

Uttar Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2018

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

Q1. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Navtej Singh Johar Union of India - Section 498 - A.I.P.C.
- (b) Navtej Singh Johar V. Union of India - Section 498 - A.I.P.C
- (c) K.N.Mehra V. State of Rajasthan - Section 378, I.P.C
- (d) Niharendu Dutt Majumdar V. Raja Ram -. Section 361, I.P.C

Q2. Consider the following cases and arrange them in chronological order: W. Kalyani V. Stale through inspector of Police. Yusuf Abdul Aziz V State of Bombay Joseph Shine V. Union of India V. Revathi .V, Union of India. Select correct answer from the: code given below:

- (a) 4,1,02,3
- (b) 2,4,1,3
- (c) 1,3,4,2
- (d) 3,2,1,4

Q3. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court has remarked that 'husband is not the master of his wife'?

- (a) Joseph Shine V. Union of India.
- (b) Sarla Mudggl, President, Kalyani V. Union of Inida
- (c) Lily Thomas V. Union of India
- (d) Kailash Singh V. Priti Pratihari

Q4. 'A' with intent to murder, administered a fatal dose of poison to 'Z', and then while 'Z' was still alive, a stranger 'B', without A's knowledge attacked 'Z' and shot him dead.

- (a) 'A' and 'B' both would be guilty of murder.
- (b) 'A' would be guilty of culpable homicide and 'B' would be guilty- of murder
- (c) 'A' would be guilty of an attempt to murder and 'B' would be guilty of murder.
- (d) 'A' would be guilty of instigating 'B' to. commit murder and 'B' would be guilty of murder.

Q5. 'A', a police officer tortures 'Z' in order to induce 'Z' to confess that he committed a crime. 'A' is guilty of an offence under-

- (a) Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (b) Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (c) Section 330 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (d) Section 331 of the Indian Penal Code.

Q6. 'A' who was entrusted by 'B' with certain blocks for prints catalogue, prints catalogue of rival's firm with the same block. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) Criminal breach of trust,
- (b) Criminal misappropriation
- (c) Cheating
- (d) Theft

Q7. Disclosure of identify of a victim of rape is. punishable under -

- (a) Section 376 - D, IPC
- (b) Section 376 - E, I.P.C.
- (c) Section 228, I.P.C.
- (d) Section 228 - A, I.P.C.

Q8. No right of private defence of property is available against the offence of:

- (a) Criminal breach of trust
- (b) Theft
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Criminal Trespass

Q9. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List - I Delivery of Property Taking of Property Entrustment of Property Convertibility of property got " innocently to one's own use List -II Criminal breach of trust Criminal misappropriation of property Theft ' Extortion Coders: 3 1 2 4

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 4 3 1 2
- (c) 3 4 1 2
- (d) 4 2 3 1

Q10. Voyeurism is defined under which Section of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Section 354-A
- (b) Section 354-b
- (c) Section 354-C .
- (d) Section 355

Q11. In which case, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that individual autonomy and intimacy and identity are protected under fundamental rights?

- (a) Navtej Singh Johar V. Union of India
- (b) Suresh Kumar Kaushal V.-Naz foundation.
- (c) Castle Rock V. Gonzales
- (d) None of the above

Q12. What is the rank of India in the year 2018 Global Hunger Index?

- (a) 103rd
- (b) 118th
- (c) 92nd
- (d) 75th

Q13. Who became the fifth Indian to be inducted in the ICC Hall of fame recently?

- (a) Anil Kumble
- (b) Sunil Gavaskar
- (c) Rahul Dravid
- (d) Kapil Deo

Q14. Where the fourth BIMSTEC Summit was held in 2018 with the theme "towards a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable development of Bay: of Bengal Region"?

- (a) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (b) Thailand
- (c) India
- (d) Myanmar

Q15. What is the purpose of signing on MOU between India and South Korea on November 5, 2018?

- (a) For strengthening co- operation in the field of tourism. '
- (b) For strengthening co- operanon in the A field of Science
- (c) (d) Both (a) and
- (d) None of the above

Q16. Which Indian actor has been honoured with Distinguished. Fellow Award in Boston in the year 2018?

- (a) Amir Khan
- (b) Anil Kapoor
- (c) Anupam Kher
- (d) Naseeruddin Shah

Q17. United - Nations 'Climate Change Conference, November, 2017 was held in-

- (a) Poland
- (b) Marrakesh
- (c) Paris
- (d) Bonn

Q18. Which one of the following countries hosted 1st International Solar Alliance on 11th March 2018?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) China
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

Q19. Who won the 2018 Australian Open Women's Single title:

- (a) Caroline Wozniacki
- (b) Serena Williams
- (c) Simona Halep
- (d) Elina Svitolina

Q20. Which of the following section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 defines 'jurisdiction'?

- (a) Section 2 (9)
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Not defined

Q21. Assertion (A) : A civil court has jurisdiction to try all suits of civil nature Reason (R) : The cognizance of a civil suit should be expressly barred. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Q22. The maxim "Invito beneficium non datur" (The law confers upon a man no rights or benefits which he does not desire) relates to which of the provision under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Order 6, Rule
- (c) Section 148-A
- (d) Order 23, Rule 1

Q23. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Presentation of plaint - Section 26; Order 4, Rule
- (b) Interpleader suits - Section 88; Order 35, Rule
- (c) Friendly suit - Section 90; Order 35
- (d) Equitable set-off - Order 20, Rule 19(3)

Q24. "Which: of the following statement/s is are correct? The expression 'decree" includes a final order. Garnishi is a person who | is liable to pay a debt to a decree-holder or to deliver any movable property to him Select the correct statement using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) both (1) and (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q25. Which section of the Civil Procedure 1908 is clearly in the nature of a power to issue a writ of certiorari?

- (a) Section 171
- (b) Section 105
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 122 .

Q26. It is a fundamental principle of pleading that pleadings should contain a statement of material facts and material facts only. Which of the following cases has defined material facts?

- (a) Udhayv Singh V. Madhav Rao Sundn
- (b) A.R. Antulay V. R.'S. Nayak
- (c) State of Haryana V. State of Punjab
- (d) State of Uttar Pradesh V. .Nawab Hussain

Q27. Which of the following combination are correctly matched? Judgement and decree - Section 34, C.P.C Costs - Section 35, C.P.C. Institution of suits - - Section 26, C.P.C. Legal representative - Section 50, C.P.C. Select correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q28. Match List I with List II select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List - I
Objections to jurisdiction Addition of Parties Constructive res judicata Temporary injunction List - II
Razia Begum V. Sahebjadi Anwar Begum Kiran Singh V. Chaman Paswan American C yanamid Co. V.
Ethicon Ltd. 'Workmen V. Board of Trustees, Cochin Port Trust; Codes: 3 4 1 2**

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 2 1 4 3
- (c) 1 3 2 4
- (d) 4 2 3 1

Q29. Suits relating to constitutional validity of statutory instruments are provided in -

- (a) Order 27 A, Rule 1-A of the C.P.C.
- (b) Order 34, Rule 1 of the C.P.C.
- (c) Order 32 A, Rule 3 of the C.P.C.
- (d) Order 27. Rule 2 of the C.P.C.

Q30. Following is not a 'Public Officer' -

- (a) Every Judge
- (b) Every member of All India Service
- (c) Every officer in pay of Government
- (d) Every gazetted officer in military not under the government service

Q31. Match List - I with List - II and 'select the correct answer using the code given below the lists : List - I Right lodge caveat Restitution Inherent power of court Suits of civil nature List - II Section 144 Section 148-A Section 151 Section 9 Codes: 3 4 1 2

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 2 1 3 4
- (c) 1 2 4 3
- (d) 2 3 1 4

Q32. A civil court cannot issue commission in the following case - For examining person For examining accounts To execute partition To execute a decree To execute a decree Which section of the C.P. C. prohibits arrest or detention of women in the execution of a decree of money ?

- (a) Section 55
- (b) Section 56
- (c) Section 59
- (d) Section 60

Q33. In which one of the following cases, it is held _ that "Inherent powers has not been conferred on a court, it is a power inherent in a court"?

- (a) Rajni Bai V. Kamla Devi '
- (b) Satyabrat Biswas V. Kalyan Kumar Klsku
- (c) P.C.Jairath V. Amrit Jairath
- (d) Manohar Lal V. Seth Hiralal

Q34. On which one of the following grounds under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 a warrant of arrest against a 'judgement debtor' may . be cancelled by the court ?

- (a) Serious illness
- (b) Appearance in marriage of his son
- (c) To cast vote in general elections
- (d) None of the above

Q35. Section 114 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be read with :

- (a) Order 46, Rule 1
- (b) Order 47, Rule 1
- (c) Order 47, Rule 3
- (d) Order 41

Q36. Assertion (A) : An agreement the object of which is opposed to the law, is void Reason (R) : A valid contract requires that parties must contract for a lawful object Select the correct answer from the code given below : Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is 'the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Q37. Match List - I with List - II. and Select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.: List - I (Content) Dominates the will of the other At the desire of the promisor Contract to do or not to do something Where a person lawfully does anything for another person - List - II (Concept) Consideration Quasi-Contract Undue influence Contingent contrary Codes: 1 4 2 3

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 2 3 4 1
- (c) 3 1 4 2
- (d) 4 2 1 3

Q38. An agreement, which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others-

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

Q39. Which of the following statements is correct? The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the acceptor-

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

Q40. Following is a case on Promissory Estoppel- Kedar Nath V. Gorie Mohamed Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. V. Union of India Both (a) and (b) None of the above B Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Coercion - Chikkam Ammiraju V. Chikkam Seshamma
- (b) Liquidated damages Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. V. New Garage & Motor Co.
- (c) Impossibility of performance - Alopi Parshad & Sons V. Union of India
- (d) Public Policy - Hadley V. Baxendale

Q41. With reference to 'fraud' and 'misrepresentation', which of the statement/s is/are correct? Both render the contract voidable Fraud renders a cause of action in tort for damages. Simple misrepresentation is also a tort Select the correct answer using the code given. 'below : Code:

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

Q42. 'A' promises 'B' to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against 'B' for robbery and 'B' promises to restore the value of the things taken.

- (a) The agreement is void, as the : consideration for it is unlawful
- (b) The agreement is void as the value of the things taken is uncertain
- (c) The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful :
- (d) The agreement is void, as the object of it is illegal

Q43. Consider the following statements - Performance of a legal duty is no ' consideration for a promise. Forbearance to sue has always been regarded as valuable consideration "It is not necessary that consideration should be adequate to the promise Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Q44. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 has amended :

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

Q45. Change of -the nature of the Obligation in a contract is known as -

- (a) Rescission
- (b) Novation
- (c) Renovation
- (d) Alteration

Q46. Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, the minor -

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

Q47. 'Continuing Guarantee' has been defined unde;-

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

Q48. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer usmg the code -given below the lists: List - I Doctrine of frustration Special damages Anticipatory breach of contract Cross-offer List - II Taylor V. Caldwell Hochster V. De la Tour Tinn V. Hoffman & Co. Hadley V. Baxendale Codes: 1 2 3 4

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 1 4 2 3
- (c) 2 4 3 1
- (d) 3 4 1 2

Q49. An agreement of wager is -

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

Q50. In which of the following sections the Indian Contract Act embodies the rule of Claytol's case relating to appropriation of payments?

- (a) Section 62
- (b) Section 59
- (c) Section 58
- (d) Section 61

Q51. The court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass -

- (a) Any sentence except imprisonment for life
- (b) Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three years
- (c) Sentence of imprisonment for a term upto seven years
- (d) Sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years

Q52. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Complaint - Section 2(d), Cr.P.C.-
- (b) Police report - Section 2(r), Cr.P.C.
- (c) Contents of Judgement - - Section 354, Cr. P.C.
- (d) Victim Compensation Scheme - ~Section 357, Cr. P.C.

Q53. A Criminal Proceeding which is not compoundable can be quashed by -

- (a) The Judicial Magistrate First Class
- (b) The District and Session Judge
- (c) The High Court
- (d) The Supreme Court

Q54. Assertion (A) : Where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such a plea, there shall be no appeal. Reason (R) : A person who deliberately pleads guilty cannot be aggrieved by being convicted. Select the correct answer using the code given below : Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)..
- (c) (A) is True, but (R) is False.
- (d) (A) is False, but (R) is True

Q55. With reference to the "Charge" which -of the statement is / are correct? Every charge under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 states the offences with which the accused may be charged. It in the course of same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he can be charged at one trial. Select the correct answer using the code given below: Code:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q56. In the case of a continuing offence a fresh period of limitation commences-

- (a) from the date of the offence
- (b) on the first day on which such offence comes to the knowledge of any police officer.
- (c) on the first day on which the identity of the offender is known to the person aggrieved by the offence.
- (d) at every moment of time during which the offence continues.

Q57. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code "IVCII below the - lists: List - I Anticipatory bail Cognizance on complaint Language of Courts Security of good behaviour from habitual offenders. List - II Section 272, Cr. P.C. Section 110, Cr. P.C. Section 438, Cr. P.C. Section 190, Cr. P.C. Codes: 3 4 1 2

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 2 4 1 3
- (c) 1 3 4 2
- (d) 4 2 3 1

Q58. Which of the following sections of the Code of - Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2008?

- (a) Section 163
- (b) Section 173
- (c) Section 183
- (d) Section 193

Q59. The maxim "Nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa" finds place in which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) Section 299
- (b) Section 300
- (c) Section 301
- (d) None of the above

Q60. When an appeal has been filed under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 against a sentence passed under Section 376-D of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal be disposed of-

- (a) Within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.
- (b) Within a period of three months from the date of filing of such appeal.
- (c) Within a period of nine months from the date of filing of such appeal.
- (d) Within a reasonable period.

Q61. Which provision of the Cr. P.C. resembles with 'Habeas Corpus writ'?

- (a) Section 91
- (b) Section 93
- (c) Section 97
- (d) Section 96 .

Q62. When a search is required to be conducted outside India, a criminal court may required under section 166- A of the code of Criminal Procedure to issue a-

- (a) Search Warrant
- (b) Letter of requisition
- (c) Letter of request
- (d) Written order

Q63. "The bail is rule, jail is exception" This rule is laid down by the Supreme Court in :

- (a) Joginder Singh V. State of U.P.
- (b) Pritam Singh V. State of Punjab
- (c) Moti Ram V. State of M.P.
- (d) Rajkumar V. State of U.P

Q64. The provision of examination of arrested person by medical officer is provided under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- (a) Section.53
- (b) Section.54
- (c) Section.55
- (d) Section.64

Q65. Under Section 164 - A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the victim of rape shall be sent to a registered medical practitioner for examination within - from the time of receiving the information relation to the commission of such offence-

- (a) 6 hours
- (b) 12 hours
- (c) 24 hours
- (d) 36 hours

Q66. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that a statement can be submitted even after expiry of 90 days from the date of Service of Summons?

- (a) Kailash V. Nanhku
- (b) Harish Chandra Bajpai V. Triloki Singh
- (c) Salim Bhai V. State of Maharashtra
- (d) Daryao V. State of U.P

Q67. Dasti Summon for Service on the defendant can be given to the plaintiff under.

- (a) Order 5 Rule 9 - A C.P.C
- (b) Order 5 Rule 9, C.P.C.
- (c) Order 4 Rule 7, C.P.C.
- (d) Order 6 Rule 6, C.P.C.

Q68. The case of Dudh Nath Pandey V. State of U, P is related to:

- (a) Res gestae
- (b) Plea of alibi
- (c) Admission
- (d) Accomplice

Q69. The constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly on-

- (a) 24 January, 1950
- (b) 26 November, 1949
- (c) 17 October, 1949
- (d) 10 December, 1948

Q70. The short title of the Constitution "Constitution of India" is mentioned under Article -

- (a) 1
- (b) 5
- (c) 393
- (d) 394

Q71. In educational institutional reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government by-

- (a) Article 15 (4) of the Constitution
- (b) Article 16 (4) of the Constitution
- (c) Article 29 (2) of the Constitution
- (d) Article 14 of the Constitution

Q72. Which of the following has been described by Justice Gajendragadkar as the "very foundation and corner stone of the democratic way of life ushered in his country by the Constitution"?

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Q73. Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd) V. Union of India (2017) was decided by

- (a) A Bench of 9 Justices
- (b) A Bench of 7 Justices
- (c) A Bench of 11 Justices
- (d) A Bench of 5 Justices

Q74. In which of the following cases, the majority judgement of the Supreme Court held that Aadhar not only gave them a unique identity but also a life dignity?

- (a) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd) V, Union of India.
- (b) B.L. Kapoor V State of Karnataka
- (c) B.L. Kapoor V State of Karnataka
- (d) None of the above

Q75. In which case, the Supreme Court has observed that "Social morality also changes from age to age"?

- (a) Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India
- (b) NALSA V. Union of India
- (c) A.K.Kraipak V. Union of India
- (d) A. K. Gopalan V. State of Madras

Q76. Match List - 1 with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists : List - I Article 39 A Article 213 Article 44 Article 50 List - II Ordinance issuing power of the - Governor Uniform Civil Code Separation of Judiciary from Executive Free Legal Aid Codes: 1 4 3 2

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 1 4 2 3
- (c) 4 1 3 2
- (d) 4 1 2 3

Q77. Assertion (A) : Directive Principles of States Policy are relevant for determining the reasonableness of restriction under Article 19 (2) Reason (R) : Directive Principles of State Policy have been declared superior to the Fundamental Rights, Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R_) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Q78. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: List - I Power to grant pardon Executive power of the Union Power to appoint the Prime Minister. Appointment of Attorney General List - II Article 76 Article 75 Article 53 Article 72 Codes: 1 3 2 4

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 4 2 3 1
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 1 2 3 4

Q79. What is the correct chronological order in which the following provisions were incorporated into the Constitution of India through amendment? Right to education as fundamental right Certificate for appeal to Supreme Court Nagar Palika Act. Free Legal Aid Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q80. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the 'Rule of Law'. This observation has been made by the Supreme Court in-

- (a) Rupa Ashok Hurra V. Ashok Hurra
- (b) In Re, Arundhati Ray B Hurra
- (c) BALCO-Employees Union V. Union of India
- (d) Bejoy Kumar Mohanty V. Jadu

Q81. Arrange the following cases of the Supreme Court of India relating to 'Personal Liberty' in correct chronological order. Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India. A.D.M. Jabalpur V. Shivakant A K. Gopalan V State of Madras

- (a) iii, ii, i
- (b) ii, i, iii
- (c) ii, iii, i
- (d) i, ii, iii

Q82. The principle of "Collective Responsibility "has been incorporated in :

- (a) Article 75
- (b) Article 74
- (c) Article 73
- (d) Article 76

Q83. Assertion (A) : Right to education is a fundamental right Reasons (R) : Our Constitution had no provision for education before making right to education as a fundamental right. - Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Q84. Which one of the following is not included in Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to die
- (b) Right to life
- (c) Right to Livelihood
- (d) Right to dignity

Q85. "Persons in possession of an object have better title over-it, against the whole world except the -real owner". This principle has been illustrated in which one of the following cases?

- (a) Armory v. Delamere
- (b) Bridges v. Hawkesworth
- (c) R v. .Moor
- (d) R.C.Cohen's case

Q86. Which one of the following jurists has rejected Customary law as law?

- (a) Austin
- (b) Kant
- (c) Keeton
- (d) Savigny

Q87. Who is the author of the book "Taking Rights Seriously"?

- (a) Hart
- (b) Dworkin
- (c) Kelsen
- (d) Julius Stone

Q88. "Some shared morality is essential for the existence of any society is the assertion of

- (a) Fuller
- (b) Han
- (c) Kelsen
- (d) Justice Krishna Iyer

Q89. Who propounded that Animus domini an essential element of possession?

- (a) Savigny
- (b) Salmond
- (c) Pollock
- (d) Ihering

**Q90. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :
List - I Thomas Aquinas John Austin Kelsen Rawls List - II Normative order Command Theory Dictates of reasoning Theory of Justice System of Rules Codes: 3 2 1 4**

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 2 3 1 4
- (c) 4 2 5 1
- (d) 3 1 4 2

Q91. Arrange the following stages of development of law according to Maine : Customary law Law made by the ruler under divine inspirations. Codification Knowledge of law in the hands of priests. Select the correct order of development us the code given below :

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

Q92. "Justice is the first virtue of social institutions" is the observation of whom?

- (a) R.Pound
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) John Rawls
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q93. "The search for natural law will continue a long as there perceived to be injustice in the world" is the statement of :

- (a) Hobbes
- (b) Justice Holmes
- (c) Lord Lloyd of Hampstead
- (d) Rousseau

Q94. Duguit has built up his doctrine on the basis of division of labour and social cohesion It is known as the doctrine of -

- (a) Grund Norm
- (b) Social Solidarity
- (c) Positivism
- (d) Social Plan Theory

Q95. What does the doctrine of precedent mean? Choose the correct answer from the options * mentioned below :

- (a) A previous case which may be taken as a rule for subsequent cases.
- (b) A decision of a subordinate court is binding on the other subordinate court.
- (c) A decision of one High Court is binding on the other High Court.
- (d) "An authority to be . followed by all courts.

Q96. Jurisprudence is the "Scientific Synthesis of essential principles of law" - is the statement of the following :

- (a) H.L.A.Hart.
- (b) Julius Stone
- (c) Friedmann
- (d) C. K.Allen

Q97. "Law is reason free from all Passion." This statement is of the following.

- (a) Socrates .
- (b) Plato
- (c) Roscoe Pound
- (d) Aristotle

Q98. In which case, the Supreme Court has given preference to constitutional morality over social morality?

- (a) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India.
- (b) Indian Young Lawyers Assn v. Union of India
- (c) Shayara Bano v. Union of India.
- (d) Government of N.C.T. of Delhi v. Union of India

Q99. The case of Pakala Narayana Swami V. Emperor relates to :

- (a) Doctrine of estoppel
- (b) Accomplice
- (c) Dying declaration
- (d) Cross - examination

Q100. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act provides that no particular number of witness shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact?

- (a) Section 135
- (b) Section 134
- (c) Section 136
- (d) Section 132

Q101. In which of the following 'Accomplice' is declared competent witness?

- (a) Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act .
- (c) Section 123 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (d) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act

Q102. Which special provisions regarding proving of 'records have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act by Information Technology Act, 2000?

- (a) Section 56 - A and 56 - B
- (b) Section 65 - A and 65 - B
- (c) Section55-A and 55-B
- (d) Section35- A and 35-B

Q103. Assertion (A) : Proviso to Section 132, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is a fact of rule against self-incrimination. Reason (R) : Policy of Section 132, Indian Evidence Act is to procure evidence for doing justice. Choose the correct answer from the code given below':

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A),
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true. .

Q104. If a witness, who is unable to speak gives his evidence in writing in the open court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be-

- (a) Documentary evidence
- (b) Oral evidence
- (c) Primary evidence
- (d) Secondary evidence

Q105. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists: List - I Refreshing the memories Dying declaration Leading question Hostile witness List - II Section 159 Section 154 Section 32(1) Section 141 Codes: 1 2 3 4

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 1 3 4 2
- (c) 3 2 4 1
- (d) 4 1 2 3

Q106. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Presumption as to document thirty years old - Section 90
- (b) Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years . - Section 108
- (c) Dumb Witnesses - Section 119
- (d) Presumption as to dowry death - Section 113-A

Q107. In which one of the following cases, constitutional validity of Section.27 of the Indian Evidence Act was challenged on the asis of being violative of Article 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) State of U.P. v. Deoman Upadhyay
- (b) State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu
- (c) Inayatullah v. State of Maharashtra
- (d) Nandini Satpathi v .P L. Dani

Q108. Palvinder Kaur V. State of Punjab relates to which of the following?

- (a) Dying declaration
- (b) Confession
- (c) Relevancy of Judgement
- (d) Entries in the books of account.

Q109. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with conclusive proof?

- (a) 41, 112 and 113
- (b) 112
- (c) 113
- (d) 112 and 113

Q110. "A confession even consists of conversation to oneself, for it is not necessary for the relevancy of a confession that it should be communicated to some other person", was held in the case of-

- (a) Shankaria v. State of Rajasthan
- (b) Boota Singh v. State of Punjab
- (c) Sahoo v. State of UP.
- (d) Nishikant Jha v. State of Bihar

Q111. A is tried for murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder him-

- (a) is relevant.
- (b) is irrelevant.
- (c) is relevant but cannot be proved.
- (d) None of the above

Q112. Even a student may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, it was held by the Apex Court in -

- (a) Bhogi Bhai Hi Bhai v. State of Gujarat
- (b) Kanpur University v. Samir Gupta - and other
- (c) Ram Prakash v. State of Punjab.
- (d) Nathu Singh v. State of U.P.

Q113. Res Gestae is allowed as an exception to :

- (a) Confession
- (b) Dying declaration
- (c) Hearsay evidence
- (d) Documentary evidence

Q114. 'When the first session of the United Nations General Assembly was held?

- (a) January 10, 1946
- (b) January 10, 1945
- (c) January 10, 1947
- (d) January 10, 1948

Q115. Which one of the following organs of the United Nations Organisation perform Legislative functions?

- (a) The Trusteeship Council
- (b) The Security Council]
- (c) The General Assembly
- (d) The Economic and Socjg] Council

Q116. Which of the following Articles of U.N Charter provides that the statute of ICJ is based on the Permanent Court of International Justice?

- (a) 90
- (b) 91
- (c) 92
- (d) 102

Q117. Under 'which Article of the UN Charter, the members' of the United Nations have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Security Council?

- (a) Article 24
- (b) Article 25
- (c) Article 26
- (d) Article 27

Q118. The budget of the International Court of Justice is approved by :

- (a) The General Assembly
- (b) The General Assembly and the ICJ
- (c) The Security Council
- (d) The Secretary General of the UN

Q119. The members of the Economic and Social Council are elected for three years. How many members are elected every year?

- (a) Two - third
- (b) Three fourth
- (c) One third
- (d) None of these

Q120. Which one of the following mentions that "Everyone has the Right to a Nationality"?

- (a) Geneva Convention, 1951
- (b) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (c) European Council on Refugees and Exiles.
- (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Q121. Sources of International Law are mentioned in the following article of the statute of the International Court of Justice -

- (a) Article 38
- (b) Article 35
- (c) Article 36
- (d) Article 34

Q122. Each member of the Security Council shall have-

- (a) 4 representatives
- (b) 5 representatives
- (c) 2 representatives
- (d) 1 representative

Q123. Who has said, "We are a World in Pieces, We " need to be a World at Peace" -

- (a) Kofi Annan
- (b) Ban Ki Moon
- (c) Antonio Guterres
- (d) Michelle Bachelet

Q124. When did the Sustainable Development Goals of UNDP come into effect?

- (a) March, 2016
- (b) May, 2015
- (c) January, 2016
- (d) September, 2017

Q125. International Panel on Climate Change is the leading international body established by-

- (a) United Nations Environmental
- (b) Programme. United Nations Development Programme.
- (c) World Maritime Organisation
- (d) United Nations Environmental and World Maritime Organisation both

Q126. Which of the following executes the decision of the International Court of Justice?

- (a) Military Staff Committee
- (b) General Assembly
- (c) ICJ itself
- (d) Security Council.

Q127. The basis of United Nations Organisation is-

- (a) Sovereign equality.
- (b) Economic and Social advancement all the people
- (c) Cultural, economic and social advancement of all the people.
- (d) None of the above

Q128. Purposes and principles of the United Nations are laid down in -

- (a) Articles 2 and 3 of the UN Charter
- (b) Articles 1 and 2 of the UN Charter:
- (c) Articles 2 and 4 of the UN Charter.
- (d) Articles 1 and 4 of the UN Charter

Q129. Who was the first lady chief guest at Deepotsava organised in the year 2018 by (he Uttar Pradesh Government at Ayodhya?

- (a) Kim Jung Sook
- (b) Soon Aung
- (c) San Suu Kyi
- (d) None of the above

Q130. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists List - I Doctrine of subrogation Rule against perpetuity Feeding the grant by estoppel Doctrine of accumulation' List - II Section 92 Section 14 Section 43 Section 17 Codes: 3 2 4 1

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 1 2 3 4
- (c) 4 2 3 1
- (d) 1 3 2 4

Q131. The Transfer of Property Act does not contemplate :

- (a) Actual notice
- (b) Implied notice
- (c) Notice in transaction
- (d) Imputed notice

Q132. Under Transfer of Property Act, 1882 when can an unborn person acquire vested interest on transfer for his benefit?

- (a) Upon his birth
- (b) Upon completing his majority age.
- (c) Upon his marriage
- (d) None of the above

Q133. Which one of the following is not an immovable property?

- (a) Right to collect tendu leaves
- (b) Right to catch fish
- (c) Right to Worship
- (d) Right of easement

Q134. In which one of the following cases, it was held that partition is not a transfer of property? V. N. Sarin v. Ajeet Kumar, AIR 1986 SC 432 Roked Chand v. Smt. Rajeshwari Devh AIR 2009 NOC 3009 Abdul Jabbar v. Venkata Shashtri, AIR . 1969 SC 1147 -

- (a) None of the above
- (b) V. N. Sarin v. Ajeet Kumar, AIR 1986 SC 432
- (c) Explanation:
- (d) In the case of V. N. Sarin v. Ajeet Kumar, AIR 1986 SC 432, the Supreme Court held that partition is not a transfer of property. Partition of property among co-owners does not amount to a transfer of property; instead, it is a process of dividing the jointly owned property into separate portions, with each co-owner receiving their share.

Q135. In which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act, the doctrine of Consolidation is incorporated?

- (a) Section 60
- (b) Section 61
- (c) Section 62
- (d) Section 63

Q136. Match List - I with List - II and select Correct answer using the code given below the lists : List - I Premium Universal donee. Redemption Purchaser List - II Mortgage Gift Lease Sale Codes: 1 4 3 2

- (a) A B C D
- (b) 3 2 1 4
- (c) 2 3 4 1
- (d) 4 1 2 3

Q137. Which of the following is not an essential element of lease?

- (a) Party
- (b) Property
- (c) Partial Transfer
- (d) Complete Transfer

Q138. Choose the correct statement

- (a) Tenancy at sufferance is the smallest ~ interest which a person may probably get as the main immovable property.
- (b) Tenancy at sufferance may normally ~ arise out of an agreement between the parties.
- (c) Transfer or will of tenancy at sufferance is possible.
- (d) None of the above

Q139. Which of the following is an actionable claim?

- (a) Copyright of a book
- (b) Muslim woman's claim for unpaid dower.
- (c) Right to get damages under the law of Torts.
- (d) Claim for mesne profits

Q140. What shall be deemed to be a lease in cases of agriculture lease -in the absence of Written contract or local usage?

- (a) From month to month
- (b) Of Eleven months
- (c) From year to year
- (d) Of twelve years

Q141. Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act provides for the doctrine of substituted security?

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

Q142. Which property cannot be transferred?

- (a) A public office
- (b) A mere chance to succeed
- (c) A mere right of re-entry
- (d) All of the above

Q143. Doctrine of election comes under chapter of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 -

- (a) VII
- (b) II
- (c) IV
- (d) V

Q144. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 comes into force from -

- (a) 11 August, 2018
- (b) 21 April, 2018
- (c) 1 September, 2018
- (d) 1 July, 2018

Q145. In case of criminal misappropriation, subsequent intention must be

- (a) Fraudulent
- (b) Dishonest
- (c) Innocent
- (d) Illegal

Q146. The 'doctrine of joint liability' as envisaged by Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is based on the decision of the following -

- (a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor .
- (b) Mulcahy v. R
- (c) Pandurang v. State of Hyderabad
- (d) Reg. v. Cruise

Q147. Which of the following combinations are correctly matched? Harbour - Section 51 - A, I.P.C Wrongful Loss - Section 23, I.P.C. Gang rape on woman under twelve years of age - Section 376 - DB I.P.C. Gang rape - Section 376 - D, I.P.C. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

Niharendu Dutt Majumdar v. King Emperor is a sedition case (S.124A IPC), not S.361 (kidnapping from lawful guardianship); the listed case-name 'v. Raja Ram' with S.361 is the incorrect match.

Q2. Answer: B

Listed cases: (1) W. Kalyani (2012), (2) Yusuf Abdul Aziz (1954), (3) Joseph Shine (2018), (4) V. Revathi (1988). Chronological order = Yusuf Abdul Aziz(2), V. Revathi(4), W. Kalyani(1), Joseph Shine(3) = 2,4,1,3.

Q3. Answer: A

In Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2018), CJI Dipak Misra observed 'husband is not the master of his wife' while striking down S.497 IPC.

Q4. Answer: C

A's poison did not cause death (B's gunshot did), so A is guilty only of attempt to murder (S.307 IPC); B who fired the fatal shot is guilty of murder. (Based on the IPC illustration to causation.)

Q5. Answer: C

Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession is an offence under Section 330 IPC.

Q6. Answer: A

A was entrusted with the blocks and dishonestly used them for a rival firm in violation of the trust; this is criminal breach of trust (S.405 IPC). This is the classic illustration to S.405.

Q7. Answer: D

Disclosure of identity of a rape victim is punishable under Section 228A IPC.

Q8. Answer: A

Section 97 IPC grants private defence of property only against theft, robbery, mischief and criminal trespass; criminal breach of trust is not included, so no right of private defence of property arises against it.

Q9. Answer: B

Delivery of property->Extortion(4); Taking of property->Theft(3); Entrustment->Criminal breach of trust(1); Convertibility of property got innocently->Criminal misappropriation(2). A-B-C-D = 4 3 1 2.

Q10. Answer: C

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

Q11. Answer: A

In Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018), the Supreme Court unanimously held that individual autonomy, intimacy and identity are protected under fundamental rights, reading down S.377 IPC.

Q12. Answer: A

India was ranked 103rd among 119 countries in the 2018 Global Hunger Index.

Q13. Answer: C

In July 2018, Rahul Dravid became the fifth Indian cricketer inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame (after Bedi, Kapil Dev, Gavaskar, Kumble).

Q14. Answer: A

The 4th BIMSTEC Summit (2018) was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, with the theme 'Towards a Peaceful, Prosperous and Sustainable Bay of Bengal Region'.

Q15. Answer: A

The MoU signed between India and South Korea on 5 November 2018 was for strengthening cooperation in the field of tourism.

Q16. Answer: C

Actor Anupam Kher was honoured with the 'Distinguished Fellow' Award in Boston in November 2018.

Q17. Answer: D

The UN Climate Change Conference (COP23), November 2017, was held in Bonn, Germany (presided over by Fiji).

Q18. Answer: C

The 1st International Solar Alliance Summit was hosted by India in New Delhi on 11 March 2018.

Q19. Answer: A

Caroline Wozniacki won the 2018 Australian Open Women's Singles title, defeating Simona Halep in the final.

Q20. Answer: D

The term 'jurisdiction' is not defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; it has been judicially explained but not statutorily defined.

Q21. Answer: C

Under S.9 CPC a civil court has jurisdiction over all suits of civil nature unless cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred, so (A) is true; (R) wrongly states that cognizance 'should be expressly barred' as a requirement, hence (R) is false.

Q22. Answer: D

The maxim 'Invito beneficium non datur' underlies withdrawal/abandonment of suit under Order 23 Rule 1 CPC.

Q23. Answer: C

A friendly/amicable suit is governed by Section 90 and Order 36 CPC, not Order 35; the option pairing 'Friendly suit - Section 90; Order 35' is therefore the incorrect match (Order 35 covers interpleader suits).

Q24. Answer: B

Statement 1 is wrong: under S.2(2) CPC a 'decree' does NOT include an adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order (it expressly excludes such, and 'final order' generally is not a decree). Statement 2 correctly defines a garnishee. Hence only 2 is correct.

Q25. Answer: C

Section 115 CPC (revisional jurisdiction of the High Court) is in the nature of the power to issue a writ of certiorari.

Q26. Answer: A

In *Udhav Singh v. Madhav Rao Scindia*, AIR 1976 SC 744, the Supreme Court defined 'material facts' as all the primary facts (*facta probanda*) which must be proved at trial to establish a cause of action or defence.

Q27. Answer: A

Judgment and decree is governed by Section 33 CPC (not Section 34, which deals with interest), so item 1 is wrong. Costs (S.35), Institution of suits (S.26) and Legal representative/execution against LR (S.50) are correctly matched, giving 2, 3 and 4.

Q28. Answer: B

Objections to jurisdiction - *Kiran Singh v. Chaman Paswan* (2); Addition of parties - *Razia Begum v. Sahebzadi Anwar Begum* (1); Constructive *res judicata* - *Workmen v. Cochin Port Trust* (4); Temporary injunction - *American Cyanamid v. Ethicon* (3), i.e. code 2 1 4 3.

Q29. Answer: A

Suits involving a substantial question as to the validity of any statutory instrument (constitutional validity) are dealt with under Order 27-A, Rule 1-A of the CPC, requiring notice to the Government/issuing authority.

Q30. Answer: D

Under Section 2(17) CPC a 'public officer' includes every officer in the service or pay of the Government, including military officers under Government service. A gazetted military officer NOT under Government service falls outside the definition.

Q31. Answer: B

Right to lodge caveat - Section 148-A (2); Restitution - Section 144 (1); Inherent power of court - Section 151 (3); Suits of civil nature - Section 9 (4), i.e. code 2 1 3 4.

Q32. Answer: B

Section 56 CPC prohibits the arrest or detention in civil prison of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Q33. Answer: D

In *Manohar Lal Chopra v. Rai Bahadur Rao Raja Seth Hiralal*, AIR 1962 SC 527, the Supreme Court held that inherent power is not conferred on a court but is a power inherent in the court by virtue of its duty to do justice.

Q34. Answer: D

None of the listed grounds (illness, son's marriage, voting) is a statutory ground under the CPC for cancelling a warrant of arrest against a judgment-debtor; release/exemption is governed by Sections 55-59 on different conditions.

Q35. Answer: B

Section 114 CPC (power of review) is read with Order 47, Rule 1 CPC, which lays down the grounds and procedure for an application for review.

Q36. Answer: A

Both statements are true and R correctly explains A: under Section 23 read with Section 10, a lawful object is essential for a valid contract, so an agreement with an unlawful object is void (Section 23).

Q37. Answer: C

Dominates the will of the other - Undue influence (3); At the desire of the promisor - Consideration (1); Contract to do or not to do something [on a collateral event] - Contingent contract (4); Where a person lawfully does anything for another - Quasi-contract (2), i.e. code 3 1 4 2.

Q38. Answer: C

An agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties but not at the option of the others is a 'voidable contract' (Section 2(i), Indian Contract Act).

Q39. Answer: B

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

Q40. Answer: D

Hadley v. Baxendale is the leading case on remoteness/measure of damages, not Public Policy, so the pairing 'Public Policy - *Hadley v. Baxendale*' is incorrectly matched.

Q41. Answer: A

Both fraud and misrepresentation render a contract voidable (statement 1 correct) and fraud is also actionable in tort (statement 2 correct); mere/innocent misrepresentation is not by itself a tort, so statement 3 is wrong, leaving 1 and 2.

Q42. Answer: C

This is illustration (h) to Section 23, Indian Contract Act: a promise to drop a prosecution for robbery in return for restoring the value of stolen things makes the agreement void, as its object is unlawful (stifling prosecution).

Q43. Answer: C

All three are correct: performance of an existing legal duty is no consideration; forbearance to sue is valuable consideration; and under Explanation 2 to Section 25 consideration need not be adequate. Hence 1, 2 and 3.

Q44. Answer: C

The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 amended Section 28 (agreements in restraint of legal proceedings), adding clauses on extinguishment/discharge of contractual rights by limitation clauses.

Q45. Answer: B

Change of the nature of an obligation, i.e. substituting a new contract for an existing one, is known as Novation (Section 62, Indian Contract Act).

Q46. Answer: B

Under Section 68, a minor is not personally liable for necessaries supplied; only the minor's property is liable to reimburse the supplier.

Q47. Answer: B

'Continuing guarantee' (a guarantee extending to a series of transactions) is defined in Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q48. Answer: B

Doctrine of frustration - Taylor v. Caldwell (1); Special damages - Hadley v. Baxendale (4); Anticipatory breach - Hochster v. De la Tour (2); Cross-offer - Tinn v. Hoffman & Co. (3), i.e. code 1 4 2 3.

Q49. Answer: C

Under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, an agreement by way of wager is void (not illegal); no suit lies to recover anything won on a wager.

Q50. Answer: D

Clayton's case (Devaynes v. Noble) - appropriation where neither party appropriates (FIFO/order of time) - is embodied in Section 61 of the Indian Contract Act. Flagged: some commercial-law sources loosely tie 'Clayton's rule' to Ss.59-61 generally, but the rule of appropriation by law (Clayton's case) is Section 61.

Q51. Answer: C

Under Section 29(1) CrPC, a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence except death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment exceeding seven years.

Q52. Answer: D

Victim Compensation Scheme is under Section 357-A CrPC, not Section 357 (which deals with order to pay compensation). Section 354 (contents of judgment), 2(d) (complaint) and 2(r) (police report) are correctly matched, so (d) is the wrong match.

Q53. Answer: C

Under Section 482 CrPC, only the High Court has inherent power to quash criminal proceedings, including non-compoundable offences (Gian Singh v. State of Punjab).

Q54. Answer: A

Section 375 CrPC bars appeal where the accused pleaded guilty and was convicted on that plea; the reason correctly explains the assertion, as a person pleading guilty cannot be aggrieved by the conviction.

Q55. Answer: C

Section 211 requires every charge to state the offence charged, and Section 220 permits trial of more than one offence committed in the same transaction at one trial; both statements are correct.

Q56. Answer: D

Section 472 CrPC: in the case of a continuing offence, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the offence continues.

Q57. Answer: B

Anticipatory bail-S.438, Cognizance on complaint-S.190, Language of Courts-S.272, Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders-S.110, giving the order 438,190,272,110 i.e. code 2 4 1 3 (option b).

Q58. Answer: B

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 amended Section 173, inserting sub-section (1A) requiring rape investigations to be completed within two months and adding the medical report requirement.

Q59. Answer: B

The maxim 'Nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa' (no one should be vexed twice for the same cause), embodying the bar against double jeopardy/autrefois acquit, is found in Section 300 CrPC.

Q60. Answer: A

Proviso to Section 374 CrPC (inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018) requires that an appeal against a sentence under Section 376, 376A-376E IPC be disposed of within six months from the date of filing.

Q61. Answer: C

Section 97 CrPC (search for persons wrongfully confined) resembles the writ of habeas corpus, as it empowers a Magistrate to order search and production of a person wrongfully confined.

Q62. Answer: C

Section 166-A CrPC empowers a criminal court to issue a 'letter of request' to a competent authority/court in a foreign country to conduct investigation/search outside India.

Q63. Answer: C

The principle 'bail is the rule, jail is the exception' was laid down by the Supreme Court in Moti Ram v. State of M.P. (1978).

Q64. Answer: B

Section 54 CrPC provides for examination of an arrested person by a medical officer (medical practitioner) at the request of the arrested person or on the direction of the court.

Q65. Answer: C

Section 164-A CrPC requires the victim of rape to be sent for medical examination by a registered medical practitioner within 24 hours from the time of receiving information of the offence.

Q66. Answer: A

In Kailash v. Nanhku (2005), the Supreme Court held that the time limit under Order VIII Rule 1 CPC for filing a written statement (within 90 days of service of summons) is directory, not mandatory, so a statement may be filed even after expiry of 90 days.

Q67. Answer: A

Order 5 Rule 9-A CPC permits the court to give summons (dasti) to the plaintiff for personal service on the defendant.

Q68. Answer: B

Dudh Nath Pandey v. State of U.P. (1981) relates to the plea of alibi, where the Supreme Court discussed the burden on the accused to establish an alibi.

Q69. Answer: A

The Constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly on 24 January 1950 (it was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950).

Q70. Answer: D

Article 393 gives the short title: 'This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.'

Q71. Answer: A

Article 15(4) enables the State to make special provisions, including reservation of seats in educational institutions, for the advancement of SCs/STs and socially and educationally backward classes.

Q72. Answer: B

Justice Gajendragadkar in Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan described Fundamental Rights as the 'very foundation and the corner-stone of the democratic way of life ushered in this country by the Constitution.'

Q73. Answer: A

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2017), recognising the right to privacy as a fundamental right, was decided by a nine-judge Constitution Bench.

Q74. Answer: A

In the Aadhaar judgment, Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, the majority held that Aadhaar gives marginalised sections a unique identity and a life of dignity.

Q75. Answer: B

In National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) v. Union of India (2014), the Supreme Court observed that social morality also changes from age to age while recognising transgender rights.

Q76. Answer: D

Art 39A = Free Legal Aid (List-II item 4), Art 213 = Ordinance power of Governor (item 1), Art 44 = Uniform Civil Code (item 2), Art 50 = Separation of Judiciary from Executive (item 3), giving 4-1-2-3.

Q77. Answer: C

DPSP are relevant in judging reasonableness of restrictions under Art 19(2)-(6) (true), but DPSP have NOT been declared superior to Fundamental Rights (Art 37 makes them non-justiciable). Hence (A) true, (R) false.

Q78. Answer: C

Power to grant pardon = Art 72 (item 4), Executive power of Union = Art 53 (item 3), Power to appoint PM = Art 75 (item 2), Appointment of Attorney General = Art 76 (item 1), giving 4-3-2-1.

Q79. Answer: A

Chronological order of insertion: Free Legal Aid (Art 39A, 42nd Amdt 1976) → Certificate for appeal to SC (Art 134A, 44th Amdt 1978) → Nagar Palika (74th Amdt 1992) → RTE as FR (Art 21A, 86th Amdt 2002) = 4-2-3-1.

Q80. Answer: C

In BALCO Employees Union v. Union of India (AIR 2002 SC 350) the Supreme Court observed that it is the guardian of the rule of law and cannot abdicate that role.

Q81. Answer: A

Chronological order: A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950, iii) → ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla (1976, ii) → Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978, i), i.e. iii, ii, i.

Q82. Answer: A

The principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha is incorporated in Article 75(3) of the Constitution.

Q83. Answer: D

Right to education is a fundamental right (Art 21A) is true. The Reason is false: the Constitution always contained provisions on education (Art 41 and 45 in DPSP) before Art 21A. Hence (A) true, (R) false.

Q84. Answer: A

Right to die is NOT a part of the right to life under Art 21 (Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab held the right to life does not include the right to die). The others (life, livelihood, dignity) are included.

Q85. Answer: A

The principle that a finder/possessor has a title good against all but the true owner was laid down in Armory v. Delamirie (the chimney-sweep's boy case).

Q86. Answer: A

John Austin, the positivist, rejected custom as law per se, treating it as 'positive morality' until enforced by the sovereign; thus he rejected customary law as law.

Q87. Answer: B

'Taking Rights Seriously' (1977) was written by Ronald Dworkin.

Q88. Answer: B

H.L.A. Hart ('Hart', printed as 'Han') asserted in 'The Concept of Law' / Law, Liberty and Morality that some shared morality is essential for the existence of any society.

Q89. Answer: A

Savigny propounded that *animus domini* (intention to hold as owner) is an essential element of possession, alongside *corpus possessionis*.

Q90. Answer: D

OCR-garbled: List-II has five items and the embedded key '3 2 1 4' (Aquinas=Dictates of reasoning, Austin=Command Theory, Kelsen=Normative order/System of Rules, Rawls=Theory of Justice) does not cleanly match any printed lettered option; (d) 3-1-4-2 is the closest best guess.

Q91. Answer: A

Maine's stages of legal development: (i) Law made by ruler under divine inspiration (Themistes) → (ii) Customary law → (iii) Knowledge of law in hands of priests → (iv) Codification, i.e. order 4-2-1-3 of the listed items (divine-rule, custom, priests, codification).

Q92. Answer: C

'Justice is the first virtue of social institutions' is the opening line of John Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice'.

Q93. Answer: C

The statement that the search for natural law will continue as long as there is perceived injustice in the world is made by Lord Lloyd of Hampstead in his 'Introduction to Jurisprudence'.

Q94. Answer: B

Leon Duguit built his theory on division of labour and social interdependence; his doctrine is known as 'Social Solidarity'.

Q95. Answer: A

The doctrine of precedent (*stare decisis*) means a previous decided case may be taken as a rule/authority for deciding subsequent similar cases.

Q96. Answer: D

The definition 'Jurisprudence is the scientific synthesis of the essential principles of law' is given by C.K. Allen, not Salmond (who defined it as the science of the first principles of civil law).

Q97. Answer: D

'Law is reason free from passion' is attributed to Aristotle (Politics).

Q98. Answer: B

In *Indian Young Lawyers Assn (Sabarimala) v. State of Kerala*, the Supreme Court gave preference to constitutional morality over social/popular morality.

Q99. Answer: C

Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor (AIR 1939 PC 47) is a leading case on the dying declaration / statement as to cause of death under Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act.

Q100. Answer: B

Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act provides that no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

Q101. Answer: D

Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 declares an accomplice a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it rests upon uncorroborated accomplice testimony.

Q102. Answer: B

Sections 65-A and 65-B (special provisions for proof of electronic records) were inserted in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Q103. Answer: B

Both are true: the proviso to Section 132 protects a compelled witness from incrimination on the basis of his answers (a facet of the rule against self-incrimination), but the underlying policy of Section 132 is to compel evidence so that justice is done; the policy is not itself the explanation of the protective proviso, so (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Q104. Answer: B

Under the Explanation to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence given in writing by a witness unable to speak, in open court, is deemed to be oral evidence.

Q105. Answer: B

Refreshing memory - S.159; Dying declaration - S.32(1); Leading question - S.141; Hostile witness (cross-examination of own witness) - S.154. Mapping A-B-C-D = 1-3-4-2, i.e. option (b).

Q106. Answer: D

Presumption as to dowry death is under Section 113-B, not 113-A (which deals with abetment of suicide by a married woman); hence this pairing is incorrectly matched.

Q107. Answer: A

In State of U.P. v. Deoman Upadhyaya (AIR 1960 SC 1125), the constitutional validity of Section 27 of the Evidence Act was challenged as violative of Articles 14 and 20(3); the Supreme Court upheld it.

Q108. Answer: B

Palvinder Kaur v. State of Punjab (AIR 1952 SC 354) is a leading authority on confessions, holding that an exculpatory statement is not a confession and a confession must be taken as a whole.

Q109. Answer: A

Conclusive proof arises in Section 41 (judgments in rem), Section 112 (legitimacy of child born during marriage) and Section 113 (cession of territory); hence 41, 112 and 113.

Q110. Answer: C

In Sahoo v. State of U.P. (AIR 1966 SC 40), the Supreme Court held that a confessional soliloquy (muttering to oneself) is a valid confession; communication to another person is not a necessary ingredient.

Q111. Answer: A

Under Section 14 of the Evidence Act (illustration o), evidence that the accused was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder is relevant to show intention; the habit is a fact in issue's accompaniment and is relevant.

Q112. Answer: B

In Kanpur University v. Samir Gupta (AIR 1983 SC 1230), the Supreme Court held that even a student may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Evidence Act for the purpose of demonstrating the correct answer key.

Q113. Answer: C

Res gestae (Section 6, facts forming part of the same transaction) operates as an exception to the rule excluding hearsay evidence.

Q114. Answer: A

The first session of the UN General Assembly opened on 10 January 1946 at Central Hall, Westminster, London, with 51 member states.

Q115. Answer: C

Among UN organs, the General Assembly is the deliberative body that performs quasi-legislative functions (adopting resolutions, recommendations and budget); it is the closest to a legislative organ.

Q116. Answer: C

Article 92 of the UN Charter provides that the ICJ functions in accordance with its Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Q117. Answer: B

Article 25 of the UN Charter provides that members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

Q118. Answer: A

Under Article 33 of the ICJ Statute, the expenses of the Court are borne by the United Nations, and the budget is approved by the General Assembly.

Q119. Answer: C

ECOSOC members serve three-year terms; one-third of the members are elected each year for staggered terms.

Q120. Answer: D

Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 provides that everyone has the right to a nationality.

Q121. Answer: A

Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice enumerates the sources of international law (treaties, custom, general principles, and judicial decisions/teachings as subsidiary means).

Q122. Answer: D

Article 23(3) of the UN Charter provides that each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Q123. Answer: C

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres made the remark 'We are a world in pieces, we need to be a world at peace' in his address to the General Assembly (2017).

Q124. Answer: C

The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda), adopted in September 2015, officially came into effect / went live on 1 January 2016.

Q125. Answer: D

The IPCC was established in 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The option labels are garbled (option (a)/(b) split 'United Nations Environmental Programme'; option (d) wrongly says 'Maritime' for 'Meteorological'), but (d) is the only choice combining both founding bodies; best answer (d).

Q126. Answer: D

Under Article 94(2) of the UN Charter, if a party fails to comply with an ICJ judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may decide upon measures to give effect to the judgment.

Q127. Answer: A

Article 2(1) of the UN Charter states the Organisation is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all its Members; this is the fundamental basis of the UN.

Q128. Answer: B

The Purposes of the UN are laid down in Article 1 and the Principles in Article 2 of the UN Charter (Chapter I).

Q129. Answer: A

South Korean First Lady Kim Jung-Sook was the chief guest at the 2018 Deepotsava in Ayodhya (6 November 2018), the first lady to be so honoured.

Q130. Answer: B

Subrogation = s.92 (1), rule against perpetuity = s.14 (2), feeding the grant by estoppel = s.43 (3), accumulation = s.17 (4) of the Transfer of Property Act; A-B-C-D = 1 2 3 4.

Q131. Answer: C

Section 3 TPA (Explanation to 'a person is said to have notice') recognises actual (express), constructive, and imputed notice. 'Notice in transaction' is not a category contemplated by the Act.

Q132. Answer: A

Under Section 20 of the Transfer of Property Act, an unborn person for whose benefit an interest is created acquires a vested interest upon his birth, even though not entitled to enjoyment immediately.

Q133. Answer: A

A right to catch fish, right to worship and easement are benefits arising out of land and hence immovable property; a right to collect/pluck tendu leaves (a standing crop/profit) is treated as movable property (right to growing produce).

Q134. Answer: B

In *V.N. Sarin v. Ajit Kumar Poplai*, AIR 1966 SC 432, the Supreme Court held that partition merely effects severance of joint status and is not a transfer of property; only option (b) names this case.

Q135. Answer: B

Section 61 of the Transfer of Property Act embodies the right against consolidation of mortgages (doctrine of consolidation), entitling a mortgagor to redeem one mortgage separately.

Q136. Answer: B

Premium relates to Lease (3), Universal donee to Gift (2), Redemption to Mortgage (1), Purchaser to Sale (4); A-B-C-D = 3 2 1 4.

Q137. Answer: D

A lease under Section 105 TPA is only a transfer of a right to enjoy property (partial transfer) for a term; complete/absolute transfer is not an essential element of a lease.

Q138. Answer: A

Tenancy at sufferance arises where a tenant holds over after expiry of his term without consent; it is the smallest/lowest interest a person may have in immovable property and does not arise from agreement nor is it transferable.

Q139. Answer: B

Under Section 3 TPA, an actionable claim is a claim to an unsecured debt or to beneficial interest in movable property not in possession. A Muslim woman's unpaid dower (an unsecured debt) is an actionable claim; copyright, tort damages and mesne profits are not.

Q140. Answer: C

Under Section 106 TPA, in the absence of a written contract or local usage, a lease of immovable property for agricultural or manufacturing purposes is deemed to be a lease from year to year.

Q141. Answer: B

Section 73 of the Transfer of Property Act provides the mortgagee's right to proceed against the surplus/compensation money (doctrine of substituted security) when the mortgaged property is acquired or sold.

Q142. Answer: D

Section 6 TPA bars transfer of a public office (cl. f), a mere chance of an heir to succeed/spes successionis (cl. a), and a mere right of re-entry (cl. b); all of the above cannot be transferred.

Q143. Answer: A

The doctrine of election is dealt with in Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, which falls in Chapter VII ('Of Transfers of Immovable Property by Act of Parties').

Q144. Answer: B

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance/Act regime took effect on 21 April 2018, when the President promulgated the Ordinance later replaced by the Act; the amendment is deemed to have come into force on that date.

Q145. Answer: B

Under Section 403 IPC, criminal misappropriation requires a subsequent dishonest intention to misappropriate property which came innocently into the accused's possession; the intent must be 'dishonest'.

Q146. Answer: A

The doctrine of joint/constructive liability under Section 34 IPC is based on *Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor* (1925), where the Privy Council held 'they also serve who only stand and wait'.

Q147. Answer: C

Harbour is wrongly matched (s.51 IPC is 'Oath'; harbouring is defined in s.52A), so item 1 is incorrect. Wrongful loss = s.23, gang rape of woman under 12 = s.376DB, gang rape = s.376D are correctly matched; hence 2, 3 and 4.