

Karnataka Judiciary - Prelims 2022

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

Q1. The contestants for the Post of President of India, for which election will be held tomorrow i.e. on 18.07.2022, are _____.

- (a) Smt. Droupadi Murmu and Sri Jeswanth Singh.
- (b) Smt. Droupadi Murmu and Sri Yashwant Sinha.
- (c) Sri Ramnath Kovind and Smt. Meira Kumar
- (d) Sri Sharad Pawar and Sri Venkaiah Naidu

Q2. An application to set aside the abatement of the suit has to be filed under _____ of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

- (a) Order 22 Rule 3
- (b) Order 22 Rule 4
- (c) Order 22 Rule 10
- (d) Order 22 Rule 9

Q3. As per the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific relief can be granted.

- (a) for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights.
- (b) for the purpose of enforcing a penal law.
- (c) Both A) and B).
- (d) None of the above.

Q4. As per Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement not enforceable by law is said to be _____.

- (a) void.
- (b) voidable.
- (c) valid.
- (d) invalid.

Q5. Vide Rent Agreement dated 01.02.2019, A let out his house property to B for residential purpose. A issued notice on 01.04.2020 terminating the tenancy of B. B received the said notice on 04.04.2020. Fifteen days time for termination of tenancy starts from _____.

- (a) 01.02.2019
- (b) 01.04.2020
- (c) 04.04.2020
- (d) any of the above.

Q6. A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen, is called as _____

- (a) collateral contract.
- (b) contingent contract.
- (c) invalid contract
- (d) none of the above

Q7. The Magistrate, after finding the accused guilty, is of the opinion that the accused ought to receive more severe punishment, than a Magistrate is empowered to inflict, he shall submit the proceedings to the _____ to whom he is subordinate.

- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- (b) Principal District and Sessions Judge.
- (c) Additional District and Sessions Judge.
- (d) Any one of the above.

Q8. Who among the following has become the President of India, without becoming the Vice President of India?

- (a) Sri R Venkataraman.
- (b) Shri Shankara Dayal Sharma.
- (c) Sri K.R.Narayanan.
- (d) Sri A.P.J.Abdul Kalam

Q9. What must be the age of a minor/victim with regard to the offence of kidnapping as defined under Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) sixteen years.
- (b) Eighteen years.
- (c) under sixteen years, if a male and under eighteen years, if a female.
- (d) under eighteen years, if a male and under twenty one years, if a female.

Q10. President of India shall be elected by the _____

- (a) elected members of Lok sabha
- (b) elected members of both houses of Parliament
- (c) elected members of both houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States
- (d) elected members of both house of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of the States

Q11. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 26th November 1949
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) none of the above

Q12. Which one of the following is correct as per the Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1908?

- (a) Order 1 Rule 8 - Adding or striking out parties.
- (b) Order 22 Rule 3- making legal representative of deceased plaintiff, as a party to the suit.
- (c) Order 22 Rule 5 - making legal representation of the deceased defendant as a party to the suit.
- (d) Order 23 Rule 3 - withdrawal of the suit with liberty to file fresh suit.

Q13. As per Section 137 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination, by the party who called him, is called as his _____

- (a) re-examination.
- (b) further examination-in-chief.
- (c) further cross-examination.
- (d) none of the above

Q14. If any one of the five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons committed an offence punishable under ____ of Indian Penal code.

- (a) Section 396
- (b) Section 395
- (c) Section 302
- (d) Section 302 and 395

Q15. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for granting of _____.

- (a) temporary injunction
- (b) perpetual injunction
- (c) mandatory injunction
- (d) All the above

Q16. A leading decision of the Supreme Court of India on Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (admissibility of Electronic evidence) is:

- (a) Arjun Panditrao Khotkar vs Kailas Kishanrao Gorantyal and others.
- (b) Gurubaksh Singh Sibbia and others vs State of Punjab.
- (c) Lalitha Kumari Vs. Government of Uttar Pradesh and others
- (d) Arnesh Kumar Vs. State of Bihar

Q17. "Voyeurism" an offence punishable under Section 354C of Indian Penal Code, means:

- (a) Monitoring the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communications.
- (b) A man watching or capturing the image of a woman engaged in a private act
- (c) Following a woman and contacting such a woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly.
- (d) Making sexually coloured remarks.

Q18. When a decree is passed against the Government, execution shall not be issued on such decree against the Government unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of decree.

- (a) two years.
- (b) one year.
- (c) six months.
- (d) three months.

Q19. When the Court permits the plaintiff to institute the suit against the Government without serving notice under Section 80(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, _____.

- (a) The Court can grant interim relief against the Government without giving the opportunity of showing cause.
- (b) The Court shall not grant any interim relief against the Government without giving the opportunity of showing cause.
- (c) it is the discretion of the Court to grant any interim relief or not.
- (d) Court can pass an ex parte order of status quo against the Government.

Q20. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the Indian National Emblem is taken from:

- (a) Ramayana.
- (b) Samaveda.
- (c) Rigveda.
- (d) Upanishads.

Q21. Doing of an act which would bring the Government established by law in India into hatred or contempt is called as_____

- (a) Conspiracy.
- (b) Waging war against the Government.
- (c) Sedition.
- (d) Abetment.

Q22. Section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the following subject:

- (a) Contents of charge
- (b) Effect of errors in charge
- (c) alteration of charge
- (d) recall of witness when charge is altered.

Q23. As per Order 14 Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court may strike out the wrongly framed issues_____

- (a) at any time before commencement of trial.
- (b) at any time before the conclusion of trial.
- (c) at any time before pronouncing the judgement.
- (d) at any time before passing the decree.

Q24. A let out his immovable property to B for manufacturing purposes. In the lease agreement, both A and B agreed that said lease is terminable by one years' notice. But, as per Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, lease for manufacturing purposes shall be terminable by six months' notice. A can terminate the lease of B by:

- (a) six months' notice.
- (b) one years' notice.
- (c) either A) or B)
- (d) none of the above.

Q25. As per Section 10 of the Indian Penal Code, word "man" denotes:

- (a) a male human being aged above 16 years.
- (b) a male human being aged above 18 years.
- (c) a male human being aged above 21 years.
- (d) a male human being of any age.

Q26. A promise made without any intention of performing it; is_____

- (a) misrepresentation.
- (b) undue influence.
- (c) coercion.
- (d) fraud

Q27. Jog Falls, which is one of the highest water falls in India, is created by:

- (a) Tunga River.
- (b) Kaveri River.
- (c) Sharavati River.
- (d) Bhadra River.

Q28. Withdrawal of the Complaint under Section 257 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 results in:

- (a) discharge of the accused
- (b) acquittal of the accused
- (c) either A) or B)
- (d) none of the above

Q29. The Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for granting of _____

- (a) temporary injunction.
- (b) perpetual injunction.
- (c) mandatory injunction.
- (d) All the above. Answer: Options are not correct

Q30. A makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, and finds after opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. A _____

- (a) not committed any offence.
- (b) committed an offence punishable under Section 511 of Indian Penal Code.
- (c) committed an offence punishable under Section 379 of Indian Penal Code.
- (d) committed an offence punishable under Sections 379 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

Q31. As per Section 152 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, any clerical or arithmetical mistakes in the judgments, decrees or orders can be corrected by the Court _____

- (a) only on the application of any of the parties.
- (b) only of its own motion.
- (c) either A) or B).
- (d) none of the above.

Q32. Every suit shall be instituted _____

- (a) in the Court of the highest grade competent to try it.
- (b) in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.
- (c) either A) or B)
- (d) in the Court of District Judges.

Q33. "No consideration is necessary to create an agency" As per Section 185 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, above statement is _____

- (a) correct
- (b) incorrect
- (c) partially correct
- (d) none of the above

Q34. Which Article of the Constitution of India describes the effect of Proclamation of Emergency?

- (a) Article 356
- (b) Article 355
- (c) Article 354
- (d) Article 353

Q35. As per the Indian Contract Act, 1872, every promise and every set of promise, forming the consideration for each other, is:

- (a) a contract.
- (b) an offer.
- (c) an agreement.
- (d) an acceptance.

Q36. Bail granted under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is:

- (a) Statutory bail.
- (b) Anticipatory bail.
- (c) Regular Bail.
- (d) None of the above.

Q37. To avoid the eviction on the ground of arrears of rent under Section 27(2)(a) of the Karnataka Rent Act 1999, a tenant has to pay the arrears of rent within _____ from the date of service of demand notice on him?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) one month
- (c) two months
- (d) three months

Q38. What among the following is not required for a valid Gift under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- (a) consideration
- (b) donor and donee.
- (c) movable or immovable property
- (d) transfer and acceptance

Q39. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the Court permitting the party to cross-examine the hostile witness?

- (a) Section 157
- (b) Section 156
- (c) Section 155
- (d) Section 154

Q40. As per Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, opinions of Experts are:

- (a) conclusive proof.
- (b) relevant facts.
- (c) not relevant facts.
- (d) none of the above

Q41. Who is the present Attorney General for India?

- (a) Sri K.K.Venugopal
- (b) Sri Tushar Mehta
- (c) Sri Mukul Rohatgi
- (d) none of the above

Q42. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court can permit a party to the suit to examine his witness before examining himself as a witness?

- (a) Order 18 Rule 1
- (b) Order 18 Rule 3
- (c) Order 18 Rule 3A
- (d) No such provision.

Q43. Presumption regarding abetment under Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, can be raised if suicide by the married woman is committed_____.

- (a) within three years of her marriage.
- (b) within five years of her marriage.
- (c) within seven years of her marriage.
- (d) within ten years of her marriage.

Q44. A premises situated within the Kalaburagi Municipal Corporation limits, used for non-residential purposes, having a plinth area of sixteen square feet, was let out to a tenant. Which Act is applicable to evict the tenant from the said premises?

- (a) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (b) The Karnataka Rent Act, 1999.
- (c) Either A) or B)
- (d) Both A) and B)

Q45. After the amendment to the Specific Relief Act, 1963, vide Amendment Act, 2018, to enforce specific performance in favour of plaintiff, his readiness and willingness_____.

- (a) shall be pleaded in the plaint and proved.
- (b) has to be pleaded in the plaint and proved.
- (c) has to be proved.
- (d) neither pleaded nor proved.

Q46. The phrase "In lieu of" means:

- (a) Among other things
- (b) Instead of
- (c) In readiness
- (d) By the mere fact

Q47. How many High Courts are there in India at present?

- (a) 22
- (b) 23
- (c) 24
- (d) 25

Q48. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of_____

- (a) Lok Sabha.
- (b) Rajya Sabha.
- (c) Planning Commission.
- (d) Niti Aayog

Q49. The correct sequence in formation of a Contract is:

- (a) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement.
- (b) Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration.
- (c) Offer, consideration, acceptance, agreement.
- (d) Offer, agreement, consideration, acceptance.

Q50. As per Article 21 of the Constitution of India, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to_____.

- (a) procedure established by law.
- (b) due course of law.
- (c) due process of law.
- (d) any one of the above.

Q51. "Causing grievous hurt whilst committing lurking house trespass or house breaking", an offence punishable under Sec.459 of Indian Penal Code, is triable by the Court of:

- (a) Any Magistrate
- (b) Judicial Magistrate of First Class
- (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (d) Court of Sessions

Q52. A, who is the resident of Ballari, entered into a sale agreement with B, who is the resident of Koppal, to purchase the landed property situated at Gadag. If B refused to execute the sale deed, A has to file a suit for specific performance in a_____:

- (a) Court at Ballari
- (b) Court at Koppal
- (c) Court at Gadag
- (d) either at Ballari or at Koppal or at Gadag Court.

Q53. As per Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a document required by law to be attested can be proved by examining_____

- (a) at least one of the attesting witnesses.
- (b) at least two of the attesting witnesses
- (c) all the attesting witnesses.
- (d) some other person, who has the knowledge of that document

Q54. Section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 relates to:

- (a) Presumptions as to foreign law.
- (b) Presumptions in favour of the holder of a cheque.
- (c) Presumptions as to negotiable instruments.
- (d) Presumptions on proof of protest.

Q55. As per Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if the offence is punishable with fine only, period of limitation for taking cognizance of the said offence is:

- (a) Three years.
- (b) One year.
- (c) Six months.
- (d) No limitation.

Q56. As per Section 320(8) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, compounding of an offence under Section 320 of the said Code, will results in_____

- (a) acquittal of the accused.
- (b) discharge of the accused.
- (c) conviction of the accused.
- (d) withdrawal of the case.

Q57. Power of transferring any suit from one Court to another, under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, can be exercised by:

- (a) only the High Court.
- (b) only the District Court.
- (c) the High Court or the District Court.
- (d) the High Court or the District Court or the Civil Court.

Q58. "Causing death by rash and negligent act" an offence punishable under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code is_____

- (a) cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable offence.
- (b) non-cognizable, bailable and compoundable offence.
- (c) cognizable, non-bailable and compoundable offence.
- (d) non-cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence.

Q59. Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with following subject:

- (a) Condition restraining alienation.
- (b) Persons competent to transfer.
- (c) Rule against perpetuity.
- (d) Vested interest.

Q60. "Admission" as defined under Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is _____

- (a) a statement in writing only
- (b) a oral statement only
- (c) a statement in electronic form only
- (d) a statement either oral or documentary or in electronic form

Q61. "The suit is dismissed with costs" implies:

- (a) plaintiff is entitled for costs from the defendant.
- (b) defendant is entitled for costs from the plaintiff.
- (c) both the parties are entitled for costs from each other.
- (d) both the parties to bear their respective costs.

Q62. As per Constitution of India, "Promotion of international peace and security" is a _____

- (a) Fundamental duty
- (b) Fundamental right
- (c) Directive Principles of state policy
- (d) none of the above

Q63. As per Specific Relief Act, 1963, a suit for recovery can be filed in respect of:

- (a) immovable property only.
- (b) movable property only.
- (c) both movable and immovable property.
- (d) none of the above

Q64. As per Article 50 of the Constitution of India, the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive _____.

- (a) in the judicial service of the State
- (b) in the public services of the State.
- (c) in the military services of the State.
- (d) in the administrative service of the State.

Q65. Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a Second Appeal can be filed before the High Court?

- (a) Section 99
- (b) Section 100A
- (c) Section 99A
- (d) Section 100

Q66. For the act of criminal conspiracy defined under Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code, minimum number of persons required are:

- (a) Seven.
- (b) Five.
- (c) Three.
- (d) Two.

Q67. A judgement on admission can be given under of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

- (a) Order 12 Rule 5
- (b) Order 20 Rule 3
- (c) Order 20 Rule 1
- (d) Order 12 Rule 6

Q68. What forms the basis for rejection of the plaintiff under Order VII Rule 11 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

- (a) Only the pleadings of the plaintiff
- (b) Both the pleadings of plaintiff and the defendant
- (c) pleadings of both the parties and the documents produced by them
- (d) all the above

Q69. As per Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, an injunction can not be granted _____

- (a) when the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter.
- (b) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced
- (c) to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body
- (d) All the above.

Q70. As per Article 124 of the Constitution of India, a distinguished jurist can be appointed as a Judge of the _____

- (a) Supreme Court.
- (b) High Court.
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Can not be appointed

Q71. For the purpose of Sec.28, 29, 30 and 31 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 "immediate possession" means possession recoverable within _____ from date of order of eviction.

- (a) One year.
- (b) 90 days.
- (c) 60 days.
- (d) 30 days.

Q72. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code is related to unnatural sex:

- (a) Section 354
- (b) Section 376
- (c) Section 377
- (d) Section 382

Q73. Which one of the following is incorrect regarding state and its capital?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh - Amaravati.
- (b) Telangana - Hyderabad.
- (c) Tamil Nadu - Chennai.
- (d) Kerala - Cochin

Q74. Which amendment to the Constitution of India requires ratification by the States legislatures?

- (a) Any changes in Articles 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241.
- (b) Any changes in any of the lists in Seventh Schedule.
- (c) Any changes in the representation of states in Parliament.
- (d) All the above

Q75. Landmark judgement of the Supreme Court of India in "Smt.Selvi vs State of Karnataka" is relating to the following subject:

- (a) Registration of First Information Report.
- (b) Arrest of the accused.
- (c) Bail
- (d) Narco analysis test.

Q76. "Every confession is an admission, but every admission is not a confession" This statement is _____

- (a) true
- (b) false
- (c) partly true.
- (d) none of the above.

Q77. Bail jurisdiction under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be exercised by:

- (a) only the Magistrate
- (b) only the Court of Sessions.
- (c) only the High Court.
- (d) Both B) and C)

Q78. As per Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, every offence punishable under the said Act shall be _____ offence..

- (a) compoundable
- (b) not compoundable
- (c) compoundable only with the permission of the Court
- (d) none of the above

Q79. As per Order 22 Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if any party to the suit dies after conclusion of hearing and before pronouncing the judgment _____.

- (a) The suit shall not abate.
- (b) The suit shall abate.
- (c) The suit shall not abate if cause of action and right to sue survives
- (d) It will be deemed that judgement has been pronounced after the death of a party.

Q80. What is the meaning of the English term "attire"?

- (a) tired.
- (b) dress.
- (c) attention.
- (d) singing

Q81. "Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons", an offence under Section 324 of Indian Penal Code, is punishable with:

- (a) imprisonment up to one year or with fine or with both.
- (b) imprisonment up to two years or with fine or with both.
- (c) imprisonment up to three years or with fine or with both.
- (d) imprisonment up to five years or with fine or with both.

Q82. As per Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, contents of the public documents can be proved_____.

- (a) By examining the public servant concerned.
- (b) By production of certified copies of the documents in question.
- (c) By securing the original public documents.
- (d) By obtaining digitised copies of the said documents.

Q83. Inherent powers under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be exercised by_____

- (a) only the Supreme Court.
- (b) only the High Courts.
- (c) only the Sessions Courts.
- (d) Any Court.

Q84. Maintenance of case diary by an Investigating Officer is mandatory under _____ of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

- (a) Section 175
- (b) Section 174
- (c) Section 173
- (d) Section 172

Q85. Under Order 26 Rules 10A, 10B and IOC of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for one of the following purposes Commission can not be issued:

- (a) For scientific investigation
- (b) To ascertain as to who is in possession of immovable property.
- (c) For performance of a ministerial act.
- (d) For the sale of movable property.

Q86. As per Section 201 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if a written complaint is made to a Magistrate, who is not competent to take cognizance of the offence, he shall_____

- (a) reject the said complaint.
- (b) transfer the said complaint to the proper Court.
- (c) return the said complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.
- (d) dismiss the said complaint.

Q87. Which team has won the title of this year's (2022) Indian Premier League (IPL)?

- (a) Lucknow SuperGiants.
- (b) Rajasthan Royals
- (c) Royal Challengers Bengaluru.
- (d) Gujarath Titans

Q88. As per Section 38 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which Court is competent to execute the decree?

- (a) only the Court which passed the decree.
- (b) only the Court to which decree is sent for execution
- (c) any Court
- (d) either A) or B)

Q89. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 can be invoked when there is dispute regarding:

- (a) Paternity of a child
- (b) Maternity of a child
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

Q90. Under the Constitution of India, power to issue Writ of Habeas Corpus vested in:

- (a) only the High Courts.
- (b) only the Supreme Court.
- (c) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (d) All the Courts down to District Courts

Q91. Who is the founder of Facebook?

- (a) Mark Zuckerberg.
- (b) Bill Gates.
- (c) Charles Babbage.
- (d) Lawrence Ellison.

Q92. Disclosing the identity of the rape victim is punishable under _____

- (a) Section 354D of Indian Penal Code.
- (b) Section 228A of Indian Penal Code.
- (c) Section 376E of Indian Penal Code.
- (d) Section 509 of Indian Penal Code.

Q93. Which High Court in India has territorial jurisdiction over 'Lakshadweep' Island?

- (a) Bombay High Court
- (b) Kerala High Court
- (c) Karnataka High Court.
- (d) Orissa High Court

Q94. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called:

- (a) lease
- (b) sale
- (c) gift
- (d) an exchange

Q95. The First Woman Advocate to be directly elevated from the Bar as a Judge of the Karnataka High Court is _____

- (a) Smt. Manjula Chellur.
- (b) Smt. B.V.Nagarathna
- (c) Smt. B.S.Indrakala
- (d) Smt. S.Sujatha.

Q96. "As per the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, "evidence of the complainant may be given by him on affidavit". Above statement is _____.

- (a) incorrect
- (b) correct
- (c) partially correct
- (d) none of the above

Q97. Committing theft in a dwelling house is punishable under _____ of the Indian Penal Code.

- (a) Section 378
- (b) Section 379
- (c) Section 380
- (d) Section 381

Q98. Landmark judgement of Supreme Court of India in "M Siddiq (Deceased) through legal representatives vs Mahant Suresh Das and others" is called as:

- (a) triple talaq judgement.
- (b) Sabarimala judgement.
- (c) Ayodhya judgement
- (d) Hijab judgement.

Q99. One who believes in God is called _____.

- (a) Atheist.
- (b) Theist.
- (c) Optimist.
- (d) Heretic.

Q100. "A lease of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, shall be made only by a unregistered instrument" As per the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 above statement is:

- (a) incorrect
- (b) correct
- (c) either A) or B)
- (d) none of the above.

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

The 2022 Presidential election was contested between Smt. Droupadi Murmu (NDA) and Sri Yashwant Sinha (Opposition); Murmu won. Option (a) misspells the name.

Q2. Answer: D

Order 22 Rule 9 CPC governs setting aside abatement/dismissal and bringing the suit back on file. Rule 3 deals with death of plaintiff, Rule 4 with death of defendant.

Q3. Answer: A

Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides that specific relief can be granted only for enforcing individual civil rights and not for enforcing a penal law.

Q4. Answer: A

Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines an agreement not enforceable by law as 'void'.

Q5. Answer: C

Section 106(3) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 expressly provides that the notice period commences from the date of receipt of the notice, i.e. 04.04.2020.

Q6. Answer: B

Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines a contingent contract as one to do or not to do something if some collateral event does or does not happen.

Q7. Answer: A

Section 325 CrPC provides that a Magistrate who finds the accused deserving more severe punishment than he can inflict shall forward the proceedings to the Chief Judicial Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Q8. Answer: D

R. Venkataraman, Shankar Dayal Sharma and K.R. Narayanan each served as Vice-President before becoming President; A.P.J. Abdul Kalam became President in 2002 without being Vice-President.

Q9. Answer: C

Section 361 IPC (kidnapping from lawful guardianship) protects a minor under sixteen years of age if a male, and under eighteen years if a female.

Q10. Answer: C

Article 54 of the Constitution: the President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (and UTs of Delhi and Puducherry).

Q11. Answer: B

The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949; it came into force on 26th January 1950.

Q12. Answer: D

Order 23 Rule 3 (read with Rule 1) CPC concerns withdrawal with liberty to file a fresh suit. Order 1 Rule 10 (not Rule 8) deals with adding/striking parties; legal representatives of deceased plaintiff/defendant are under Order 22 Rules 3 and 4 respectively, so options (a)-(c) are wrong.

Q13. Answer: A

Section 137 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines the examination of a witness by the party who called him, subsequent to cross-examination, as 're-examination'.

Q14. Answer: A

Section 396 IPC: if any one of five or more persons conjointly committing dacoity commits murder, every one of them is guilty of dacoity with murder, punishable under Section 396.

Q15. Answer: A

The CPC (Order 39 / Section 94) provides for temporary injunctions; perpetual and mandatory injunctions are granted under the Specific Relief Act, 1963. Hence only temporary injunction is under the CPC.

Q16. Answer: A

Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal (2020) is the leading Supreme Court decision on Section 65B of the Evidence Act (admissibility of electronic evidence).

Q17. Answer: B

Section 354C IPC defines voyeurism as a man watching, or capturing the image of, a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she expects privacy.

Q18. Answer: D

Section 82(2) CPC: execution shall not issue on a decree against the Government/public officer until the expiry of three months from the date of the decree.

Q19. Answer: B

The proviso to Section 80(2) CPC mandates that no interim relief shall be granted against the Government without giving it a reasonable opportunity of showing cause in respect of the relief prayed for.

Q20. Answer: D

'Satyameva Jayate' below the National Emblem is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad (one of the Upanishads).

Q21. Answer: C

Section 124A IPC defines sedition as bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting disaffection towards, the Government established by law.

Q22. Answer: B

Section 215 CrPC deals with the effect of errors in the charge (no error in stating the offence or particulars is material unless it misleads the accused and causes failure of justice).

Q23. Answer: D

Order 14 Rule 5 CPC empowers the Court to amend or strike out issues at any time before passing a decree.

Q24. Answer: B

Under Section 106 TPA, the statutory periods apply only 'in the absence of a contract'. Where the parties have agreed on a one year notice, the contractual term prevails, so A can terminate only by one year's notice.

Q25. Answer: D

Section 10 IPC: the word 'man' denotes a male human being of any age.

Q26. Answer: D

Under Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a promise made without any intention of performing it is one of the enumerated forms of 'fraud'.

Q27. Answer: C

Jog Falls is created by the Sharavati River in Karnataka.

Q28. Answer: B

Section 257 CrPC (withdrawal of complaint in summons cases) provides that on permitted withdrawal the Magistrate 'shall thereupon acquit the accused' - hence acquittal, not discharge.

Q29. Answer: D

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (Sections 36-42) provides for preventive relief by injunction - temporary, perpetual and mandatory injunctions (Sec. 37, 38, 39); hence 'All the above'. (The JSON note 'Options are not correct' is a data artifact; (d) is the intended key.)

Q30. Answer: B

Attempt to commit theft from an empty box is impossible-attempt but still punishable; it is an attempt under Section 511 IPC (illustration (b) to Sec. 511 is this very example), not the completed theft under Sec. 379.

Q31. Answer: C

Section 152 CPC allows correction of clerical or arithmetical mistakes 'either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties' - hence either A) or B).

Q32. Answer: B

Section 15 CPC: every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Q33. Answer: A

Section 185 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 expressly states 'No consideration is necessary to create an agency' - the statement is correct.

Q34. Answer: D

Article 353 of the Constitution describes the effect of a Proclamation of Emergency. (Art. 352 is the proclamation itself; Art. 356 is State emergency.)

Q35. Answer: C

Section 2(e) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines an 'agreement' as every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other.

Q36. Answer: A

Bail under the proviso to Section 167(2) CrPC (default/compulsive bail on failure to file charge-sheet within the statutory period) is known as statutory bail.

Q37. Answer: C

Section 27(2)(a) of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 requires the tenant to pay/tender the whole arrears within two months from the date of service of the demand notice to avoid eviction on the ground of arrears.

Q38. Answer: A

Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines gift as a transfer made voluntarily and 'without consideration'; consideration is therefore NOT required (and would in fact negate a gift).

Q39. Answer: D

Section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 empowers the Court to permit the party who calls a witness to put cross-examination questions (treat as hostile witness).

Q40. Answer: B

Under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, opinions of experts are 'relevant facts' (not conclusive proof).

Q41. Answer: A

As of the exam date (2022), K.K. Venugopal was the Attorney General for India (he held office until October 2022).

Q42. Answer: C

Order 18 Rule 3A CPC provides that a party wishing to appear as his own witness shall do so before his other witnesses, unless the Court permits him to appear as his own witness at a later stage; thus the court's permission to examine his witness before himself flows from Order 18 Rule 3A.

Q43. Answer: C

Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 raises the presumption of abetment of suicide where the married woman commits suicide within seven years of her marriage.

Q44. Answer: A

Section 2(3)(g) of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 exempts non-residential premises only where plinth area does NOT exceed fourteen square metres. Here the area is 16 square FEET (~1.49 sq m), which is below the 14 sq m threshold, so the Act does NOT apply and eviction is governed by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q45. Answer: A

Post the 2018 amendment, Section 16(c) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 uses 'shall' - readiness and willingness 'shall be pleaded in the plaint and proved'.

Q46. Answer: B

The phrase 'in lieu of' means 'instead of' / in place of.

Q47. Answer: D

There are 25 High Courts in India at present (Andhra Pradesh High Court created in 2019 brought the total to 25).

Q48. Answer: B

Article 64 of the Constitution: the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Q49. Answer: A

The sequence of contract formation is offer, acceptance, consideration, leading to agreement (offer + acceptance + consideration => agreement, which when enforceable is a contract).

Q50. Answer: A

Article 21 of the Constitution bars deprivation of life or personal liberty 'except according to procedure established by law'.

Q51. Answer: D

Under the First Schedule of the CrPC, the offence under IPC Sec.459 (grievous hurt while committing lurking house-trespass / house-breaking), being punishable with imprisonment for life or up to 10 years, is triable by the Court of Session.

Q52. Answer: C

A suit for specific performance of a contract relating to immovable property is a suit 'for' that property; under Sec.16 CPC it must be instituted where the property is situate, i.e. Gadag.

Q53. Answer: A

Sec.68, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 requires that a document required by law to be attested be proved by calling at least one attesting witness (subject to the proviso for non-will documents).

Q54. Answer: C

Sec.118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 lays down the statutory presumptions as to negotiable instruments (e.g. consideration, date, time of acceptance, holder in due course).

Q55. Answer: C

Sec.468(2)(a) CrPC fixes the limitation for taking cognizance at six months if the offence is punishable with fine only.

Q56. Answer: A

Sec.320(8) CrPC provides that the composition of an offence shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.

Q57. Answer: C

Sec.24 CPC empowers either the High Court or the District Court to transfer/withdraw any suit, appeal or proceeding from one subordinate court to another.

Q58. Answer: A

Per the First Schedule of CrPC, IPC Sec.304A (death by rash/negligent act) is cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate First Class; it is non-compoundable under Sec.320.

Q59. Answer: A

Sec.10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with conditions restraining alienation.

Q60. Answer: D

Sec.17, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (as amended) defines an admission as a statement, oral or documentary or contained in electronic form, suggesting an inference as to a fact in issue or relevant fact.

Q61. Answer: B

'Suit dismissed with costs' means the plaintiff loses and must pay the defendant's costs, so the defendant is entitled to costs from the plaintiff (Sec.35 CPC).

Q62. Answer: C

Promotion of international peace and security is enshrined in Article 51, which falls within Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy).

Q63. Answer: C

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for recovery of possession of immovable property (Secs.5-6) as well as recovery of specific movable property (Secs.7-8), i.e. both.

Q64. Answer: B

Article 50 directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

Q65. Answer: D

Sec.100 CPC provides for a Second Appeal to the High Court (on a substantial question of law).

Q66. Answer: D

Criminal conspiracy under Sec.120A IPC requires an agreement between two or more persons; the minimum is two.

Q67. Answer: D

Order 12 Rule 6 CPC empowers the court to pronounce judgment on admissions made in pleadings or otherwise.

Q68. Answer: A

Rejection of a plaint under Order VII Rule 11 CPC is decided on the averments in the plaint alone; the defence/written statement is not looked into (Saleem Bhai v. State of Maharashtra).

Q69. Answer: D

Sec.41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars an injunction in each of these situations (clauses on no personal interest, contracts not specifically enforceable, and restraining application to a legislative body), so all the above.

Q70. Answer: A

Article 124(3)(c) permits a distinguished jurist to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court; there is no such provision for High Court appointments under Article 217.

Q71. Answer: C

The Explanation to Secs.28-31 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 defines 'immediate possession' as possession recoverable on the expiry of sixty days from the date of the order of eviction.

Q72. Answer: C

Sec.377 IPC (unnatural offences) deals with carnal intercourse against the order of nature, i.e. unnatural sex.

Q73. Answer: D

The capital of Kerala is Thiruvananthapuram, not Cochin; hence (d) is the incorrect pairing. The others (Amaravati, Hyderabad, Chennai) are correct.

Q74. Answer: D

Article 368 proviso requires ratification by at least half the State legislatures for amendments touching Articles 54/55, executive/legislative power distribution, the Seventh Schedule lists, and representation of States in Parliament; hence all the above.

Q75. Answer: D

Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010) held that involuntary narco-analysis, polygraph and brain-mapping tests violate Article 20(3) and Article 21; it concerns narco-analysis tests.

Q76. Answer: A

Every confession is a species of admission (a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case), but not every admission amounts to a confession. The statement is true (settled principle distinguishing Ss.17-23 admissions from

confessions, Indian Evidence Act, 1872).

Q77. Answer: D

Section 439 CrPC confers special powers regarding bail on the High Court and the Court of Session, not on a Magistrate; hence both B and C.

Q78. Answer: A

Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 declares that notwithstanding the CrPC, every offence punishable under the Act shall be compoundable.

Q79. Answer: A

Order 22 Rule 6 CPC provides that where a party dies between the conclusion of hearing and pronouncing of judgment, the death shall not cause the suit to abate; judgment may still be pronounced.

Q80. Answer: B

"Attire" means dress/clothing.

Q81. Answer: C

Section 324 IPC (voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means) is punishable with imprisonment up to three years, or fine, or both.

Q82. Answer: B

Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 allows contents of public documents to be proved by production of certified copies.

Q83. Answer: B

Section 482 CrPC saves the inherent powers of the High Court; only High Courts exercise this power.

Q84. Answer: D

Section 172 CrPC requires every police officer making an investigation to maintain a case (diary) of the proceedings of the investigation.

Q85. Answer: B

Order 26 Rule 10A covers scientific investigation, Rule 10B performance of a ministerial act, and Rule 10C sale of movable property subject to speedy decay; ascertaining who is in possession of immovable property is a local investigation under Order 26 Rule 9, so a commission cannot be issued for it under Rules 10A/10B/10C.

Q86. Answer: C

Section 201 CrPC: if a written complaint is made to a Magistrate not competent to take cognizance, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.

Q87. Answer: D

Gujarat Titans won IPL 2022 (their debut season), defeating Rajasthan Royals in the final.

Q88. Answer: D

Section 38 CPC provides that a decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution.

Q89. Answer: A

Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 raises a conclusive presumption of legitimacy/paternity of a child born during a valid marriage.

Q90. Answer: C

Habeas corpus may be issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 and by High Courts under Article 226; hence both.

Q91. Answer: A

Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook.

Q92. Answer: B

Section 228A IPC penalises disclosure of the identity of a victim of certain sexual offences (rape victim).

Q93. Answer: B

Lakshadweep falls within the territorial jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court.

Q94. Answer: D

Section 118 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines this transaction (mutual transfer of ownership, neither thing being money only) as an exchange.

Q95. Answer: B

Justice B.V. Nagarathna, who practised at the Karnataka Bar for about 20 years, was elevated directly from the Bar to the Karnataka High Court (2008); Manjula Chellur rose from the judicial (district judge) service, not directly from the Bar.

Q96. Answer: B

Section 145 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 expressly permits the evidence of the complainant to be given on affidavit; the statement is correct.

Q97. Answer: C

Section 380 IPC punishes theft in a dwelling house, tent or vessel.

Q98. Answer: C

M Siddiq (D) thr LRs v. Mahant Suresh Das (2019) is the Ayodhya / Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid title dispute judgment.

Q99. Answer: B

One who believes in God is a theist (an atheist disbelieves in God).

Q100. Answer: A

Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 requires such a lease to be made by a REGISTERED instrument; the stem says 'unregistered', so the statement is incorrect.