CAREERS360
PREPARATION Series

KLEE 2023 LLM

Question Paper With Answer Key

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Exam: LLMSEPTEMBER2023
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Question1:-What is the primary source of law according to natural law theorists?
A:-Legislation
B:-Judicial decisions
C:-Customary practices
D:-Moral principles
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question2:-Which school of jurisprudence emphasizes the importance of social context in shaping the law?
A:-Natural law school
B:-Analytical school
C:-Historical school
D:-Sociological school
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question3:-What is the primary function of law according to legal positivists?
A:-To promote justice and fairness
B:-To maintain social order and stability
C:-To protect individual rights and freedoms
D:-To reflect the moral values of society
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question4:-Who is considered the father of analytical jurisprudence?
A:-John Austin
B:-Jeremy Bentham
C:-H.L.A. Hart
D:-Ronald Dworkin
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question5:-Which school of jurisprudence emphasizes the importance of individual rights and freedoms?
A:-Natural law school
B:-Analytical school
C:-Historical school
D:-Sociological school
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question6:-What is the primary source of law according to legal positivists?
A:-Moral principles
B:-Judicial decisions
C:-Customary practices
D:-Legislation
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question7:-The statement "The basic principles of law are: to live honourably, not to harm any other person, to render ea
A:-Thomas Holland
B:-Karl Wurzel
C:-W. W. Buckland
D:-Domitius Ulpian
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question8:-Right and liberty are
A:-Jural contradictories
B:-Jural correlatives
C:-Jural opposites
D:-Jural negatives
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question9:-"Law must be stable and yet it cannot stand still. Hence all thinking about law has struggled to reconcile the c
the need of change". Who made this observation?
A:-Oliver Wendel Holmes
B:-Roscoe Pound
C:-Lord Denning
D:-Nani A. Palkhivala
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question10:-Who defined law as "An Ordinance of Reason"?

A:-St. Thomas Aquinas
B:-St. Augustine
C:-Immanuel Kant
D:-St. Assissi
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-"Law is sacred to the bourgeois, for it is enacted for his benefit. But the working man knows that the law is a and when he is not compelled to do so he never appeals to the law". This exposition of the Marxist Jurisprudence was by

A:-Karl Marx
B:-V.I. Lenin
C:-Friedrich Engles
D:-G.W.F.Hegel
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-A decision that is not binding, but may be considered by other judges in deciding future cases is called a ___

A:-Binding precedent
B:-Declaratory precedent
C:-Persuasive precedent
D:-Obiter dictum
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Which legal theory emphasizes the perspective that "law is the practice of courts"?

A:-Naturalist theory
B:-Realist theory
C:-Formalist theory
D:-Analytical theory
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-What does the term "Animus possidendi" mean in legal terminology?

A:-The intention to transfer ownership
B:-The intention to abandon property
C:-The intention to possess
D:-The intention to dispossess
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Who is credited with propounding the theory of Utility?

A:-Jeremy Bentham
B:-Immanuel Kant
C:-Karl Marx
D:-Thomas Hobbes
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Who propounded the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering?

A:-John Austin
B:-H.L.A. Hart
C:-Roscoe Pound
D:-Jeremy Bentham
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-According to John Austin, what is the relationship between law and sanction?

A:-Law is the command of the sovereign backed by sanction
B:-Sanction is the command of the sovereign backed by law
C:-Law and sanction are unrelated concepts
D:-Law is the fear of punishment backed by sanction
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question18:-According to Savigny's theory, what is the fundamental concept regarding the origin and development of law

A:-Law is a result of deliberate legislation by the government
B:-Law emerges from judicial decisions and precedents.
C:-Law is an expression of the collective will of the people.
D:-Law is influenced by political and historical developments
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-Which school of jurisprudence emphasizes the importance of custom as a source of law over other sources?

A:-Natural law school
B:-Legal positivism
C:-Historical school
D:-Legal realism
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-What is the main purpose of codification in the context of law?

A:-To create new laws that address modern issues.

B:-To replace existing laws with updated versions.
C:-To systematically arrange and organize laws and rules.
D:-To simplify legal language for academic purposes.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Which of the following approaches to the study of jurisprudence starts with a generalization in light of which t
A:-Comparative Approach
B:-Historical Approach
C:-Emperical approach
D:-Apriori Approach
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-How does the Ratio Decidendi differ from Obiter Dicta?
A:-The Ratio Decidendi is essential to the decision and has binding authority, while Obiter Dicta are not essential to t
B:-The Ratio Decidendi is not essential to the decision and does not have binding authority, while Obiter Dicta are es
authority
C:-The Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta are both essential to the decision and have binding authority
D:-The Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta are both not essential to the decision and do not have binding authority
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-According to the _____ Theory of Law propounded by Hans Kelsen, law is a system of coercive norm
of a generally accepted or basic norm
A:-Natural
B:-Positivist
C:-Realist
D:-Pure
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-According to Dennis Lloyd, if students read only one book in full it should be "The Concept of Law" written by
A:-H.L.A. Hart
B:-Ronald Dworkin
C:-Oliver Holmes
D:-John Rawls
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-Which of the following is the renowned treatise on compartive law authored by Montesquieu?
A:-The Morality of Law
B:-The Spirit of the Laws
C:-The Theory of Justice
D:-The Social Contract
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-“Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden” is the essence of which of the following
A:-Article 14
B:-Article 15
C:-Article 16
D:-Article 17
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question27:-Article 18 of the Indian Constitution gives the provision of ‘Abolition’ of Titles’. Which of the following are the
A:-No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the state
B:-No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state
C:-No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept wit
any foreign state
D:-All of above
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides ‘Protection of certain rights regarding freed
A:-Article 18 (2)
B:-Article 14
C:-Article 19
D:-Article 20
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on:
A:-Indian citizens
B:-All persons living within Indian Territory
C:-Indian citizens and Persons of Indian Origin
D:-All of above
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-Which of the following statements regarding nature of the rights that are guaranteed by Article 19 of the India

I. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is confined to what are known as civil rights as distinguished from political rights suc office, or the privileges of a chamber of the legislation.

II. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution refers to what are known as natural or common law rights as distinguished from rig exercised subject to conditions imposed by it.

III. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution does not include the right to life.

A:-I and II
B:-II and III
C:-I and III
D:-I, II and III
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-In determining the substantive reasonableness, the Court has to take into consideration various factors. Whi order to adjudge the restriction to be ‘reasonable’?

A:-The restriction must have a rational connection with the object sought to be achieved by the law
B:-The restriction imposed must not be in excess of the mischief sought to be prevented or the object sought to be a
C:-Both (A) and (B)
D:-Neither (A) nor (B)
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-In legal terminology, a court that is responsible for maintaining a permanent and official record of its proceed

A:-Court of Chronicles
B:-Court of Archives
C:-Court of Records
D:-Court of Testimonies
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of a citizen of India as per Article 51A of the Constitution?

A:-To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
B:-To protect and improve the natural environment
C:-To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
D:-To pay taxes regularly and honestly
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution lists which of the following?

A:-Matters in respect of which Municipalities have been endowed powers
B:-Provisions as to administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
C:-Subject matter allocation between Union & States.
D:-Constitututionally recognised languages
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Which of the following is not a feature of Part IXB of the Constitution relating to cooperatives?

A:-It provides for a maximum number of directors in a cooperative society
B:-It provides for a fixed term of five years for the board of directors of a cooperative society
C:-It provides for a reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for wom society
D:-It provides for a compulsory audit of the accounts of a cooperative society by the Comptroller and Auditor Genera
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-In which of the following ways can Indian citizenship be lost?

A:-Renunciation.
B:-Compulsory termination.
C:-Seclusion of territory.
D:-All the above.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-The seventh freedom 'right to acquire, hold and dispose of property' given in Article19 (1) (f) was deleted by

A:-the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.
B:-the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976.
C:-the Constitution (Forty Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978.
D:-the Constitution (Twenty Amendment) Act, 1971
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-"No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself."
Which article of the Constitution gives protection against self incrimination?

A:-Article 20 (1).
B:-Article 20 (2).
C:-Article 20 (3).
D:-Article 21.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-Readjustment of the number of M.Ps. in the Lok Sabha changes as the population increases for each ten ye consideration for elections for same is based on

A:-1971 Census.
B:-1981 Census.
C:-1991 Census.
D:-2001 Census.
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-"Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State specified in

A:-Article 298.
B:-Article 299.
C:-Article 300.
D:-Article 301
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Which Article of the Constitution mandates all authorities, civil and judicial, to act in aid of the Supreme Cour

A:-Article 141
B:-Article 144
C:-Article 142
D:-Article 143
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the promotion of international peace and

A:-Article 36
B:-Article 43
C:-Article 48
D:-Article 51
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-In which Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was the "Due Process of Law" clause was first incorporated?

A:-V Amendment
B:-VIII Amendment
C:-XI Amendment
D:-XIV Amendment
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-According to the provision stated in Article 236 of the Constitution of India, which among the following is not

A:-Judge of a City Civil Court
B:-Chief judge of a Small Cause Court
C:-Chief Presidency Magistrate
D:-District Magistrate
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-Which Amendment of the Constitution has reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years in respect of ele Legislative Assemblies of every State?

A:-The Constitution (61st Amendment) Act, 1988
B:-The Constitution (62nd Amendment) Act, 1989
C:-The Constitution (63rd Amendment) Act, 1989
D:-The Constitution (64th Amendment) Act, 1990
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-How many languages are recognised by Constitution of India in its Eighth Schedule?

A:-14
B:-22
C:-35
D:-18
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-Writ of Mandamus cannot be issued, where a fundamental right is infringed by

A:-A statute
B:-A statutory order
C:-An Executive Order
D:-A private body
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question48:-Which one of the following is not a course open to the Governor to whom a Money Bill passed by the State L

A:-The Governor may assent
B:-The Governor may withhold assent
C:-The Governor may reserve the Bill for consideration by the President
D:-The Governor may return the Bill to the House for reconsideration
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Which Supreme Court judgement pronounced that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged?
A:-Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)
B:-Kesavanand Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
C:-Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)
D:-Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-Which of the following statements is correct about article 321 of the Indian Constitution?
A:-It empowers Parliament to provide for additional functions of the Union Public Service Commissions as respects t
B:-It empowers the President to provide for additional functions of the Union Public Service Commission as respects
C:-It empowers the Supreme Court to provide for additional functions of the Union Public Service Commission as res
D:-It empowers the Election Commission to provide for additional functions of the Union Public Service Commission
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-Draft of Indian Penal Code was drafted and submitted to the then Goverment by the Law Commission chaire
A:-Thomas Babington Macaulay
B:-Henry Sumner Maine
C:-James Fitzjames Stephen
D:-John Romilly
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under:
A:-Six years of age
B:-Seven years of age
C:-Nine years of age
D:-Ten years of age
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. State the liability of A and B.
A:-A and B are liable to be convicted
B:-Only A is liable to be convicted as an abettor
C:-Only B ia liabled to be convicted
D:-Neither A and B are liable to be convicted
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-The maxim ‘Actus non facit rea nisi mens sit rea’ means:
A:-A guilty act alone is not enough, there must also be a guilty mind
B:-The act itself defines guilt, regardless of intent
C:-Mens rea is not necessary if the act is clearly criminal
D:-Intent can be inferred solely from the act itself
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Punishment for dacoity is provided under which Section of the Indian Penal Code?
A:-Section 393
B:-Section 395
C:-Section 392
D:-Section 394
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-"Crime is an act or default which tends to the prejudice of the community, and forbidden by law on pain of pu
definition was given by
A:-Henry Maine
B:-Glenville Williams
C:-Ian Macleod
D:-Arthur Osborn
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Under what circumstances can a police officer use "all means necessary" to effect an arrest?
A:-Whenever the person being arrested is suspected of a serious offense
B:-If the arrest is being made on a habitual offender
C:-If the person is accused of a non-bailable offense
D:-When the person resists the arrest or attempts to evade it
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-What action can be taken if an accused objects to further proceedings before the Magistrate who has taken
A:-The accused's objection is ignored, and the proceedings continue as usual.
B:-The accused is compelled to attend the proceedings.
C:-The case is transferred to another Magistrate specified by the CJM
D:-The accused is immediately acquitted of all charges.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-What is the maximum term of imprisonment that can be passed as a sentence in a conviction under summar

A:-6 months
B:-3 months
C:-12 months
D:-9 months
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-According to Section 180 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, where an offence, which is related to another o
A:-Only by a Court within the local jurisdiction where the first-mentioned offence was committed
B:-Only by a Court within the local jurisdiction where the second offence was committed
C:-By a Court within the local jurisdiction where either of the acts was done
D:-By a Court within the local jurisdiction of the accused's residence
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-In the case of Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar (1962), the Supreme Court held that Section 124A of the IF
A:-Unconstitutional and violates the freedom of speech and expression
B:-Constitutional and does not violate the freedom of speech and expression
C:-Constitutional but only applies to acts that incite violence or public disorder against the government
D:-Unconstitutional but can apply to acts that incite violence or public disorder against the government
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication is punished under
A:-Section 503, IPC
B:-Section 506, IPC
C:-Section 505, IPC
D:-Section 507, IPC
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman is an offence under
A:-Section 508, IPC
B:-Section 509, IPC
C:-Section 353, IPC
D:-Section 354, IPC
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-The Constitutional validity of which Section of the Indian Penal Code was challenged in Soumithri Vishnu v. I
A:-Section 497
B:-Section 498 A
C:-Section 494
D:-Section 304 B
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-Which Section of Indian Penal Code, 1860 punishes printing or publishing the name or any matter disclosing
A:-Section 216A
B:-Section 225B
C:-Section 225A
D:-Section 228A
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-Virsa Singh v. state of Punjab (AIR 1958 SC 465) has become locus classicus for the applicability of which c 1860?
A:-(First) That the provocation is not sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing I
B:-(Secondly) —That the provocation is not given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant in servant
C:-(Thirdly) —That the provocation is not given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-Conspiracy to commit offences punishable for Waging or attempting to wage or abetting against Governmen Indian Penal Code?-
A:-Section 124
B:-Section 121
C:-Section 121A
D:-Section 124A
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Defence of Insanity under Section 84 of Indian Penal Code requires
A:-Pyschological Insanity
B:-Medical Insanity
C:-Legal Insanity
D:-Moral Insanity
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-In the case of Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of:

A:-Adultery and its criminalization under Section 497 of the IPC
B:-Custodial deaths and the use of excessive force by the police
C:-Sexual harassment of women at workplaces and guidelines to prevent it
D:-Hate speech and its limitations under freedom of speech
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-In the landmark case of Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018), the Supreme Court of India:
A:-Decriminalized homosexuality by striking down Section 377 of the IPC
B:-Upheld the constitutional validity of Section 377 of the IPC
C:-Reintroduced Section 377 with stricter penalties
D:-Invalidated Section 497 of the IPC, dealing with adultery
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-In criminal proceedings, which party is responsible for carrying the burden of proof?
A:-The defendant
B:-The judge
C:-The prosecution
D:-The jury
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-What does the term "Affray" refer to in the context of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?
A:-Unauthorized entry into a private property
B:-Spreading false rumors to incite violence
C:-Public fighting causing fear or disturbance of peace
D:-Defamation through written or printed words
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-According to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), "grievous hurt" may be any hurt which endangers life or which cau
_____ in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.
A:-Thirty days
B:-Twenty days
C:-Fifteen days
D:-Ten days
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-What does the legal principle "Nemo punitur pro aliento delicto" signify?
A:-Individuals can be punished for crimes committed by others under certain circumstances.
B:-No person can be punished for a crime by any other.
C:-The punishment for a crime can be transferred to a different jurisdiction.
D:-Only serious crimes are subject to legal punishment.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-Under which of the following circumstances can a police officer arrest any person without a warrant?
A:-When the person has been concerned in any cognizable offence
B:-When the person has in his possession without lawful excuse, any implement of house-breaking
C:-When the person has been proclaimed as an offender by order of the State Government
D:-All of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-Which of the following is NOT a factor that vitiates free consent under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
A:-Coercion
B:-Undue influence
C:-Fraud
D:-Mistake of law
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a valid contract?
A:-Offer and acceptance
B:-Lawful Consideration
C:-Capacity to contract
D:-Registration and stamping
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-How many parties are involved in a contract of indemnity and a contract of guarantee respectively?
A:-2 and 2
B:-2 and 3
C:-3 and 2
D:-3 and 3
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-What is the meaning of "privity of contract"?
A:-The state of a contract being legally unenforceable.

B:-The condition where a contract is valid only if witnessed by a third party.
C:-The principle that only persons, who are parties to a contract, can sue and be sued upon the contract.
D:-The requirement that a contract must involve a third to be considered valid.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-What is a contingent contract?
A:-A contract that is automatically terminated if any of its terms are breached
B:-A contract where both parties agree to cancel the agreement at any time
C:-A contract is not enforceable until a future event happens or does not happen
D:-A contract that involves multiple parties from different jurisdictions
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-What is an indemnity contract?
A:-A contract where both parties agree to share profits and losses equally.
B:-A contract in which one party agrees to compensate the other for any loss or damage they may incur.
C:-A contract where parties exchange goods or services without any monetary consideration.
D:-A contract that is automatically terminated if any party breaches its terms.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-When two parties exchange identical offers in ignorance at the time of each other's offer the offer's are calle
A:-Express offer
B:-Implied offer
C:-Counter offer
D:-Cross offer
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-What does the legal principle "Nudo Pacto Non Oritur Action" mean?
A:-An agreement must be in writing to be enforceable
B:-A contract without consideration is not enforcable
C:-Contracts made by minors are voidable
D:-Verbal contracts are not legally binding
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-What happens to ownership of the goods in a bailment situation?
A:-Ownership is transferred to the bailee.
B:-Ownership remains with the bailor.
C:-Ownership is shared between the bailor and the bailee.
D:-Ownership is transferred to a neutral third party
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-In a general agency relationship, what is the scope of authority for the agent?
A:-Limited to a specific transaction
B:-Limited to acts connected with a particular trade or business
C:-Unlimited to perform all acts for the principal
D:-Limited to acts that are legal and agreeable as per law
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-Which of the following statements is false about misrepresentation under Indian contract law?
A:-Misrepresentation is defined under section 18 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
B:-Misrepresentation is a form of fraud committed by a party with intent to deceive another party.
C:-Misrepresentation can be a positive assertion of a fact that is not true, though the person making it believes it to b
D:-Misrepresentation can make the contract voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Which of the following is not an example of consideration in contract law?
A:-Money
B:-Services
C:-Promise to act
D:-Promise to sue
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-Which of the following is an example of a jus in personam?
A:-A right to claim ownership of a property
B:-A right to sue for damages for breach of contract
C:-A right to enjoy a public park
D:-A right to vote in an election
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-The leading case on Breach of Contract is:
A:-Hadley v. Baxendale
B:-Tin v. Hoffman
C:-Nash v. Inman

D:-Hochster v. De La Tour
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-According to Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, agreements by way of wager are:
A:-Void
B:-Valid
C:-Unenforceable
D:-Valid only if they involve tangible assets
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-Akash offers to sell his car to Bharat for Rs. 100,000. Bharat replies, "I will buy your car for Rs. 90,000." Is B
A:-Yes, it is a valid acceptance.
B:-No, it is not a valid acceptance because Bharat has not accepted the full offer.
C:-No, it is not a valid acceptance because Bharat has made a counter offer.
D:-It is not possible to say without more information.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Which of the following is not an essential of valid acceptance?
A:-Acceptance should be communicated by the offeree to the offeror.
B:-Acceptance should be conditional and qualified.
C:-Acceptance should be made in some usual and reasonable manner
D:-Acceptance should be made while the offer is still subsisting.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-Which legal scholar provided the definition: "Consideration is the price for which the promise of the other is b enforceable."
A:-William Blackstone
B:-John Locke
C:-Sir Frederick Pollock
D:-Thomas Hobbes
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Which section of the Information Technology Act of 2000 has recognized the validity of e-contracts in India?
A:-Section 10-A
B:-Section 11-A
C:-Section 12-A
D:-Section 13-A
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-Which of the following persons is not competent to contract according to Section 11 of the Indian Contract Ac
A:-A person who has attained the age of 18 years.
B:-A person who is suffering from a mental disorder.
C:-A convict who is undergoing prison term.
D:-All of the above.
Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled

Question96:-Which of the following is NOT a condition for undue influence?
A:-A person is in a position to dominate the will of others
B:-A person obtains an unfair advantage
C:-A person uses physical force or threats
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-Which constitutional provision provides guidelines for the execution of contracts by Union of India and States
A:-Article 208
B:-Article 242
C:-Article 299
D:-Article 302
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-What concept was dealt in the case of Cundy v Lindsay (1878) in English contract law?
A:-Fraud
B:-Mistake as to identity
C:-Mistake as to nature of transaction
D:-Coercion
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-According to Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act, every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any perso
A:-Void
B:-Voidable
C:-Enforceable
D:-Illegal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-Which of the following examples correctly demonstrates the concept of contract frustration, as per legal prir

A:-A company contracts to purchase goods at a set price, but the market prices rise unexpectedly.

B:-A person rents a vacation home but decides not to go due to personal reasons.

C:-An event management company contracts with a venue for an event, but a new law bans gatherings of that size.

D:-A business contracts for a marketing campaign but faces financial losses due to poor economic conditions.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question101:-Which of the following is not a source of international law according to Article 38 of the Statute of the Intern

A:-International treaties

B:-International resolutions

C:-International custom

D:-General principles of law

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question102:-Which of the following is an example of a jus cogens norm in international law?

A:-The prohibition of genocide

B:-The principle of self-determination

C:-The obligation to extradite fugitives

D:-The duty to cooperate in good faith

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question103:-Which of the following is NOT a criterion for statehood under the Montevideo Convention?

A:-The capacity to enter into relations with other states

B:-A permanent population

C:-A democratically elected government

D:-A defined territory

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question104:-Which of the following is a supplementary rule of treaty interpretation under the Vienna Convention on the l

A:-The context of the treaty

B:-The Ordinary meaning of the terms

C:-The object and purpose of the treaty

D:-Principles of international law

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question105:-Which of the following is a characteristic of soft law in International Law?

A:-It is legally binding on the parties

B:-It is derived from customary international law

C:-It is expressed in non mandatory terms

D:-It is enforced by judicial or arbitral tribunals

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question106:-Which of the following is a function of the UN Security Council under the UN Charter?

A:-To maintain international peace and security

B:-To elect the judges of the International Court of Justice

C:-To promote human rights and cooperation

D:-To admit new members to the United Nations

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question107:-What is the maximum breadth of the territorial sea that a coastal state can claim under UNCLOS?

A:-3 nautical miles

B:-12 nautical miles

C:-24 nautical miles

D:-200 nautical miles

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question108:-Which of the following is NOT a type of jurisdiction under international law?

A:-Territorial jurisdiction

B:-Nationality jurisdiction

C:-Universal jurisdiction

D:-Exclusive jurisdiction

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question109:-Which of the following is a mode of acquiring territory under international law?

A:-Cession

B:-Occupation

C:-Prescription

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question110:-Which of the following is not a requirement for granting asylum under the 1951 Refugee Convention?

A:-The person must be outside of their country of nationality.
B:-The person must have been persecuted in the past.
C:-The person must be unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of their own government.
D:-The person must be persecuted on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question111:-Which of the following statements is true about the registration and ratification of International treaties?
A:-Registration under UN and ratification by parties are both required for a treaty to enter into force
B:-Registration under UN and ratification by parties are both optional for a treaty to enter into force
C:-Registration under UN is required, but ratification by parties is optional for a treaty to enter into force
D:-Registration under UN is optional, but ratification by parties is required for a treaty to enter into force
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question112:-What is territory that is governed by multiple sovereign powers who have formally agreed to share duties w zones called?
A:-Condominium
B:-Federation
C:-Confederation
D:-Protectorate
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question113:-Which theory of state recognition holds that a state becomes an international person only after it is recogniz
A:-Declaratory theory
B:-Constitutive theory
C:-Effectiveness theory
D:-Collective theory
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question114:-Which of the following is not a characteristic of de facto recognition of statehood?
A:-It is a provisional recognition of statehood.
B:-It is a primary step to de jure recognition.
C:-It is a permanent and legal recognition as a state.
D:-It is a non-committal act of acknowledging a new state.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question115:-A State may exercise jurisdiction over an alien who commits an act outside its territory, which is deemed pre principle is known as the:
A:-Principle of State Immunity
B:-Principle of Comity
C:-Principle of Territoriality
D:-Protective Principle
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question116:-What are the two conditions that may allow temporary stoppages during passage through the territorial sea
A:-Distress or force majeure
B:-Trade or tourism
C:-Diplomacy or security
D:-Research or exploration
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question117:-Which circumstance of state succession involves a situation where a part of the State decides to withdraw f
A:-Decolonization
B:-Dismemberment
C:-Secession
D:-Annexation
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question118:-What are the three forms of reparation for an internationally wrongful act?
A:-Restitution, compensation, or satisfaction
B:-Restitution, apology, or sanctions
C:-Compensation, mediation, or arbitration
D:-Satisfaction, deterrence, or prevention
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question119:-What legal principle allows a State that initially did not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court to subsequentl entertain a case?
A:-Ex proprio motu jurisdiction
B:-Jurisdiction by estoppel
C:-Territorial jurisdiction
D:-Forum prorogatum
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question120:-What is the term that Austin uses to describe international law instead of true law?

A:-Positive morality
B:-Negative morality
C:-Positive legality
D:-Negative legality
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question121:-Which of the following is not a feature of administrative law?
A:-It regulates the relationship between the state and its citizens
B:-It provides remedies for the violation of rights by public authorities
C:-It lays down the principles of natural justice and fair hearing
D:-It deals with the formation and dissolution of the government
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question122:-Which of the following is an example of delegated legislation in India?
A:-The Constitution of India
B:-The Indian Penal Code
C:-The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules
D:-The Code of Civil Procedure
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question123:-Which of the following is a writ issued by a court to quash an illegal order or action of a public authority?
A:-Habeas corpus
B:-Mandamus
C:-Certiorari
D:-Prohibition
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question124:-In administrative law, what term describes the situation where an authority appears to use its granted powe achieve a different, unauthorized objective?
A:-Non application of Mind
B:-Irrationality
C:-Error of Law
D:-Colourable Exercise of Power
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question125:-Which of the following is a doctrine that limits the scope of judicial review of administrative actions?
A:-Doctrine of separation of powers
B:-Doctrine of legitimate expectation
C:-Doctrine of natural justice
D:-Doctrine of political question
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question126:-Which legal principle is encapsulated by Dicey's Rule of Law?
A:-The supremacy of parliamentary legislation over any other form of law.
B:-The authority of the executive branch to create regulations without legislative approval.
C:-The concept that administrative agencies can interpret and apply laws at their discretion.
D:-The doctrine that all individuals are subject to the same law, regardless of their status.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question127:-Which of the following is a statutory body that investigates complaints against public authorities in India?
A:-The Central Vigilance Commission
B:-The Central Bureau of Investigation
C:-The Lokpal and Lokayuktas
D:-All of the above
Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled

Question128:-Which of the following is a constitutional body that advises the President on matters relating to the appointr
A:-Union Public Service Commission
B:-Administrative Reforms Commission
C:-Central Administrative Tribunal
D:-Central Vigilance Commission
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question129:-Which of the following is a landmark case that established the doctrine of basic structure of the Constitutior
A:-Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
B:-Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
C:-Minerva Mills v. Union of India
D:-S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question130:-Which of the following is a recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 that changed the tenure in India?

A:-The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019
B:-The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2018
C:-The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2017
D:-The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2016
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question131:-Which of the following statements is NOT one of the meanings of the Rule of Law according to Dicey?
A:-Supremacy of law
B:-Equality before law
C:-Predominance of legal spirit
D:-Separation of powers
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question132:-What is the principle embodied by the Latin maxim "Delegatus non protest delegare"?
A:-A delegate can further delegate his power without any limitations.
B:-A delegate's powers can only be delegated to another delegate of equal authority.
C:-A delegate cannot further delegate his power to another entity.
D:-A delegate can delegate his powers only to the executive branch of government.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question133:-What term describes the situation when a judge refuses to submit to a superior court's judgment and attem
subsequent proceedings?
A:-Judicial Independence
B:-Judicial Activism
C:-Judicial Restraint
D:-Judicial Obstinacy
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question134:-What legal concept refers to when a statutory authority exercises discretion for an objective other than the
may be quashed?
A:-Improper Purpose
B:-Mala-fide Exercise
C:-Oblique Motive
D:-Alien and Irrelevant Ground
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question135:-Which of the following statements is true about the Wednesbury principle?
A:-It allows the court to override an administrative decision if it is found to be malafide
B:-It allows the court to review an administrative decision if it is irrational or beyond the actions of a reasonable man.
C:-It allows the court to review an administrative decision if it violates any law or constitutional provision.
D:-It allows the court to review an administrative decision if it is disproportionate or excessive.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question136:-Which of the following is true about character of the jurisdiction of high courts in India to entertain writ petiti
A:-It is a matter of right for any petitioner.
B:-It is an appellate power exercised over administrative actions.
C:-It is a supervisory power that is discretionary in nature.
D:-It is based on the interpretation of laws by the petitioner.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question137:-What was the primary issue involved in the case of Ram Jawayya Kapur vs. State of Punjab?
A:-The constitutional validity of the President’s Rule
B:-The extent and scope of the executive power of the Union and the States
C:-The protection of the fundamental rights related to religion
D:-The separation of powers between the judiciary and the legislature
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question138:-Which theory of administrative law emphasizes the necessity of strict judicial control over executive actions
administrative discretion, with the goal of protecting individual rights?
A:-Green Light Theory
B:-Blue Light Theory
C:-Red Light Theory
D:-Amber Light Theory
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question139:-In the case of A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India, what proposition was put forward regarding administrative fun
A:-Administrative functions should be exempt from legal scrutiny
B:-Administrative functions are inherently immune from judicial review
C:-Administrative functions should adhere to the principles of natural justice
D:-Administrative functions should be solely based on executive discretion
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question140:-Which of the following is NOT a quasi-judicial body in India?

A:-National Green Tribunal
B:-Comptroller and Auditor General of India
C:-Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
D:-National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question141:-Which section of the Indian Companies Act of 2013 defines a company as a corporate body formed under t
A:-Section 2 (20)
B:-Section 2 (21)
C:-Section 2 (22)
D:-Section 2 (23)
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question142:-Which class of companies is required to have at least 2 independent directors ?
A:-All unlisted companies
B:-Public companies with paid-up share capital of Rs. 10 crore or more.
C:-Public companies with a turnover of Rs. 10 crore or more.
D:-Public companies with paid-up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question143:-Which of the following statements is correct in the context of the threshold limit for Corporate Social Respor
A:-Net worth of the company to be Rs 50 crore or more
B:-Turnover of the company to be Rs 100 crore or more
C:-Net profit of the company to be Rs 50 crore or more
D:-Net profit of the company to be Rs 5 crore or more
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question144:-Which document contains the name, address, objects, capital and liability of a company and is required to b
time of incorporation?
A:-Memorandum of association
B:-Articles of association
C:-Certificate of incorporation
D:-Prospectus
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question145:-Which document contains the rules and regulations for the internal management and conduct of a company
Companies along with the memorandum of association?
A:-Memorandum of association
B:-Articles of association
C:-Certificate of incorporation
D:-Prospectus
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question146:-What does "significant influence" mean in the context of an "Associate Company" under the Companies Ac
A:-Control over at least 20% of the associate company's share capital
B:-Control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement
C:-Both (1) and (2)
D:-Neither (1) or (2)
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question147:-The concept of Constructive Notice implies that:
A:-Company documents are confidential and not accessible to the public.
B:-Documents shared only with regulatory authorities.
C:-Members of the public are assumed to be familiar with the contents of registered company documents.
D:-Company documents are only accessible to those directly involved in the company's management.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question148:-According to the Companies Act, a promoter may be held liable for any untrue statement in a prospectus. W
A:-The liability of the promoter is unlimited and extends to all shareholders and investors.
B:-The liability of the promoter is limited to the original allottee of shares or debentures who subscribed based on the
C:-The liability of the promoter is applicable only if the prospectus is signed by the promoter.
D:-The liability of the promoter is solely determined by the court, and there are no specific limitations.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question149:-Which type of resolution requires the votes cast in favour of the resolution to be not less than three times th
A:-Ordinary resolution
B:-Special resolution
C:-Resolution requiring special notice
D:-Resolution by circulation
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question150:-Which authority is responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Indian Companies Act c

A:-Ministry of Corporate Affairs
B:-Securities and Exchange Board of India
C:-Reserve Bank of India
D:-Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question151:-What is the minimum requirement for having Independent Directors in a listed public company?
A:-At least 1/4th of the total number of directors.
B:-At least 1/3rd of the total number of directors.
C:-At least 1/2nd of the total number of directors.
D:-At least 2 independent Directors.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question152:-Which rule states that courts generally do not intervene in matters of a company's internal administration?
A:-Rule of Fair Play
B:-Rule of Majority Control
C:-Rule of Foss v. Harbottle
D:-Rule of Minority Protection
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question153:-What is the significance of the Chairman's role during a voting process by show of hands?
A:-The Chairman casts the deciding vote in case of a tie.
B:-The Chairman must personally tally the votes.
C:-The Chairman determines the order of voting.
D:-The Chairman's vote carries double weight.
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question154:-What is the minimum paid-up capital required for the registration of a Private Limited Company and a Publi
A:-Private Limited Company: Rs.5,00,000/-, Public Limited Company: Rs.1,00,000/-
B:-Private Limited Company: Rs.1,00,000/-, Public Limited Company: Rs.5,00,000/-
C:-Private Limited Company: Rs.10,00,000/-, Public Limited Company: Rs.1,00,000/-
D:-Private Limited Company: Rs.1,00,000/-, Public Limited Company: Rs.10,00,000/-
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question155:-The maximum period at a time for which an individual can be appointed as Managing Director (MD) in a co
A:-10 years
B:-3 years
C:-5 years
D:-7 years
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question156:-As per Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013, what is the maximum permissible time gap between two co
A:-12 months
B:-15 months
C:-18 months
D:-24 months
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question157:-According to the concession theory, how does a corporation acquire its legal personality?
A:-Through the functions of the State
B:-Through its shareholders' personal attributes
C:-Through its operational activities
D:-Through contractual agreements
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question158:-What is a document that is issued by a company acknowledging the money borrowed it
A:-Debenture certificate
B:-Share certificate
C:-Promissory note
D:-Bill of exchange
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question159:-Once a Company registers its prospectus offering for subscription its securities with the Registrar of Compa
be issued according to regulations?
A:-30 days of its registration.
B:-60 days of its registration.
C:-90 days of its registration.
D:-120 days of its registration.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question160:-Which theory suggests that a corporation's legal personality is a representation of the intentions and action
A:-Fiction theory

B:-Concession theory
C:-Realist theory
D:-Bracket theory
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question161:-Which rule of interpretation of statutes was applied by the court in R v Harris?
A:-Literal rule
B:-Mischief rule
C:-Golden rule
D:-Harmonious rule
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question162:-Which of the following statements best describes the rule of noscitur a sociis?
A:-The meaning of a word or phrase should be determined by its ordinary and natural meaning.
B:-The meaning of a word or phrase should be determined by the intention of the legislature or the parties.
C:-The meaning of a word or phrase should be determined by the words with which it is associated in the context.
D:-The meaning of a word or phrase should be determined by the purpose and object of the statute or contract.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question163:-What is the rule of interpretation that gives the words of a statute their natural and ordinary meaning?
A:-Literal rule
B:-Golden rule
C:-Mischief rule
D:-Harmonious rule
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question164:-What is the main principle behind the Ejusdem Generis rule of interpretation?
A:-The statute's words should be interpreted according to their plain meaning.
B:-General words should be given their widest possible meaning.
C:-Specific words should be given a broader interpretation to cover similar things.
D:-General words should be interpreted narrowly to match the specific words that accompany them.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question165:-What is the primary purpose of the Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius rule in statutory interpretation?
A:-To expand the scope of a statute by including related matters.
B:-To restrict the scope of a statute by excluding specific matters not mentioned.
C:-To ensure consistency in the application of legal principles.
D:-To provide judges with the discretion to interpret statutes as they see fit.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question166:-What does the legal principle "Rule of Lenity" entail in criminal law interpretation?
A:-The court should always interpret criminal statutes in favor of the prosecution to ensure justice is served
B:-The court should always interpret criminal statutes in favor of the defendant to avoid potential unfairness
C:-The court should interpret ambiguous criminal statutes in favor of the government to maintain law and order
D:-The court should resolve any ambiguity in a criminal statute in favor of the defendant as criminal laws should prov
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question167:-The purposive construction rule highlights that there should be shift from literal construction _____
A:-When the statute is lengthy and complex.
B:-When the legislative intent is vague.
C:-When an approach of judicial restraint is undertaken
D:-When literal construction leads to absurd outcomes
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question168:-What is the key difference between a Perpetual Statute and a Temporary Statute?
A:-Perpetual statutes are those that have a fixed duration, while temporary statutes remain in force indefinitely.
B:-Perpetual statutes only apply to certain geographical areas, while temporary statutes apply nationwide.
C:-Perpetual statutes can only be repealed by the legislature, while temporary statutes can be repealed by executive
D:-Perpetual statutes have no fixed duration while temporary statutes have a specified duration
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question169:-Which of the following statements about statutory presumptions is correct?
A:-Statutory presumptions always result in absurd or unreasonable outcomes
B:-Statutory presumptions arise from theoretical and practical principles of the law.
C:-Statutory presumptions are absolute rules that cannot be challenged
D:-Statutory presumptions are only applicable in criminal cases
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question170:-What is the primary aim of the Mischief Rule in statutory interpretation?
A:-To strictly adhere to the literal meaning of the statute's words.
B:-To give judges the authority to make lawmaking decisions.
C:-To determine intent of a statute by focusing on its historical context and purpose.

D:-To prioritize the plain meaning of words over the statute's intended purpose.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question171:-Which of the following is not an essential element of tort?
A:-Wrongful act or omission
B:-Legal damage or injury
C:-Malice or intention
D:-Remedy
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question172:-What does the maxim "volenti non fit injuria" mean?
A:-No one can recover for a voluntarily accepted risk that results in injury.
B:-Injuries are only recognized if caused by negligence.
C:-One's consent can never be used as a defense in a legal case.
D:-Harm caused unintentionally is not considered a legal injury.
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question173:-..... are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning.
A:-Libel
B:-Slander
C:-Innuendo
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question174:-Unliquidated damages mean:
A:-Damage to something solid.
B:-Damage caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation.
C:-Damage to a firm in the hands of receivers.
D:-Damage which has not been previously determined or fixed.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question175:-Which of the following is not a general defence in tort?
A:-Act of God
B:-Necessity
C:-Contributory negligence
D:-Vicarious liability
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question176:-What does the principle of "res ipsa loquitur" mean?
A:-The burden of proof rests on the plaintiff to prove negligence.
B:-Let the buyer beware.
C:-The thing speaks for itself.
D:-A wrongful act does not confer any right.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question177:-Which of the following is not an essential element of negligence?
A:-Duty of care
B:-Breach of duty
C:-Proximate cause
D:-Remoteness of damage
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question178:-Which of the following is not a defence to negligence?
A:-Contributory negligence
B:-Volenti non fit injuria
C:-Assumption of risk
D:-Prescription
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question179:-In the case of Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932), the House of Lords established the principle of:
A:-Vicarious liability in employer-employee relationships
B:-Strict liability for defective products
C:-Intentional infliction of emotional distress
D:-The duty of care owed by manufacturers to consumers.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question180:-Which of the following is not a tort committed against the person?
A:-Assault
B:-Battery
C:-False imprisonment
D:-Conversion
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question181:-Who is considered an ostensible owner in the context of property transactions?
A:-The real owner of the property
B:-The person who holds a power of attorney for the property
C:-The person who represents themselves as the owner to third parties
D:-The legal heir of the property owner
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question182:-Which of the following is not a mode of transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
A:-Sale
B:-Gift
C:-Lease
D:-Inheritance
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question183:-What is the difference between vested and contingent interests in property?
A:-Vested interest is present and absolute, while contingent interest is future and conditional
B:-Vested interest is future and conditional, while contingent interest is present and absolute
C:-Vested interest is transferable, while contingent interest is not transferable
D:-Vested interest is not transferable, while contingent interest is transferable
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question184:-What is the rule of lis pendens incorporated under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
A:-No transfer of property can take place during the pendency of a suit or proceeding affecting that property
B:-Any transfer of property during the pendency of a suit or proceeding affecting the proprerty can take place except terms as it may impose.
C:-Any transfer of property during the pendency of a suit or proceeding affecting that property is void and ineffective
D:-Any transfer of property during the pendency of a suit or proceeding affecting that property is valid and binding or
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question185:-What is the effect of a fraudulent transfer of property under Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
A:-It is voidable at the option of the creditor who is defrauded by the transfer
B:-It is void ab initio and cannot be ratified by the creditor who is defrauded by the transfer
C:-It is valid and enforceable unless challenged by the creditor who is defrauded by the transfer within three years
D:-It is valid and enforceable unless proved to be made with intent to defraud by the creditor who is defrauded by the
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question186:-Which of the following is not true about the essential elements of a valid gift under Section 122 of the Trans
A:-The transfer must be made voluntarily and without any consideration
B:-The donor must have the capacity to make a gift and the donee must be capable of accepting it
C:-The gift must be accepted by the donee or on his behalf during the lifetime of the donor
D:-The gift must be made by a notarized instrument in case of immovable property and by delivery of possession in
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question187:-What are the rights and liabilities of a seller under Sections 55 and 56 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
A:-The seller has a right to receive the agreed price and convey title free from defects, and a liability to disclose later
B:-The seller has a right to receive the agreed price and convey title free from encumbrances, and a liability to disclo date
C:-The seller has a right to receive the agreed price and convey title free from encumbrances, and a liability to disclo date
D:-The seller has a right to receive the agreed price and convey title free from defects, and a liability to disclose pate
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question188:-Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies an actionable claim as defined under Section 3 of the Tra
A:-Ownership of a piece of land and the associated rights.
B:-Possession of a car that has been leased to someone.
C:-A loan extended to a friend without a formal agreement.
D:-Ownership of a residential house that is currently rented out.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question189:-Which of the following is not an essential element of a valid mortgage under Section 58 of the Transfer of P
A:-There must be a transfer of interest in specific immovable property
B:-The transfer must be for the purpose of securing the payment of money or the performance of an engagement
C:-The parties must be competent to contract and transfer property
D:-The property must be in the possession of the mortgagor
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question190:-Which of the following is not a type of mortgage recognized under Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Ac
A:-Simple mortgage
B:-Mortgage by conditional sale
C:-Reverse mortgage
D:-English mortgage
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question191:-In which scenario does the doctrine of subrogation apply under Propery Law?
A:-When a mortgagee redeems the property.
B:-When a mortgagor transfers their ownership to another party.
C:-When a third party offers to lend money to the mortgagor.
D:-When a mortgagee transfers the mortgage debt to another creditor.
Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled

Question192:-In case a trust under Indian Trusts Act, 1882 is created for two purposes, one lawful and the other unlawful,
A:-The entire trust becomes valid.
B:-The lawful part of the trust becomes void.
C:-The unlawful part of the trust becomes valid.
D:-The entire trust becomes void.
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question193:-What is the legal principle fundamental to the Doctrine of Election in property law?
A:-Allegans contraria non est audiendus
B:-Doctrine of Compensation
C:-Qui facit per alium facit per se
D:-Caveat emptor
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question194:-What is the key principle underlying the Doctrine of Transfer by ostensible owner?
A:-Doctrine of Estoppel
B:-Doctrine of Constructive Notice
C:-Doctrine of Direct Notice
D:-Doctrine of Good Faith
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question195:-What is an essential condition of a mortgage by conditional sale?
A:-The mortgagor must immediately hand over possession to the mortgagee.
B:-The mortgagor must repay the entire loan on the due date.
C:-The property is ostensibly sold but can be retransferred on repayment.
D:-The property is transferred absolutely without any conditions.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question196:-What is a Right of Easement in property law?
A:-A servient right on one's own property.
B:-A dominant right on the property of another
C:-An exclusive right to sell a property.
D:-A right to build structures on public land.
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question197:-What is the key feature of a simple mortgage regarding possession of the property?
A:-Possession is delivered to the mortgagee.
B:-Possession is retained by the mortgagee.
C:-Possession remains with the mortgagor.
D:-Possession is transferred to the court.
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question198:-Which of the following is a right related to immovable property?
A:-Right of Royalty
B:-Right of Worship
C:-Promissory Notes
D:-Right of Way
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question199:-What is the purpose of a condition precedent in a legal context?
A:-It creates an absolute obligation
B:-It introduces uncertainty into contracts
C:-It establishes the legality of a contract
D:-It signifies the fulfillment of an inchoate title
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question200:-Which of the following is true about attestation in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
A:-Attestation is not required for the transfer of property.
B:-Attestation means that a person has signed the document by way of testimony of the fact that they saw it execute
C:-Attestation can only be valid if the witnesses were physically present at the time of execution of the document.
D:-Attestation is not necessary if the transfer was done with the free will of the executant.
Correct Answer:- Option-B