

Q 1- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar termed article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the 'Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution'. Which one of the following fundamental right it contains?
(a) Right to freedom (b) Right to Constitutional remedies (c) Right to elementary Education (d) Right to freedom of religion

Q2- Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of fundamental rights?
(a) A decree (b) A writ (c) An ordinance (d) A notification

Q3- Which of the following articles contains the right to religious freedom?

(a) 25-28 (b) 29-30 (c) 32-35 (d) 23-24

Q4- Civil equality means.

(a) Equality before law (b) equality of opportunity (c) equal distribution of wealth (d) equal right to participate in the affairs of the state

Q5- Which provision of the fundamental right is directly related to the exploitation of children?

(a) Article 17 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 23 (d) Article 24

Q6- Which amendment to the constitution inserted a new article 21-A providing right to education in the constitution?

(a) 86th (b) 87th (c) 88th (d) 89th

Q7- In the Indian constitution, the equality rights are granted by five articles, they are-

(a) Article 13 to 17 (b) Article 14 to 18 (c) Article 15 to 19 (d) Article 16 to 20

Q8- Which one of the following pairs of articles relating to the fundamental rights cannot be suspended during the enforcement of emergency under article 359 of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Article 14 & 15 (b) Article 16 & 17 (c) Article 20 & 21 (d) Article 24 & 25

Q9- The granting of fundamental rights to citizens aims at ensuring _____.

(a) Socialist Government (b) Individual liberty (c) Independence of Judiciary (d) None of the above.

Q10- When were the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens incorporated in the constitution?

(a) 1952 (b) 1976 (c) 1979 (d) 1981

Q11- An agreement to commit a tort is _____.

(a) void (b) voidable (c) valid (d) unenforceable

Q12- What come first in a valid contract?

(a) enforceability (b) money (c) force (d) None of the above

Q13- A offer made to a specific person is known as _____.

(a) Standing offer (b) specific offer (c) Special offer (d) separate offer

Q14- Goods displayed in a shop with a price label is -

(a) an offer (b) an invitation to offer (c) a counter offer

(d) None of the above

Q15- A convict can enter into contract when -

(a) he is on bail (b) he is released from imprisonment (c) All of the above

(d) None of the above

Q16- A contract is said to be made without consent when the contract is caused by _____.

(a) Coercion (b) undue influence (c) fraud (d) bilateral mistake of fact

Q17- To prove 'coercion', relationship between the parties is -

(a) necessary (b) not necessary (c) required (d) presumed

Q18- the promises forming consideration for each other are called -

- (a) reciprocal promises (b) mutual promises (c) independent promises (d) None of the above.
- Q19- If the subject matter of a contract is destroyed after formation of the contract without the fault of either party, the contract -
 (a) is rendered voidable (b) becomes void (c) continues to be valid (d) becomes unlawful
- Q20- The remedies available to a person suffering from breach of contract are -
 (a) suit for damages (b) suit for injunction (c) quantum meruit
 (d) All of the above
- Q21- The voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another is called -
 (a) Transfer (b) Change of possession (c) Delivery (d) None of the above.
- Q22- Future goods means goods to be manufactured or produced or acquired by the seller-
 (a) In future prescribed time (b) After making of contract (c) Before making of contract (d) None of above.
- Q23- A goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract of sale is made are called -
 (a) ordinary goods (b) specified goods (c) scheduled goods (d) None of the above
- Q24- Section 31 of the sale of goods Act deals with duties of seller -
 (a) to show goods (b) to deliver goods (c) to change goods (d) None of the above
- Q25- The sale of goods Act deals only with goods which are _____ in nature.
 (a) Immovable (b) Movable (c) specific (d) All of the above.
- Q26- Which of the following is not a subject matter in a sale of goods Act?
 (a) Trade mark (b) Goodwill (c) money (d) water
- Q27- A sale is said to be completed when _____ is transferred from one party to the other party.
 (a) money (b) goods (c) Interest (d) ownership
- Q28- An agreement to sell the transfer of ownership is _____.
 (a) definite (b) mandatory (c) conditional (d) immaterial
- Q29- _____ is a stipulation which is collateral to the purpose of contract.
 (a) condition (b) warranty (c) guaranty (d) None of the above
- Q30- Transfer or agree to transfer the _____ of the goods is the purpose of sale of goods act.
 (a) property (b) possession (c) value (d) usage
- Q31- A decree is an operative part of a _____ in civil suits for appeals.
 (a) order (b) judgment (c) both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
- Q32- A person in whose favor a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called -
 (a) decree defaulter (b) decree holder (c) decree debtor (d) None of the above
- Q33- The formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree is called _____.
 (a) order (b) judgment (c) injunction (d) None of the above.
- Q34- Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the basis of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall seek his remedy by making an_____.
 (a) appeal (b) application (c) revision (d) review
- Q35- Ram residing in Varanasi beats Shyam in Lucknow, Shyam may sue in -
 (a) Varanasi (b) Lucknow (c) Varanasi or Lucknow (d) Some other place.

- Q36- The court which passed a decree may send the decree for execution to another court upon ____.
- (a) Its discretionary power (b) application of decree holder (c) application of decree debtor (d) court has no such power
- Q37- During execution of a decree, all the questions arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the -
- (a) original court (b) appellate court (c) executing court (d) None of the above
- Q38- Which of the following cannot be attached during execution of a decree-
- (a) movable property (b) immovable property (c) necessary wearing apparel (d) money
- Q39- Appeal is a _____ of the suit.
- (a) Continuation (b) finality (c) end (d) None of the above
- Q40- The reply of the plaintiff filed by the defendant is known as -
- (a) written reply (b) written statement (c) reply (d) counter statement
- Q41- Which of the following model law was used by the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996?
- (a) Constitution of India (b) guidelines of Supreme Court of India (c) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure (d) UNCITRAL, 1985
- Q42- Which among the following is the main objective of Arbitration Act, 1996?
- (a) to comprehensively cover international commercial arbitration (b) to ensure that arbitral tribunal acts within the limits of court's jurisdiction (c) to minimize the supervisory role of court in the arbitral process (d) None of the above.
- Q43- After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered -
- (a) the original award (b) a signed copy of the award (c) a photocopy of the award (d) an unsigned copy of the award
- Q44- An arbitral award shall be enforced in the same manner as if it were a decree of ____.
- (a) local authority (b) the court (c) the tribunal (d) both (b) & (c)
- Q45- The arbitral tribunal may arrange for administrative assistance -
- (a) with the consent of the parties (b) with the consent of the claimant (c) without the consent of the parties (d) of its own, irrespective of the consent of the parties.
- Q46- The members of statutory arbitral tribunal are appointed by -
- (a) parties themselves (b) state Government (c) central Government (d) None of the above.
- Q47- In case of three arbitrators, the third arbitrator shall act as -
- (a) an umpire (b) a presiding arbitrator (c) sole arbitrator (d) None of the above.
- Q48- When the mandate of the arbitrator terminates -
- (a) no other arbitrator shall be appointed (b) a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed (c) the matter shall be sent to the court (d) the dispute shall remain undecided by the arbitrators
- Q49- The arbitral tribunal shall rule -
- (a) at the direction of the court (b) on its own discretion (c) at the instruction of the parties (d) as per provisions of General Clauses Act, 1897
- Q50- The request for the correction or interpretation of the award by the arbitral tribunal has to be made by the parties -
- (a) within 60 days (b) within 30 days (c) within 90 days (d) None of the above.

- Q51- A voluntary confession is admissible in evidence -
 (a) when made to a police officer (b) when made to Magistrate having competent jurisdiction (c) when made to a village surpanch with the request to save him from police (d) where it leads to no discovery of fact and made to police officer
- Q52- The presumptions will vanish when -
 (a) the accused adduces evidence (b) the contrary is proved (c) the accused entering into defense (d) None of the above.
- Q53- For proving execution of a registered will, it will _____.
 (a) be necessary to call at least two attesting witness (b) be necessary to call at least one attesting witness (c) not be necessary to call any attesting witness (d) be necessary to call the registrar
- Q54- The function of the court of justice is -
 (a) to ascertain the existence or non existence of certain facts (b) to apply the substantive law to ascertained facts (c) declare the rights and liability of parties (d) All of the above.
- Q55- Oral testimony of a witness can be -
 (a) Wholly reliable (b) Wholly unreliable (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Any of the above
- Q56- Evidence under the Indian Evidence Act means and includes -
 (a) primary evidence (b) ocular and documentary evidence or both (c) primary and circumstantial evidence (d) documentary evidence
- Q57- Indian evidence Act is applicable to -
 (a) judicial proceedings in courts (b) proceedings before the arbitrator (c) proceedings before the tribunals (d) All of the above
- Q58- The instruments by which the court is convinced of a fact is called -
 (a) document (b) evidence (c) proof (d) witness
- Q59- An accused can discharge his burden -
 (a) by adducing defense evidence (b) by contradicting prosecution witness (c) relying on improbabilities of the prosecution case (d) All of the above
- Q60- Statements made by the conspirators after they are arrested -
 (a) are admissible under section 10 of evidence act (b) not admissible (c) depends on the facts of the case (d) None of the above
- Q61- The power is vested in the ____ to make the Act applicable to payment of wages to any class of persons employed in any establishment or class of establishments.
 (a) central government (b) acting government (c) state government (d) judicial court
- Q62- In any factory or industrial establishment where less than 1000 employees are employed, the wages shall be paid before the expiry of the _____ day.
 (a) 10th (b) 2nd (c) 7th (d) None of the above
- Q63- What is the maximum wage period for the payment of wages?
 (a) one month (b) 40 days (c) 45 days (d) 60 days
- Q64- Which of these deductions under section 7 of payment of wages act is not authorized?
 (a) deduction for fine (b) deduction for payment of income tax (c) deduction for payment of insurance (d) deduction for payment of uniform and property

- Q65- What is the maximum limit of fine to be imposed on an employee?
 (a) should not exceed 5% of the wages payable (b) should not exceed 1% of the wages payable
 (c) should not exceed 3% of the wages payable (d) should not exceed 10% of the wages payable
- Q66- What is the limitation period to file an application under workman compensation act?
 (a) 6 months (b) one year (c) two years (d) three years
- Q67- Under workman compensation act, where does the appeal lie against the order of commissioner for workman's compensation?
 (a) local court (b) district court (c) high court (d) supreme court
- Q68- What is fatal accident as per workman compensation act?
 (a) which causes loss of legs (b) which causes death (c) which causes loss of hearing
 (d) any of the above.
- Q69- Employer's liability for compensation under workman compensation arises when -
 (a) injury is caused by accident arising out of but not in the course of employment (b) injury is caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment (c) both (a) & (b)
 (d) None of the above.
- Q70- Under workman compensation act, who are the opposite party to the claim?
 (a) state government (b) employer of workman (c) central government
 (d) supervisor of workman
- Q71- The law of limitation is not applicable to -
 (a) civil matters (b) revenue matters (c) inheritance matters (d) None of the above
- Q72- Section 8 of the limitation act deals with-
 (a) extension of time (b) special exception (c) legal disability (d) None of the above
- Q73- In computing the limitation period prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from India shall be -
 (a) excluded (b) included (c) depends upon the nature of the matter
 (d) None of the above
- Q74- The time limit for right of easement is-
 (a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years
- Q75- Time limit limitation for filling suit for breach of contract is -
 (a) 6 months from the time when contract was broken (b) 01 year from the time when contract was broken
 (c) 02 years from the time when contract was broken (d) 03 years from the time when contract was broken
- Q76- Time limitation for filling suit for compensation for false imprisonment is -
 (a) 01 year (b) 02 years (c) 03 years (d) 04 years
- Q77- Time limitation for filling an application for re-admission of appeal dismissed for want of prosecution is -
 (a) 14 days from the date of dismissal (b) 30 days from the date of dismissal (c) 40 days from the date of dismissal
 (d) 60 days from the date of dismissal
- Q78- Time limitation for execution of a decree or order of any civil court is -
 (a) 03 years from the date of decree or order (b) 06 years in case of appeal, revision or review results
 (c) both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
- Q79- Time limitation for enforcement of Supreme Court order in its original jurisdiction is -
 (a) 03 years (b) 06 years (c) 12 years (d) 15 years

- Q80- A suit filled, appeal preferred after period of limitation -
 (a) would be accepted entertained (b) would be dismissed (c) would be (d) None of the above.
- Q81- Which of the following is not a defense to trespass to the person -
 (a) lawful authority (b) contributory negligence (c) self defense (d) necessity
- Q82- The following is not a tort described as trespass to the person-
 (a) battery (b) false imprisonment (c) public nuisance (d) assault
- Q83- Which one of the following is not an objective of the law of tort?
 (a) compensation (b) corrective justice (c) deterrence (d) imposition of moral blame
- Q84- Law of contract is different from law of tort in which way-
 (a) it is actionable in both civil and criminal courts (b) tort is made up pre dominantly of statute law (c) contract are always written (d) it generally concerns a relationship between two parties only
- Q85- Which one is the primary function of the law of tort -
 (a) compensating the claimant (b) the spreading of losses throughout society (c) the punishment to a wrongdoer (d) the clarification of the Human rights of parties
- Q86- Which one of the following interest are not protect by law of tort?
 (a) peaceful enjoyment of one's land (b) reputation (c) loss of commercial profit due to competition (d) physical safety
- Q87- What the injuries board is -
 (a) a body that advises the court (b) a type of court that calls witnesses (c) a fault compensation body (d) a body that assesses personal injury claims
- Q88- The Prime Minister is appointed by which one of the following -
 (a) Attorney General of India (b) President (c) Vice President (d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India
- Q89- The total number of Ministers including the Prime Minister shall not exceed -
 (a) 20% of Lok Sabha members (b) 25% of Lok Sabha members (c) 10% of Lok Sabha members (d) 15% of Lok Sabha members
- Q90- Which of the following are the powers of the Supreme Court -
 (a) original and appellate jurisdiction (b) appointment of ad-hoc judges (c) judicial review (d) All of the above.
- Q91- Who can appoint Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety as per Railways Act?
 (a) Chairman Railway Board (b) Rail Minister (c) Central Government (d) State Government
- Q92- As per Railway Act, the scope of construction and maintenance of work does not include-
 (a) protection of government property (b) permanent entry upon land to remove obstruction, to repair or to prevent accident (c) payment of amount for damages or loss (d) power to alter the position of pipe, electric supply line, drain or sewer etc.

Q93- As per Railway Act, which formalities have to be complied with before giving sanction to the opening of a railway?

- (a) Careful inspection of the rail and the rolling stock that may be used thereon
- (b) moving and fixed dimensions as laid down by Central government are intact
- (c) the railway can be opened for the public carriage of passengers without any danger to the public using it
- (d) All of the above

Q94- As per Railway Act, who can fix the rates for the carriage of passengers and goods?

- (a) General Manager
- (b) financial commissioner
- (c) Rail Minister
- (d) Central Government

Q95- The Railway Rates Tribunal shall consist of how many members apart from its Chairman?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q96- Deviation of route in carrying the goods by the railways due to necessity will _____ .

- (a) lead to breach of contract
- (b) not lead to breach of contract
- (c) lead to charge of excess fare
- (d) None of the above

Q97- The railway administration, before the delivery of consignment has the power to-

- (a) re-measure, re-weight or re-classify any consignment
- (b) re-calculate the freight and other charges
- (c) correct any error or collect any amount that may have been omitted to be charged
- (d) All of the above.

Q98- Which of the following is true about parliament?

- (a) Parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only
- (b) the vice-president is elected by both the houses of the parliament
- (c) joint session of the parliament is headed by the president
- (d) joint session of the parliament is called by the Prime Minister

Q99- The President can declare a judge an executive chief justice of the Supreme Court of India when-

- (a) the post of chief justice is vacant
- (b) chief justice is temporarily absent
- (c) chief justice is unable to discharge his obligations
- (d) All of the above

Q100- Who has the right to establish the bench of Supreme Court elsewhere in the country?

- (a) the chief justice of supreme court
- (b) the president of India
- (c) the parliament
- (d) chief justice of supreme court with prior approval of the president