

Legal Knowledge Test 03

- _____ has been the longest serving speaker of the Lok Sabha with a service tenure of 9 years, 10 months and 27 days.
a. P. A. Sangma b. Somnath Chatterjee
c. Miera Kumar d. Balram Jakhar
- The First Indian permanent Judge to the International Court of Justice is:
a. Nagendra Singh b. Benegal Narsing Rau
c. Ronny Abraham d. Dalvir Bhandari
- What is the Doctrine of Law that prescribes an agreement to be void in the event of impossibility of the act called?
a. Doctrine of Absolute liability
b. Doctrine of Quantum meruit
c. Doctrine of Frustration
d. Doctrine of Res Judicata
- Which of the following principles is applicable for the purpose of reducing multiplicity of proceedings?
a. Res getae b. Res interregnum
c. Res judicata d. Res ispa loquitor
- The Latin Phrase "Caveat Venditor" is counter concept to which Latin Maxim?
a. Caveat Lector b. Caveat Emptor
c. Caveat Utilitor d. Caveat Subscriptor
- Identify an example for the concept of "Invitation to offer" in Contracts law :
a. Tender b. Catalogue
c. Both (a) and (b) d. None of the above
- Novation of a contract means:
a. Renewal of the original contract
b. Alteration of contract
c. Substitution of new contract in place of the original contract
d. Cancellation of contract
- Which of the following is not recognised as an admissible evidence under The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
a. Corroborative evidence b. Hearsay evidence
c. Documentary evidence d. Oral evidence
- The tenure of protection available to the Copyright owner extends to
a. Lifetime of the Copyright owner
b. 60 years + Lifetime of the Copyright owner
c. 60 years
d. 10 years
- The doctrine that is applied in cases where a contract is void by reason of unlawful object that the parties were unaware of is called as
a. Doctrine of Pari Delicto
b. Doctrine of In Loco Parentis
c. Doctrine of Res Judicata
d. Privity of contract
- The Landmark case that held that all agreements entered by the minors are void ab initio is
a. In Re Beruberi
b. Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
c. Moharibibi Vs. Dharmodas Ghose
d. Keshavananda Bharti Vs. Union of India
- A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person is called
a. Contract of Bailment b. Contract of Indemnity
c. Contract of Contingency
d. Contract of promissory estoppel
- Which of the following best describes the legal phrase amicus curiae?
a. let the buyer beware b. friend of the court
c. at one's own risk d. on what authority
- Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?
a. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
b. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
c. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
d. B. N. Rau
- What type of defamation causing injury to the reputation of a person in the permanent form is known as?
a. Slander b. Disparagement
c. Libel d. Sedition
- When was the resolution of "Purna Swaraj" adopted by the Indian National Congress?
a. January 26, 1950 b. January 26, 1947
c. January 26, 1930 d. January 26, 1949
- The concept of Ex Post Facto Law is mentioned in which Article of the Constitution of India?
a. Article 20 b. Article 22
c. Article 23 d. Article 24
- From which Upanishad has the national motto "Satyameva Jayate" been adopted?
a. Mukhya Upanishad b. Mundaka Upanishad
c. Bhashkala Upanishad d. Arsheya Upanishad

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- 19. Identify the appropriate articles from the Constitution of India related to the amendment of the status of "Right to property".**
- a. Art. 19 (f) Repealed & inserted in Art. 300
 - b. Art. 19 (e) Repealed & inserted in Art. 300A
 - c. Art. 19 (f) Repealed & inserted in Art. 300A
 - d. Art. 19 (e) Repealed & inserted in Art. 300
- 20. What is the sanctioned strength of the total number of judges in Supreme Court of India?**
- a. 31
 - b. 25
 - c. 30
 - d. 28
- 21. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold?**
- a. Mandamus
 - b. Quo Warranto
 - c. Habeas Corpus
 - d. Certiorari
- 22. Which of the following is the oldest High Court in India?**
- a. High Court of Madras
 - b. High Court of Calcutta
 - c. High Court of Delhi
 - d. High Court of Allahabad
- 23. Which of the following is the the defence available for Absolute Liability?**
- a. Volenti Non Fit Injuria
 - b. Res Ipsa Loquitor
 - c. Vis Major
 - d. None of the above
- 24. By which amendment was the concept of Anti-Defection law included in the Constitution of India?**
- a. 42nd Amendment
 - b. 44th Amendment
 - c. 52nd Amendment
 - d. 60th Amendment
- 25. The Public Accounts Committee formed every year cannot have more than _____ number of members.**
- a. 23
 - b. 22
 - c. 15
 - d. 25

SOLUTION

1. Correct Option is: "d"

Solution: Balram Jakhar served as the 8th Speaker of Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1989.

2. Correct Option is: "d"

Solution: Justice Dalveer Bhandari became the first person to be appointed as a permanent judge of ICJ in the year 2012. International Court of Justice is located in Hague, Netherlands.

3. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Doctrine of Frustration prescribes that an agreement shall become void in the event of impossibility of the act on which it is based. It is defined under Section 56 of Indian Contract Act, 1872.

4. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Res judicata refers to the practice followed by courts whereby once a lawsuit is decided, the litigant parties are barred from raising the same issue again in the courts.

5. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: Caveat Venditor refers to Seller beware and Caveat emptor refers to Buyer beware.

6. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: When one or many party/persons are invited to present or make an offer, it is called as invitation to offer. For example, advertisements invite consumers to make an offer to buy the product advertised.

7. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Novation is defined as substitution of new contract in place of the original contract.

8. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: Hearsay evidence refers to oral or written testimony about an out-of-court statement attributed to someone other than the testifying person. Such evidence is generally inadmissible in court.

9. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: Copyright is a legal right created that grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights to its use and distribution. The tenure of protection available to the Copyright owner extends to 60 years + Lifetime of the Copyright owner.

10. Correct Option is: "a"

Solution: Doctrine of Pari Delicto refers to a situation where both parties to a contract are at equal fault.

11. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Moharibibi Vs. Dharmodas Ghose is a landmark judgment which dealt with the issue of enforceability of a contract with minor.

12. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: Section 124 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 states, "A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called a "contract of indemnity."

13. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: An amicus curiae (Literally means "friend of the court") is someone who is not a party to a case, who offers information that bears on the case but who has not been solicited by any of the parties to assist a court.

14. Correct Option is: "a"

Solution: Dr BR Ambedkar was the head of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly. He was also the first Law Minister of India.

15. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Defamation is the issuance of a false statement about another person, which causes that person to suffer harm. Slander involves the making of defamatory statements by a transitory (non-fixed) representation, usually an oral (spoken) representation. Libel involves the making of defamatory statements in a printed or fixed medium, such as a magazine or newspaper.

16. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: The PurnaSwaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on 26 January 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire.

17. Correct Option is: "a"

Solution: An ex post facto law (Latin for "from after the action" or "after the facts") is a law that retroactively changes the legal consequences of actions that were committed, or relationships that existed, before the enactment of the law.

18. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: "SatyamevaJayate" (Literally means - Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India. It is inscribed in Devanagari script at the base of the national emblem.

19. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: Right to property was deleted as a fundamental right and placed under Article 300A as a constitutional right by 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

20. Correct Option is: "a"

Solution: The sanctioned strength of Supreme Court of India is 31 Judges.

21. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: Quo warranto (Latin for "by what warrant?") is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power they claim to hold.

22. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: The High Court at Calcutta, formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated 14th May, 1862, issued under the High Court's Act, 1861, which provided that the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court were to be defined by Letters Patent. The High Court of Judicature at Fort

William was formally opened on 1st July, 1862, with Sir Barnes Peacock as its first Chief Justice.

23. Correct Option is: "d"

Solution: Absolute liability is a tortious liability. Absolute liability can be imposed on a person even without proof of the person's negligence. Under absolute liability there are no defences available to the plaintiff.

24. Correct Option is: "c"

Solution: By 52nd Amendment, 1985 the concept of Anti Defection was introduced in the tenth schedule of the Constitution.

25. Correct Option is: "b"

Solution: The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the auditing of the expenditure of the Government of India. The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha. The term of office of the members is one year. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.