift of property not in existence at the date of the gift.

**Q236. Answer: B**

The primary/original source of equity is conscience (the dictates of conscience administered by the Court of Chancery), as distinct from written law, custom or precedent.

**Q237. Answer: C**

Equitable principles are statutorily recognised in the Indian Contract Act 1872, the Specific Relief Act, and the Indian Succession Act 1925, but NOT in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

**Q238. Answer: B**

The classification of equity's jurisdiction as exclusive, concurrent and auxiliary is attributed to Story (in his Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence).

**Q239. Answer: A**

English rules of equity have been substantially (not wholly) incorporated by the Indian legislature through statutes like the Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Trusts Act and Transfer of Property Act.

**Q240. Answer: D**

Under Section 77 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, a trust is extinguished when its purpose is completely fulfilled, becomes unlawful or impossible, or (being revocable) is expressly revoked - hence all of the above.

**Q241. Answer: B**

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

**Q242. Answer: B**

Under Section 7 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 a trust may be created by every person competent to contract; a minor (being incompetent to contract under Section 11 of the Contract Act) cannot create a trust.

**Q243. Answer: A**

Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act provides that a person entitled to possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure.

**Q244. Answer: C**

Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 lays down the general principles/cases in which a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent breach of an obligation.

**Q245. Answer: A**

Under Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 the grant of a mandatory injunction is discretionary - the court 'may in its discretion' grant it.