

Haryana Judiciary - Prelims 2021

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

Q1. The definition of "Victim" has been inserted in Cr.P.C. in:

- (a) 2008
- (b) 2009
- (c) 2010
- (d) 2011.

Q2. Sec. 27 of the Cr.P.C. deals with:

- (a) Trial of Persons of Unsound Mind
- (b) Trial of Non-Citizens of India
- (c) Trial of Juveniles
- (d) Trial of Diplomats.

Q3. Preventive action of Police has been discussed under:

- (a) Chapter X of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Chapter XI of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Chapter XII of Cr.P.C.
- (d) No specific Chapter has been prescribed.

Q4. Sec. 166A Cr.P.C. deals with:

- (a) Medical Examination of Rape Victim
- (b) Requisition of additional Search Warrant
- (c) Recording of Statement of Rape Victim
- (d) Investigation outside India.

Q5. Women detained below the age of eighteen years shall be sent to:

- (a) Remand Home
- (b) Women Prison
- (c) Women Police Station
- (d) Shall not be detained.

Q6. Case Diary has been discussed under:

- (a) Sec. 169 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Sec. 170 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Sec. 171 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Sec. 172 of Cr.P.C.

Q7. The Principle of Speedy Trial and the limitation period of completing the trial of

- (a) Sec. 301 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Sec. 305 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Sec. 308 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Sec. 309 of Cr.P.C.

Q8. At what stage of the trial, prosecution of any person can be withdrawn with the

- (a) Before framing of charges
- (b) After the examination of accused
- (c) After the completion of examination of prosecution witnesses
- (d) At any time before the pronouncement of judgement.

Q9. Application for Plea bargaining may be filed by:

- (a) The Prosecutor
- (b) The De facto Complainant
- (c) The Accused
- (d) The Legal Services Authority.

Q10. Section 394 Cr.P.C. provides the procedure relating to:

- (a) Suspension of sentence
- (b) Summary dismissal of appeal
- (c) Abatement of appeal
- (d) Finality of judgement on appeal.

Q11. Commutation of a death sentence on a pregnant woman is provided under:

- (a) Sec. 413 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Sec. 414 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Sec. 415 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Sec. 416 of Cr.P.C.

Q12. can proceed under Section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and hold a preliminary inquiry.

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) III and I
- (d) I, II and III.

Q13. of the Cr.P.C deals with the power of the Magistrate to arrest.

- (a) Sec. 40
- (b) Sec. 44
- (c) Sec. 48
- (d) Sec. 52.

Q14. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24

- (a) Sec. 55 Cr.P.C.
- (b) Sec. 57 Cr.P.C.
- (c) Sec. 58 Cr.P.C.
- (d) Sec. 59 Cr.P.C.

Q15. Under Cr.P.C. imprisonment in default of payment of fine can be awarded:

- (a) To run concurrently with substantive sentence imposed
- (b) In addition to the substantive sentence imposed
- (c) Court can condone it
- (d) None of the above.

Q16. Under Cr.P.C. the period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be

- (a) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years
- (b) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding seven years
- (c) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding ten years
- (d) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding five years.

Q17. The contents of documents:

- (a) may only be proved by primary evidence
- (b) may only be proved by secondary evidence
- (c) may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence
- (d) shall be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Q18. The following documents are public documents:

- (a) Documents forming the acts, or records of the acts of the sovereign authority, of official bodies and tribunals, and of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, of any part of India or of the Commonwealth, or of a foreign country
- (b) Public records kept (in any State) of private documents
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Only documents maintained by legislative, judiciary and executive in India.

Q19. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead?

- (a) is on a person who affirms it
- (b) is on a person who denies it
- (c) is on spouse of the dead person
- (d) is on first blood relative of the dead person.

Q20. Which of the following is not included in the expression 'court' under the Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) All judges
- (b) All persons legally authorised to take evidence
- (c) All magistrates
- (d) Arbitrator.

Q21. Which of the following was included in the definition of evidence' under the

- (a) Social media
- (b) E-mail
- (c) Electronic record
- (d) Compact Disk.

Q22. An admission constitutes a:

- (a) Substantive piece of evidence
- (b) Corroborative piece of evidence
- (c) Conclusive proof
- (d) None of the above.

Q23. "Hearsay evidence is no evidence." Which one of the following is an exception to the

- (a) Sec. 32
- (b) Sec. 27
- (c) Sec. 14
- (d) Sec. 23.

Q24. Judge's power to put question or order the production of any document or thing is

- (a) Sec. 165
- (b) Sec. 167
- (c) Sec. 141
- (d) Sec. 159.

Q25. Confidential communication with whom of the following is protected under Evidence

- (a) To Magistrate
- (b) To Police Officer
- (c) To Legal Advisor
- (d) To the Revenue Officer.

Q26. Section 62 of the Evidence Act deals with:

- (a) Primary evidence
- (b) Secondary evidence
- (c) Proof of documents by primary evidence
- (d) Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

Q27. In the absence of substantive evidence:

- (a) corroborative evidence can be used
- (b) corroborative evidence has no worth
- (c) corroborative evidence may be or may not be used as per the discretion of the Court
- (d) none of the above.

Q28. Where a married woman, dying of burns was a person of unsound mind and the medical certificate vouchsafed her physical fitness for a statement and not the state of mind at the crucial moment; in which of the following cases the court said that the statement

- (a) Ravi Chander v. State of Punjab
- (b) Shripatrao v. State of Maharashtra
- (c) Ulka Ram v. State of Rajasthan
- (d) Baldev Raj v. State of H.P.

Q29. Under Section 14 of the Evidence Act, the facts showing the existence of state of

- (a) Specific state of mind
- (b) General state of mind
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

Q30. Statement recorded during investigation under Section 161 Cr.P.C. can be used during trial:

- (a) For corroborating the witness
- (b) For contradicting the witness
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Q31. Where by a contract of sale, the seller purports to affect a present sale of future goods, the contract operates as:

- (a) Sale
- (b) An agreement to sell the goods
- (c) A sale or an agreement to sell the goods, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case
- (d) None of the above.

Q32. The unpaid seller's right of lien terminates:

- (a) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods
- (b) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

Q33. There are exceptions to the rule that a seller of goods cannot give to the buyer a better title than he himself has over them, which among the following is a wrong exception?

- (a) Sale by Mercantile Agent
- (b) Sale by one of the joint owners
- (c) Sale by seller in possession after sale
- (d) Sale without the consent or authority of the owner.

Q34. Which provision of the Limitation Act provides that an appeal from an order can be

- (a) Article 102
- (b) Article 133
- (c) Article 116
- (d) Article 109.

Q35. Which of the following is not covered under Section 6 of The Limitation Act, 1963?

- (a) Insane
- (b) Insolvent
- (c) Idiot
- (d) Minor.

Q36. Which of the following provisions of The Limitation Act, 1953 states that in case of debt, payment will provide a fresh period of limitation from the time of payment?

- (a) Sec. 13
- (b) Sec. 16
- (c) Sec. 19
- (d) Sec. 22.

Q37. Section 20 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for:

- (a) Discretion of the court as to decreeing specific performance
- (b) Substituted performance of contract
- (c) Power of the court to engage experts
- (d) Expeditious disposal of suits.

Q38. Which of the following situation(s) has/have been inserted by the Specific Relief(Amendment) Act, 2018 in Section 41 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (when an injunction cannot be granted):

- (a) To restrain any person from applying to any legislative body
- (b) When equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceedings except in case of breach of trust
- (c) If it would impede or delay the progress or completion of any infrastructure project or interfere with the continued provision of relevant facility related thereto or services being the subject matter of such project
- (d) All of the above.

Q39. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relates to the

- (a) Sec. 11, Explanation II
- (b) Sec. 11, Explanation IV
- (c) Sec. 11, Explanation VI
- (d) Sec. 11, Explanation VIII.

Q40. In which of the following proceedings Order II Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure is applicable?

- (a) Only II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) None of the above.

Q41. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure prohibits further appeal against the decision of a single judge in second appeal?

- (a) Section 100
- (b) Section 100-A
- (c) Section 101
- (d) Section 102.

Q42. An order allowing or disallowing an application for amendment is:

- (a) Appealable
- (b) A decree
- (c) An appealable order
- (d) None of the above.

Q43. Among the following properties, which shall not be liable for attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure?

- (a) Government securities
- (b) Bank notes
- (c) A mere right to sue for damages
- (d) All of the above.

Q44. A plaint was rejected under Order VII Rule 11 Code of Civil Procedure, for non-

- (a) To file an appeal
- (b) To file a revision
- (c) To file a restoration petition in the same court
- (d) All of the above.

Q45. A decree is preliminary:

- (a) When it deals with some preliminary issue
- (b) When it is used in the preliminary stages of the suit
- (c) When further proceedings have to be taken before the suit to be completely disposed of
- (d) None of the above.

Q46. Second appeal shall not lie from any decree, as provided under Section 102 of the

- (a) Rs. 10,000/-
- (b) Rs. 25,000/-
- (c) Rs. 20,000/-
- (d) Rs. 15,000/-

Q47. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) No decree is to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction
- (b) An appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of parties
- (c) An appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

Q48. If a cloud is cast upon the title or legal character of the plaintiff, he is entitled to seek the aid of the court to dispel it by way of:

- (a) Injunction
- (b) Order
- (c) Declaratory Decree
- (d) Specific Performance.

Q49. The Order of injunction may be discharged, of varied, or set aside by the Court at the instance of:

- (a) Plaintiff
- (b) Defendant
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) State Government.

Q50. "Section 10 of Code of Civil Procedure bars not only the trial of subsequent suits, but also the institution of subsequent suits." This statement is:

- (a) Partly true
- (b) Untrue
- (c) True
- (d) None of the above.

Q51. Decree means:

- (a) Extract of the judgement
- (b) Reasons for which the suit is decreed or dismissed
- (c) Formal expression of the court of an adjudication determining the rights of parties
- (d) Bill of costs.

Q52. On the ground of jurisdiction under Section 13 of Code of Civil Procedure _____ can

- (a) only a judgement in personam
- (b) only a judgement in rem
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither of the above.

Q53. Which of the following propositions are incorrect?

- (a) A void contract is void ab initio
- (b) A void agreement is void ab initio
- (c) A voidable contract is a contract until rescinded
- (d) An illegal agreement is void ab initio.

Q54. Where the acceptance to an offer is sent by the offeree by an e-mail?

- (a) The postal rule will be applied for the purpose of determining the communication of acceptance, as also the place and time of contract
- (b) The receipt (recipient) rule will be applied for the purpose of determining the communication of acceptance, as also the, place and time of contract
- (c) The law in India is unclear on this subject
- (d) Neither of the above.

Q55. Which of the following propositions is incorrect about the doctrine of frustration of contract?

- (a) The event which causes frustration must have occurred without the fault of either party
- (b) Frustration puts an end to a contract independently of the volition of the parties at the time of the frustrating event (automatic discharge)
- (c) A contract is not frustrated by an event arising from an act or election of the promisor
- (d) The doctrine of frustration is applicable when the rights and obligations of the parties arise under a transfer of property under a lease.

Q56. X owes Rs.10,000/- to Y under a contract. It is agreed between X,Y, & Z that shall henceforth accept Z as his debtor instead of X for the same amount. Old debt of X is discharged and a new debt from Z to Y is contracted. This is:

- (a) Alteration of contract
- (b) Rescission of contract
- (c) Novation of contract
- (d) Change in contract.

Q57. Which of the following statement(s) is correct?

- (a) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract
- (b) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement
- (c) All agreements enforceable by law are contracts and valid. But all agreements are not enforceable by law
- (d) All of the above.

Q58. Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act declares an agreement in restraint of trade:

- (a) Voidable
- (b) Unenforceable
- (c) Void
- (d) Valid.

Q59. As per the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, the provision for second appeal is mentioned in:

- (a) Sec. 40
- (b) Sec. 41
- (c) Sec. 39
- (d) Sec. 43.

Q60. Which country has become the first country to adopt bitcoin as legal tender?

- (a) Ecuador
- (b) Costa Rica
- (c) El Salvador
- (d) Cuba.

Q61. What is the amount of ex-gratia compensation recommended by the central government to be paid to the family members of persons who succumbed to Covid- 19?

- (a) Rs. 50,000/-
- (b) Rs. 1,50,000/-
- (c) Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (d) Rs. 2,00,000/-

Q62. Which among the following cases deal with the Pegasus surveillance scandal?

- (a) Prashant Bhushan v. Union of India
- (b) Sadre Alam v. Union of India
- (c) CPIL v. Union of India
- (d) Manohar Lal Sharma v. Union of India.

Q63. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court refused to vacate its order allowing women candidates to appear for the National Defence Academy examination this year?

- (a) Dr. Apurva Satish Gupta v. Union of India
- (b) Kush Kalra v. Union of India
- (c) R Rajeshwaran v. Union of India
- (d) K Jayakumar v. Union of India.

Q64. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Bar Council of India?

- (a) Manan Kumar Mishra
- (b) Apurba Kumar Sharma
- (c) Prashant Kumar Singh
- (d) Ashok Kumar Deb.

Q65. Exposure to sunlight helps a person improve his health because:

- (a) the infrared light kills bacteria in the body
- (b) resistance power increases
- (c) the pigment cells in the skin get stimulated and produce tan
- (d) the ultraviolet rays convert 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D.

Q66. Ecology deals with:

- (a) Birds
- (b) Cell formation
- (c) Relation between the organisms and their environment
- (d) Tissues.

Q67. How many medals were won by India in the Tokyo Olympics 2020?

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

Q68. 'A' dissent in a court of last resort is an appeal to the brooding spirit of the law, to

- (a) Justice M.C. Chagla
- (b) Justice Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali
- (c) Justice A.N. Ray
- (d) Justice H.R. Khanna.

Q69. Which is the first country to make broadband a legal right for every citizen?

- (a) England
- (b) Finland
- (c) Denmark
- (d) China.

Q70. To inculcate reading habit among students, which mission has been initiated by the State Government of Haryana?

- (a) Read More Lead More - Haryana
- (b) Reading to leading - Haryana
- (c) Reading Mission - Haryana
- (d) Read to learn - Haryana.

Q71. Justice N.V. Ramana is serving as the Chief Justice of India.

- (a) 49th CJI
- (b) 48th CJI
- (c) 47th CJI
- (d) 46th CJI.

Q72. The boundary line between India and China is:

- (a) Redline
- (b) Durand Line
- (c) McMahon Line
- (d) Radcliffe Line.

Q73. Who is the Union Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India?

- (a) Pashupati Kumar
- (b) Kiren Rijju
- (c) Ashwini Vaishnav
- (d) Ravishankar Prasad.

Q74. Under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 a marriage must be solemnised in

- (a) the bride
- (b) the bridegroom
- (c) both bride and bridegroom
- (d) either bride or bridegroom.

Q75. The consequence of non-registration of a marriage under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act is:

- (a) Marriage becomes voidable at the option of either party thereto
- (b) Marriage is valid but calls for Imposition of penalty
- (c) Marriage is void and calls for imposition of penalty
- (d) None of the above.

Q76. Restitution of conjugal rights can be claimed:

- (a) when there is a withdrawal from the society by one spouse from the other spouse with or without any excuse
- (b) only when the withdrawal from society is with a valid excuse
- (c) only when the withdrawal from society is without a valid excuse
- (d) only when the withdrawal from society is with a wrong motive.

Q77. On the ground of inability to produce a progeny a marriage can be:

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above.

Q78. If two persons are related to each other by blood or adoption not wholly through males, they are called:

- (a) blood relations
- (b) agnates
- (c) cognates
- (d) cousins.

Q79. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu male can adopt a child without the consent of his wife provided:

- (a) the wife is not interested in the adoption
- (b) the wife is living in a foreign country
- (c) he has more than one wife
- (d) the wife has ceased to be a Hindu.

Q80. Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) A Hindu who has a Hindu son cannot adopt a son
- (b) A Hindu who has a Hindu grandson cannot adopt a son
- (c) A Hindu who has a Hindu great grandson cannot adopt a son
- (d) A Hindu who has a Hindu daughter cannot adopt a son.

Q81. Alienation by the Karta without legal necessity or the benefit of estate is:

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable at the instance of the coparcener
- (c) voidable at the instance of alienee
- (d) void ab initio.

Q82. Proceedings to be in camera and may not be printed or published, is provided in _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

- (a) Section 24
- (b) Section 22
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 23.

Q83. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with Custody of children?

- (a) Section 27
- (b) Section 24
- (c) Section 26
- (d) Section 29.

Q84. Desertion is:

- (a) total repudiation of obligation of marriage
- (b) partial repudiation of the obligation of marriage
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above.

Q85. Presumption that the younger survived the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act is a:

- (a) Presumption of fact
- (b) Presumption of fact and law
- (c) Rebuttable presumption of law
- (d) Irrebuttable presumption of law.

Q86. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act applies to:

- (a) Movable property
- (b) Immovable property
- (c) Both movable and immovable property
- (d) None of the above.

Q87. A Hindu dies leaving behind father and son's daughter's son. They are:

- (a) Class 1 heirs
- (b) Class II heirs
- (c) Preferential heirs
- (d) None of the above.

Q88. The effect of death of Muslim husband or wife during the period of iddat, following a revocable pronouncement of divorce on inheritance rights is:

- (a) only husband can inherit
- (b) only wife can inherit
- (c) both can inherit
- (d) both cannot inherit.

Q89. The punishment for pronouncement of any irrevocable form of divorce by a Muslim husband upon his wife is:

- (a) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
- (b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine
- (c) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
- (d) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine.

Q90. Under Muslim law, Wakf means:

- (a) permanent dedication of movable property
- (b) permanent dedication of immovable property
- (c) permanent dedication of movable or immovable property
- (d) permanent or temporary dedication of movable or immovable property.

Q91. Where partners upon or in anticipation of the dissolution of the firm make an agreement that some or all of them will not carry on a business similar to that of the firm within a specified period or within specified local limits, such agreement is:

- (a) Valid, its restrictions imposed are reasonable, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act
- (b) Void, irrespective of the nature of restrictions imposed on the ground of being an agreement in restraint of trade
- (c) Voidable
- (d) None of the above.

Q92. In which of the following situations, a public notice is not required to be given under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932:

- (a) When a partner retires from the firm
- (b) When a partner is expelled from the firm
- (c) When the firm is dissolved
- (d) When an alteration is made in the name of the firm.

Q93. An act of a firm means:

- (a) Any act of partner or agent of the firm which gives rise to a right enforceable by or against the firm
- (b) Any act by all the partners
- (c) Any omission by all the partners
- (d) All of the above.

Q94. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

- (a) The Sub Registrar
- (b) The Notary Public
- (c) The persons executing the document
- (d) Document Writer.

Q95. Normally no document other than a Will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within month (s) from the date of its execution.

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four.

Q96. Which of the following documents needs compulsory registration as per the

- (a) Wills
- (b) Instruments acknowledging the receipt of payment
- (c) Lease of Immovable property not exceeding one year
- (d) Lease of Immovable property exceeding one year.

Q97. No person shall convert a residential building into a non-residential building except with the permission in writing of:

- (a) The Landlord
- (b) The Tenant
- (c) The Controller appointed by the State Government under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973
- (d) The Municipal Authority.

Q98. When the fair rent of building rented has been made or fixed under Section 4 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, no further increase or decrease in such fair rent shall be permissible for a period of:

- (a) Two years
- (b) Three years
- (c) One year
- (d) Five years.

Q99. A custom must be immemorial. In India this implies that:

- (a) The custom dates back to 1189 AD
- (b) It should date back to 1189 AD for mofussil districts and 1775 for presidencies
- (c) Long usage is sufficient
- (d) It should date back to 1950.

Q100. 'Uberrima Fides' means:

- (a) Reason for deciding the judgement
- (b) In utmost good faith
- (c) As much as deserved
- (d) The principle that courts abide by.

Q101. 'Persona non-grata' means:

- (a) By the fact itself
- (b) Person not wanted
- (c) Granting legal personality
- (d) No discrimination between persons.

Q102. A police officer has received a sum of Rs. 5,000/- against fine from the persons violating traffic rules. Instead of depositing the fine money with the State Treasury, he utilised the same for his personal use. What offence under Indian Penal Code, the police has committed?

- (a) Criminal breach of trust
- (b) Mischief
- (c) Cheating with Government
- (d) None of the above.

Q103. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of:

- (a) Section 77 of IPC
- (b) Section 78 of IPC
- (c) Section 79 of IPC
- (d) Section 76 of IPC.

Q104. 'X' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder, 'A' hanged her from the fan with a rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death by hanging. 'A' is liable for:

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide
- (c) Hurt
- (d) Grievous hurt.

Q105. For abduction the abducted person should be:

- (a) Below 16 years of age
- (b) Below 18 years of age
- (c) Insane person
- (d) Of any age.

Q106. The case of Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab is concerned with:

- (a) Capital punishment in India
- (b) Custody of under trial prisoners
- (c) Prosecution for attempt to suicide
- (d) None of the above.

Q107. Grave and sudden provocation is a:

- (a) question of fact
- (b) question of law
- (c) mixed question of law and fact
- (d) presumption under law.

Q108. 'A' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z' intending to cause wrongful

- (a) Criminal force
- (b) Mischief
- (c) Assault
- (d) Battery.

Q109. Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury is dealt

- (a) Section 164 of IPC
- (b) Section 165 of IPC
- (c) Section 166 of IPC
- (d) Section 167 of IPC.

Q110. Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes, is dealt under:

- (a) Section 506 of IPC
- (b) Section 507 of IPC
- (c) Section 508 of IPC
- (d) Section 509 of IPC.

Q111. Z is thrown from his horse and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds out that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself.

- (a) A has committed offence
- (b) A has committed no offence
- (c) A has committed culpable homicide
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

Q112. Voyeurism is punishable under:

- (a) Section 354 A of IPC
- (b) Section 354 B of IPC
- (c) Section 354 C of IPC
- (d) Section 375 A of IPC.

Q113. Under Section 82 and Section 83 of IPC an offence is punishable if it is done by a child:

- (a) of below seven years of age
- (b) of above seven years of age but below twelve years if he has not attained sufficient maturity and understanding
- (c) of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding
- (d) all of the above.

Q114. Making a false document or part of a document with any one of the intents specified in Section 463 IPC constitutes:

- (a) Mischief
- (b) Fabrication of false documents
- (c) Forgery
- (d) Both (a) and (c) only.

Q115. The feature of the Concurrent List in our Constitution is borrowed from which country's Constitution?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Ireland
- (c) United States
- (d) Australia.

Q116. Which was the first case to introduce the concept of judicial review?

- (a) Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932)
- (b) Marbury v. Madison (1503)
- (c) Entick v. Carrington (1755)
- (d) Rylands v. Fletcher (1868).

Q117. Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during British India?

- (a) Sir Elijah Impey
- (b) Sir Robert Chambers
- (c) Sir John Anstruther
- (d) Justice H.L. Kania.

Q118. Which among the following languages is NOT there in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Dogri
- (b) Rajasthani
- (c) Sindhi
- (d) Manipuri.

Q119. In India sovereignty lies with:

- (a) The Constitution
- (b) The Supreme Court
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The people.

Q120. Under the Constitution, the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 43
- (c) Article 44
- (d) Article 48.

Q121. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction, was held in:

- (a) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
- (c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab
- (d) Sardari Lai v. Union Government.

Q122. Article 360 of the Constitution has been invoked:

- (a) Only one time
- (b) Two times
- (c) Three times
- (d) Never.

Q123. The protection and improvement of environment including forests and wildlife of the country is:

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental National Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duty of a Citizen
- (d) Both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duty of a Citizen.

Q124. Secularism is part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution was held in:

- (a) Excel Wear v. Union of India (SC, 1978)
- (b) F.N. Balsara v. State of Bombay (SC, 1951)
- (c) Narasu Appa Mali v. State of Bombay (SC, 1951)
- (d) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (SC, 1994).

Q125. The Constitution does not provide for the post of:

- (a) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Deputy Prime Minister
- (d) Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

The definition of 'victim' in s.2(wa) was introduced by the CrPC (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act 5 of 2009), which received assent and came into force in 2009; official Haryana key marks 2009.

Q2. Answer: B

Section 27 CrPC provides jurisdiction in case of juveniles. However, the marked options here are imperfect; among the given choices s.27 deals with trial of persons who are below 16 (juveniles). Closest correct option is (c) Trial of Juveniles.

Q3. Answer: B

Preventive action of the police is dealt with under Chapter XI (Sections 149-153) of the CrPC, titled 'Preventive Action of the Police'.

Q4. Answer: D

Section 166A CrPC deals with the procedure for a letter of request to a competent authority for investigation in a country or place outside India.

Q5. Answer: A

Under s.27 CrPC read with the proviso, women/juveniles under 18 in detention are to be sent to a remand home or recognised place of safe custody, not an ordinary prison.

Q6. Answer: D

Section 172 CrPC requires the investigating officer to maintain a 'case diary' (diary of proceedings in investigation).

Q7. Answer: D

Section 309 CrPC embodies the principle of speedy trial and the power to postpone or adjourn proceedings, with the mandate that trials be held expeditiously.

Q8. Answer: D

Under s.321 CrPC the Public Prosecutor may withdraw from prosecution, with the court's consent, at any time before the judgment is pronounced.

Q9. Answer: C

Under s.265-B CrPC, the application for plea bargaining is to be filed by the accused in the court in which the offence is pending trial.

Q10. Answer: C

Section 394 CrPC provides for abatement of appeals, primarily on the death of the appellant/accused.

Q11. Answer: B

Section 416 CrPC empowers the High Court to postpone execution and commute the death sentence of a pregnant woman. Note: the matching option labelled 'Sec. 414' (b) corresponds to the section; correct authority is s.416, marked answer (d) Sec. 416.

Q12. Answer: D

Stem is OCR-truncated (the courts/clauses 'I, II, III' are missing). Section 340 inquiry can be conducted by the court in respect of offences under s.195(1)(b); best guess given the comprehensive option pattern is (d) I, II and III.

Q13. Answer: B

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

Q14. Answer: B

Section 57 CrPC mandates that an arrested person be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours (excluding journey time), reflecting Article 22(2) of the Constitution.

Q15. Answer: B

Under s.30 CrPC, imprisonment in default of payment of fine is in addition to (and not in substitution for) the substantive sentence imposed.

Q16. Answer: A

Under s.468 CrPC, the limitation for taking cognizance is three years where the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

Q17. Answer: C

Under s.61 of the Indian Evidence Act, the contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Q18. Answer: C

Under s.74 of the Evidence Act, public documents include both records of acts of sovereign authority/official bodies/public officers (clause 1) and public records kept in any State of private documents (clause 2). Hence both (a) and (b).

Q19. Answer: A

Under s.108 of the Evidence Act, when a person was shown alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead lies on the person who affirms the death.

Q20. Answer: D

Section 3 of the Evidence Act defines 'Court' to include all Judges and Magistrates and all persons (except arbitrators) legally authorised to take evidence; an arbitrator is expressly excluded.

Q21. Answer: C

The IT Act, 2000 amended the definition of 'evidence' in s.3 of the Evidence Act to include 'electronic records' produced for inspection (documentary evidence).

Q22. Answer: A

An admission (ss.17-23) is a substantive piece of evidence, though not conclusive proof; it can be used against the maker but is rebuttable.

Q23. Answer: A

Section 32 (statements of persons who are dead or cannot be found, e.g., dying declarations) is a statutory exception to the rule that hearsay is no evidence. Section 27 is also an exception, but s.32 is the classic/primary answer.

Q24. Answer: A

Section 165 of the Evidence Act confers on the Judge the power to put any question to any witness or party and to order production of any document or thing.

Q25. Answer: C

Under s.126 of the Evidence Act, professional/confidential communications made to a legal adviser (barrister, attorney, pleader, vakil) are privileged and protected.

Q26. Answer: A

Section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines and deals with primary evidence (the document itself produced for inspection of the court).

Q27. Answer: B

Corroborative evidence only lends support to substantive evidence; in the absence of any substantive evidence, corroborative evidence has no independent worth or value.

Q28. Answer: B

In *Shripatrao v. State of Maharashtra*, the medical certificate vouched only physical fitness, not the deceased woman's state of mind at the crucial moment, so the dying declaration of the person of unsound mind could not be relied upon.

Q29. Answer: A

Section 14 (Explanation 1) of the Evidence Act makes relevant facts showing the existence of a particular/specific state of mind towards a particular person or thing, not a general disposition of mind.

Q30. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 162 Cr.P.C., a statement recorded under Section 161 during investigation may be used only to contradict the witness in the manner provided by Section 145 of the Evidence Act, not to corroborate.

Q31. Answer: B

Under Section 6(3) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, where the seller purports to effect a present sale of future goods, the contract operates only as an agreement to sell the goods.

Q32. Answer: C

Under Section 49 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the unpaid seller's lien is lost both when he delivers goods to a carrier/bailee for transmission without reserving right of disposal and when the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession; both (a) and (b).

Q33. Answer: D

The nemo dat exceptions (Sections 27-30 SGA) include sale by mercantile agent, by a co-owner in possession, and by a seller in possession after sale; a sale without the owner's consent or authority is the general rule, not an exception (the wrong option).

Q34. Answer: C

Article 116 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 90 days for an appeal to a High Court from a decree or order of a Civil Court; an appeal from an order to the High Court is filed within this 90-day period.

Q35. Answer: B

Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 gives extended limitation to persons under legal disability, namely a minor, an insane person, and an idiot; an insolvent is not covered.

Q36. Answer: C

Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that where payment on account of a debt is made before expiry of the period, a fresh period of limitation is computed from the time of payment.

Q37. Answer: B

After the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for substituted performance of contract; the old discretion of the court to decree specific performance was deleted.

Q38. Answer: C

The 2018 Amendment inserted clause (ha) in Section 41, barring injunction that would impede or delay any infrastructure project; options (a) and (b) (clauses g and h) already existed in the original section.

Q39. Answer: B

Explanation IV to Section 11 CPC embodies constructive res judicata: any matter which might and ought to have been made a ground of defence or attack in the former suit is deemed to have been directly and substantially in issue.

Q40. Answer: C

Stem and option items (I, II, III) are truncated in the paper; the standard intended answer for the scope of Order II Rule 2 CPC across the listed proceedings is 'I, II and III'.

Q41. Answer: B

Section 100-A CPC bars any further appeal (Letters Patent appeal) from the decision of a single Judge in a second appeal.

Q42. Answer: D

An order allowing or disallowing amendment of pleadings is not a decree and is not listed as appealable under Order XLIII Rule 1 CPC; it is not independently appealable (revisable/challengeable in appeal from the decree), so 'none of the above'.

Q43. Answer: C

Under the proviso to Section 60(1) CPC, a mere right to sue for damages is exempt from attachment; government securities and currency/bank notes are attachable.

Q44. Answer: A

Under Order VII Rule 11 read with Order VII Rule 13 CPC, rejection of a plaint is a deemed decree (Section 2(2)), and the remedy against a decree is to file an appeal.

Q45. Answer: C

Under Section 2(2) CPC, a decree is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of.

Q46. Answer: B

Section 102 CPC (as substituted) bars second appeal where the subject-matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

Q47. Answer: D

Section 99 CPC bars reversal for non-prejudicial error/irregularity (a is correct), and Section 96(2) allows an appeal from an ex parte decree (c is correct); Section 96(3) bars appeal from a consent decree (b is wrong). Hence both (a) and (c).

Q48. Answer: C

Under Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a person whose title or legal character is denied (a cloud on title) may sue for a declaratory decree to dispel it.

Q49. Answer: C

Under Order XXXIX Rule 4 CPC, an order of injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside on application by any party dissatisfied, i.e. both plaintiff and defendant.

Q50. Answer: B

Section 10 CPC (res sub judice) bars only the trial of a subsequent suit, not its institution; the statement that it bars institution as well is untrue.

Q51. Answer: C

Under Section 2(2) CPC, a 'decree' is the formal expression of an adjudication which conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy in the suit.

Q52. Answer: B

Section 13 CPC makes a foreign judgment conclusive only if pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction. A judgment in rem operates against the world, so on the ground of jurisdiction only a judgment in rem can bind a person who was not a party; clause (a) of s.13 read with the in rem/in personam distinction supports option (b).

Q53. Answer: A

Under Section 2(g)/2(j) of the Indian Contract Act, a void agreement is void ab initio, but a contract that becomes void (s.2(j)) is valid when made and only later becomes unenforceable, so it is not void ab initio. Hence the proposition 'a void contract is void ab initio' (a) is incorrect.

Q54. Answer: B

Communication by e-mail is treated as instantaneous; the postal (mailbox) rule does not apply. The receipt/reception rule governs, so the contract is concluded where and when the acceptance is received (consistent with s.13 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia v. Girdharilal).

Q55. Answer: D

Under Section 56 of the Contract Act and Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur, the doctrine of frustration does not apply to a completed conveyance such as a lease (a transfer creating an interest in property), since a lease is a completed transfer, not an executory contract. Hence statement (d) is the incorrect proposition.

Q56. Answer: C

Substituting a new debtor (Z) for the old debtor (X) with the creditor's consent, discharging the old debt and creating a new one, is novation under Section 62 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q57. Answer: D

All three statements restate Section 2 of the Contract Act: (a) s.2(h) - agreement enforceable by law is a contract; (b) s.2(e) - definition of agreement; (c) correctly notes all enforceable agreements are contracts but not all agreements are enforceable. Hence 'All of the above'.

Q58. Answer: C

Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 declares every agreement in restraint of trade void to that extent (subject to the goodwill-sale exception).

Q59. Answer: B

Section 41 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918 provides for second appeal to the High Court from an appellate decree.

Q60. Answer: C

El Salvador became the first country to adopt Bitcoin as legal tender; the Bitcoin Law came into force on 7 September 2021.

Q61. Answer: A

The NDMA guidelines, approved by the Supreme Court in 2021, recommended ex-gratia of Rs. 50,000 to the next of kin of each person who died of Covid-19.

Q62. Answer: D

The Pegasus surveillance matter was decided in Manohar Lal Sharma v. Union of India (27 October 2021), where the Supreme Court appointed an expert committee.

Q63. Answer: B

In Kush Kalra v. Union of India, the Supreme Court (Aug-Sep 2021) passed and refused to vacate the interim order allowing women candidates to appear for the NDA examination that year.

Q64. Answer: A

Senior Advocate Manan Kumar Mishra was the Chairman of the Bar Council of India in 2021.

Q65. Answer: D

Ultraviolet rays in sunlight convert 7-dehydrocholesterol present in the skin into vitamin D (cholecalciferol), which improves health.

Q66. Answer: C

Ecology is the branch of biology dealing with the relationship between organisms and their environment.

Q67. Answer: C

India won 7 medals (1 gold, 2 silver, 4 bronze) at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, its best-ever single-edition haul.

Q68. Answer: D

The line (originally Charles Evans Hughes' words) on dissent in a court of last resort being 'an appeal to the brooding spirit of the law' was famously invoked by Justice H.R. Khanna in his lone dissent in ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla; among the options the intended answer is Justice H.R. Khanna.

Q69. Answer: B

Finland became the first country to make broadband (1 Mbps) a legal right for every citizen, effective 1 July 2010.

Q70. Answer: C

The Haryana Government launched the 'Reading Mission-Haryana' to inculcate reading habits among students.

Q71. Answer: B

Justice N.V. Ramana was the 48th Chief Justice of India (sworn in 24 April 2021).

Q72. Answer: C

The McMahon Line is the boundary line between India and China (demarcated at the 1914 Simla Convention).

Q73. Answer: B

Kiren Rijju was the Union Minister of Law and Justice, having taken charge on 7 July 2021 (replacing Ravi Shankar Prasad).

Q74. Answer: C

Under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, where the rites include saptapadi, the marriage becomes complete only when the seventh step is taken; the customary rites and ceremonies require participation of both bride and bridegroom.

Q75. Answer: B

Under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, registration is not mandatory for validity; non-registration does not affect the validity of the marriage, but the State may provide that omission to register is punishable with a fine.

Q76. Answer: C

Under Sec. 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, restitution of conjugal rights lies where one spouse has withdrawn from the society of the other 'without reasonable excuse'; the burden of proving reasonable excuse is on the withdrawing party.

Q77. Answer: D

Inability to produce progeny (mere barrenness/sterility) is not a ground that renders a Hindu marriage either void (Sec. 11) or voidable (Sec. 12) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; impotency exists but mere inability to procreate is none of these.

Q78. Answer: C

Per Sec. 3(c) of the Hindu Marriage Act/Hindu Succession Act, persons related by blood or adoption but NOT wholly through males are 'cognates'; agnates are related wholly through males.

Q79. Answer: D

Under Sec. 7(2) proviso of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a male's wife's consent is dispensed with if she has completely and finally renounced the world, ceased to be a Hindu, or been declared of unsound mind.

Q80. Answer: D

Under Sec. 11(i) HAMA, 1956, a male/female cannot adopt a son if he/she has a Hindu son, son's son or son's son's son (great-grandson) living; existence of a Hindu daughter is no bar to adopting a son, so statement (d) is wrong.

Q81. Answer: B

Alienation of joint family property by the Karta without legal necessity or benefit of the estate is voidable at the instance of the coparceners (not void), who may challenge it; settled Mitakshara coparcenary law.

Q82. Answer: C

Section 22 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that proceedings shall be conducted in camera and may not be printed or published except as permitted.

Q83. Answer: C

Section 26 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 empowers the court to pass orders regarding custody, maintenance and education of children in matrimonial proceedings.

Q84. Answer: A

Desertion under the Hindu Marriage Act means the total repudiation of the obligations of marriage, comprising factum of separation and animus deserendi (intention to desert) without reasonable cause.

Q85. Answer: C

Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (commorientes) raises a rebuttable presumption of law that the younger survived the elder where order of deaths is uncertain.

Q86. Answer: C

Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 converts a female Hindu's limited estate into absolute ownership and applies to any property, movable or immovable, possessed by her.

Q87. Answer: B

Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, father is a Class II heir (Entry I) and son's daughter's son is also a Class II heir; neither is a Class I heir, so both are Class II heirs.

Q88. Answer: C

Under Muslim law, where a husband or wife dies during the iddat following a REVOCABLE (raj'i) divorce, the marital tie subsists and both spouses can inherit from each other; the right ceases only on expiry of iddat or on an irrevocable divorce.

Q89. Answer: B

Under Sec. 4 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019, pronouncement of talaq-e-biddat (instant irrevocable triple talaq) is punishable with imprisonment up to three years and fine.

Q90. Answer: C

Under Sec. 2 of the Wakf Act and classical Muslim law, wakf is the permanent dedication of any property (movable or immovable) for purposes recognised as pious, religious or charitable.

Q91. Answer: A

Section 54 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 expressly saves such agreements: notwithstanding Sec. 27 of the Contract Act, a partner may agree not to carry on a similar business within specified period/limits, provided the restrictions are reasonable.

Q92. Answer: D

Public notice (Sec. 72) is required on retirement, expulsion, insolvency and dissolution of a registered firm; a mere alteration in the firm's name does not require public notice.

Q93. Answer: A

Section 2(a) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 defines 'an act of a firm' as any act or omission by all the partners, or by any partner or agent of the firm, which gives rise to a right or liability enforceable by or against the firm.

Q94. Answer: C

Under Sec. 20 of the Registration Act, 1908, the registering officer may refuse a document containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations unless the persons executing the document attest them by their signatures or initials.

Q95. Answer: D

Under Sec. 23 of the Registration Act, 1908, no document (other than a will) shall be accepted for registration unless presented within four months from the date of execution.

Q96. Answer: D

Under Sec. 17 of the Registration Act, 1908, a lease of immovable property exceeding one year (or from year to year/reserving yearly rent) requires compulsory registration; wills and leases up to one year do not.

Q97. Answer: C

Under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, no person shall convert a residential building into non-residential use except with the written permission of the Controller appointed under the Act.

Q98. Answer: B

Under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, once fair rent is fixed under Sec. 4, no further increase or decrease is permissible for a period of three years (subject to specified exceptions).

Q99. Answer: C

Indian courts do not insist on the English rule fixing immemorial antiquity at 1189 AD; for a valid custom in India, long, continuous and uniform usage of reasonable antiquity is sufficient (Hurpurshad and later authorities).

Q100. Answer: B

'Uberrima fides' is a Latin maxim meaning 'utmost good faith', the standard required in contracts such as insurance where full disclosure of material facts is mandatory.

Q101. Answer: B

'Persona non grata' is a Latin diplomatic term meaning a person who is not wanted/not acceptable, typically used when a host state declares a foreign diplomat unwelcome (Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Art. 9).

Q102. Answer: A

The police officer was entrusted with fine money in his official capacity and dishonestly converted it to his own use; this is criminal breach of trust under s.405 IPC (aggravated as s.409 when by a public servant).

Q103. Answer: D

Section 76 IPC exempts an act done by a person bound, or who by mistake of fact believes himself bound, by law; a hangman executing a court-ordered hanging acts under legal compulsion and is protected by s.76 IPC.

Q104. Answer: B

On the Palani Goundan pattern, the fatal act (hanging) was done believing the wife already dead, so murder is not made out; the established exam-key answer is culpable homicide.

Q105. Answer: D

Abduction under s.362 IPC has no age limit; it is the compelling or inducing by force/deceit of any person to go from any place, hence the abducted person may be of any age (unlike kidnapping from lawful guardianship under s.361).

Q106. Answer: A

Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980) 2 SCC 684 upheld the constitutional validity of the death penalty and laid down the 'rarest of rare' doctrine; it concerns capital punishment in India.

Q107. Answer: A

Whether provocation was grave and sudden (Exception 1 to s.300 IPC) is essentially a question of fact to be decided on the circumstances of each case (K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra).

Q108. Answer: B

Voluntarily burning a valuable security with intent to cause wrongful loss is an illustration of mischief; s.425 IPC defines mischief as causing destruction/diminution of value of property with intent to cause wrongful loss or damage.

Q109. Answer: C

Section 166 IPC punishes a public servant who disobeys a direction of the law with intent to cause, or knowing he is likely to cause, injury to any person.

Q110. Answer: B

Section 507 IPC deals with criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or by a person taking precaution to conceal the source of the threat.

Q111. Answer: B

This is the standard illustration to s.92 IPC (act done in good faith for another's benefit without consent in an emergency); the surgeon trepanning the insensible Z in good faith for his benefit has committed no offence.

Q112. Answer: C

Voyeurism is defined and punished under s.354C IPC, inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.

Q113. Answer: C

Section 82 gives total immunity below seven years; under s.83 a child above seven and below twelve is liable only if he HAS attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct.

Q114. Answer: C

Making a false document (s.464) with any of the intents specified in s.463 IPC constitutes forgery.

Q115. Answer: D

The Concurrent List, along with the idea of cooperative federalism in the legislative scheme, was borrowed from the Constitution of Australia.

Q116. Answer: B

Marbury v. Madison (1803) established judicial review; the year '1503' in the option is a printing error but it is the only case that introduced judicial review (the others are tort/property cases).

Q117. Answer: A

Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta, established under the Regulating Act, 1773 (1774).

Q118. Answer: B

Rajasthani is not in the Eighth Schedule; Dogri, Sindhi and Manipuri are all listed (Dogri was added by the 92nd Amendment, 2003).

Q119. Answer: D

In a democratic republic, sovereignty ultimately lies with the people, as reflected in the Preamble ('We, the People of India... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution').

Q120. Answer: B

Article 43 directs the State to endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life (the 'living wage' DPSP).

Q121. Answer: A

In Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab (1974) 2 SCC 831, the Supreme Court held the President/Governor exercises powers on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, so 'satisfaction' means that of the Council, not personal satisfaction.

Q122. Answer: D

A financial emergency under Article 360 has never been proclaimed in India.

Q123. Answer: D

Protection and improvement of the environment, forests and wildlife appears both as a DPSP (Art. 48A) and as a Fundamental Duty (Art. 51A(g)), both inserted by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.

Q124. Answer: D

S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) 3 SCC 1 held that secularism is part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q125. Answer: C

The Constitution makes no provision for the post of Deputy Prime Minister; it expressly provides for the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Art. 89), Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (Art. 93) and Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly (Art. 178).