**Q1) What is the primary function of political institutions?**

a) To promote economic growth

b) To enforce the rule of law

c) To protect individual liberties

d) To provide social welfare programs

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Political institutions are designed to maintain social order and enforce laws that govern behavior within a society. While economic growth, individual liberties, and social welfare programs may also be important goals, they are secondary to the primary function of political institutions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q2) Which of the following is an example of a political institution?**

a) A non-profit organization

b) A corporation

c) The United Nations

d) A sports team

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization established to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations. It is an example of a political institution because it operates within a framework of international law and facilitates diplomatic relations between member states.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q3) What is the role of the judiciary in political institutions?**

a) To make laws

b) To enforce laws

c) To interpret laws

d) To amend laws

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The judiciary is responsible for interpreting laws and applying them to individual cases. This function is essential to maintaining the rule of law within a society, ensuring that laws are applied fairly and consistently.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q4) Which of the following is a feature of authoritarian political institutions?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Separation of powers

c) Limited Government

d) Centralized control

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Authoritarian political institutions are characterized by a high degree of centralized control, often in the hands of a single individual or small group of individuals. This control may be exercised through the use of force or coercion rather than through democratic processes such as free and fair elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q5) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bxWmaGnm3rEqRlfUJscbddh8W-pqMIuw/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bxWmaGnm3rEqRlfUJscbddh8W-pqMIuw/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the purpose of the executive branch in political institutions?**

a) To make laws

b) To enforce laws

c) To interpret laws

d) To amend laws

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The executive branch is responsible for enforcing laws that are passed by the legislative branch. This includes implementing policies, issuing executive orders, and overseeing government agencies that are responsible for carrying out specific functions within the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q6) Which of the following is a key feature of democratic political institutions?**

a) Limited government

b) Centralized control

c) Free and fair elections

d) Strong military presence

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Democratic political institutions are characterized by free and fair elections, where citizens have the right to vote and choose their representatives. This is essential to ensuring that the government is accountable to the people, and that citizens have a say in how they are governed.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q7) Which of the following is an example of a non-democratic political institution?**

a) A dictatorship

b) A constitutional monarchy

c) A republic

d) A direct democracy

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A dictatorship is a non-democratic political institution where power is concentrated in a single individual or small group who exercises control over all aspects of government and society. This contrasts democratic institutions, where power is distributed among multiple branches of government, and citizens have the right to vote and participate in government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q8) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JV3WbgMf1y\_KZrOresVzNnVjolkryIk6/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JV3WbgMf1y_KZrOresVzNnVjolkryIk6/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a key feature of federal political institutions?**

a) Centralized control

b) A unitary system of government

c) Decentralized power

d) A strong executive branch

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Decentralization of power is a fundamental principle of federalism, and it allows for greater local autonomy and decision-making. Federal political institutions are characterized by a system of government where power is divided between a central government and regional or local governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q9) Which of the following is a key feature of a unitary system of government?**

a) Decentralized power

b) Multiple levels of government

c) Strong regional autonomy

d) Centralized control

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A unitary system of government is characterized by a centralized power structure where the national government has ultimate authority and control over all aspects of government and society. This contrasts with a federal system, where power is divided between the central government and regional or local governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q10) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/17nX4GWyLU439xlcsFo5DBjp1SMazZBjD/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/17nX4GWyLU439xlcsFo5DBjp1SMazZBjD/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the purpose of checks and balances in political institutions?**

a) To prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful

b) To promote economic growth

c) To protect individual liberties

d) To provide social welfare programs

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Checks and balances are designed to ensure that no one branch of government becomes too powerful and can dominate the others. This helps to maintain a balance of power within the government and ensures that the government is accountable to the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q11) Which of the following is an example of a political interest group?**

a) A labor union

b) A corporation

c) A non-profit organization

d) A social club

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Political interest groups are organizations that seek to influence government policy and decision-making in a particular area of interest. Examples include labor unions, environmental groups, and business associations. Labor unions, which represent the interests of workers in specific industries or sectors, are a common example of political interest groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q12) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a presidential system of government?**

a) A fusion of powers between the executive and legislative branches

b) The absence of a formal constitution

c) Separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches

d) The existence of a hereditary monarch as the head of state

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The executive and legislative parts of government are distinct in a presidential form of government. The legislative branch makes laws and holds the executive branch accountable. This separation of powers is a key feature of presidential systems and is intended to prevent abuses of power and promote checks and balances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q13) Which of the following is a defining feature of a parliamentary system of government?**

a) The presence of a directly elected president

b) The separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches

c) The ability of the legislative branch to remove the executive from office

d) The absence of a written constitution

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Parliamentary systems are distinguished by the ability of the legislative branch to remove the executive from office through a vote of no confidence. In these systems, the executive branch is typically formed from the legislative branch, which is often composed of the parliament or a comparable body. This mechanism ensures that the government maintains the support of a parliamentary majority by allowing the legislature to hold the executive accountable.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q14) Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?**

a) The United States government

b) Ancient Athens

c) The United Kingdom government

d) The Canadian government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A direct democracy is a system of government where citizens have a direct say in government decision-making, typically through participation in assemblies or voting directly on issues. Ancient Athens is an example of a direct democracy, where citizens gathered in assemblies to vote on important issues.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q15) What is the purpose of political parties in political institutions?**

a) To provide social welfare programs

b) To promote economic growth

c) To promote a particular ideology or policy agenda

d) To provide social clubs for members

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Political parties are organizations that seek to influence government policy and decision-making through elections and other means. They typically promote a particular ideology or policy agenda and work to elect candidates who support their positions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q16) Which of the following is a key feature of a confederal system of government?**

a) Decentralized power

b) A unitary system of government

c) Strong regional autonomy

d) Centralized control

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A confederal system of government is characterized by a decentralized power structure where individual states or regions have ultimate authority and control over all aspects of government and society. This is in contrast to a unitary system, where power is centralized at the national level, or a federal system, where power is divided between the national and regional levels.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q17) Which of the following is a characteristic of an authoritarian government?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Open political competition

c) Limited government power

d) Centralized control

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Authoritarian governments are characterized by a centralized power structure where a single leader or small group of leaders have complete control over all aspects of government and society. In authoritarian governments, the ruling authority exercises strict control over all aspects of society, including the media, the economy, and individual freedoms.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q18) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E954ZvPGzWlwKAiF18AU8gd1\_D4ZWFJP/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E954ZvPGzWlwKAiF18AU8gd1_D4ZWFJP/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the primary function of a bicameral legislative system?**

a) To represent the interests of specific regions or groups within a society

b) To provide checks and balances between different branches of government

c) To promote economic growth through the passage of laws and regulations

d) To provide social welfare programs for citizens

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A bicameral legislative system is one in which the legislative branch is divided into two chambers, typically a lower house and an upper house. This system is designed to provide checks and balances between the different branches of government and to ensure that legislation is thoroughly debated and vetted before being passed into law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q19) What is the purpose of a constitution in a political system?**

a) To establish the principles and values that guide government decision-making

b) To provide a framework for the passage and enforcement of laws

c) To promote economic growth and development

d) To provide social welfare programs for citizens

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A constitution is a fundamental document that outlines the principles, values, and rules that govern a political system. It establishes the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, outlines the roles and responsibilities of different branches of government, and provides a framework for the passage and enforcement of laws.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q20) Which of the following is an example of a semi-presidential system of government?**

a) The United States government

b) The United Kingdom government

c) The French government

d) The German government

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a semi-presidential system of government, executive power is divided between a president and a prime minister, with the president typically serving as the head of state and the prime minister serving as the head of government. The French government is an example of a semi-presidential system, as the president holds significant powers over foreign policy, national defense, and certain domestic matters, while the prime minister and cabinet are responsible for day-to-day governance and are accountable to the parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q21) What is the role of the media in political institutions?**

a) To promote a particular political ideology or agenda

b) To report on government actions and policies

c) To enforce government regulations and laws

d) To provide social welfare programs for citizens

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The media plays an important role in political institutions by reporting on government actions and policies, and by providing information to citizens about the political process. This helps to ensure that government is transparent and accountable to the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q22) Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

c) Right to education

d) Right to property

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian population is guaranteed basic rights, such as equality, freedom of speech and expression, and education, under the Indian Constitution. Nonetheless, the property right was removed as a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. As a result, it is now considered a legal right, and the government has the power to impose reasonable limitations on it for the greater good of the public.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q23) What is the role of interest groups in political institutions?**

a) To promote a particular political ideology or agenda

b) To provide social welfare programs for citizens

c) To represent the interests of specific regions or groups within a society

d) To make and enforce laws

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Interest groups are organizations that represent the interests of specific regions or groups within a society, and seek to influence government policy and decision-making through various means, including lobbying, protests, and grassroots organizing.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q24) What is the primary purpose of a political party in a democratic system?**

a) To create economic growth

b) To protect individual rights and freedoms

c) To promote social welfare programs

d) To contest elections and form a government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In a democratic system, political parties are organizations that seek to contest elections and form a government by promoting a particular policy agenda and ideology. They work to elect candidates who share their vision for government, and who will work to implement their policies and programs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q25) Which of the following is an example of a unitary system of government?**

a) The United States government

b) The Russian government

c) The Canadian government

d) The Chinese government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A unitary system of government is one in which power is centralized at the national level, with local and regional governments operating at the direction of the central government. The Chinese government is an example of a unitary system, where the central government has ultimate authority over all aspects of government and society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q26) Which of the following countries has a unicameral legislature?**

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Sweden

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A unicameral legislature is a system in which the legislative branch consists of a single chamber or house. Sweden is one of the few countries that has a unicameral legislature, with a single house known as the Riksdag.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q27) What is the purpose of a bill of rights in a political system?**

a) To establish the basic principles and values of government

b) To provide a framework for the passage and enforcement of laws

c) To protect the individual rights and freedoms of citizens

d) To promote economic growth and development

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A bill of rights is a document that outlines the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, and sets limits on the power of government to infringe on those rights. It is designed to ensure that citizens are protected from government overreach and abuse of power.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q28) Which of the following is a key feature of a federal system of government?**

a) Centralized control

b) Strong regional autonomy

c) A unitary system of government

d) Decentralized power

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A federal system of government is characterized by a division of power between the national and regional levels of government, with each level having its distinct powers and responsibilities. This allows for strong regional autonomy and the ability of states or provinces to govern themselves to a certain extent, while still remaining part of a larger national system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q29) In a parliamentary system of government, which of the following is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the government?**

a) The judiciary

b) The Prime Minister

c) The President

d) The Speaker of the House

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In a parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minister is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the government. The Prime Minister is appointed by the legislature and serves as the head of government, while the head of state (such as a monarch or president) serves as a ceremonial figurehead.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q30) What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?**

a) In a direct democracy, all citizens have equal voting power, while in a representative democracy, elected officials make decisions on behalf of citizens

b) In a direct democracy, elected officials make decisions on behalf of citizens, while in a representative democracy, citizens vote directly on all issues

c) In a direct democracy, citizens vote directly on all issues, while in a representative democracy, elected officials make decisions on behalf of citizens

d) There is no difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a direct democracy, all citizens have an equal say in the decision-making process, and vote directly on all issues. In a representative democracy, citizens elect officials to make decisions on their behalf, and these officials are accountable to the people through elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q31) What is the difference between a confederal system and a federal system of government?**

a) In a confederal system, power is concentrated at the national level, while in a federal system, power is shared between the national and regional levels

b) In a confederal system, power is concentrated at the regional level, while in a federal system, power is shared between the national and regional levels

c) In a confederal system, power is concentrated in the hands of a single ruler, while in a federal system, power is shared between multiple rulers

d) There is no difference between a confederal system and a federal system of government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A confederal system of government is characterized by a weak central government and strong regional governments, where power is concentrated at the regional level. In contrast, a federal system of government is characterized by a strong central government and a division of power between the national and regional levels.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q32) Which of the following is a characteristic of a theocracy?**

a) Government by the wealthy

b) Government by the military

c) Government by religious leaders

d) Government by the people

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A theocracy is a system of government in which religious leaders hold the power and authority to rule. The laws and policies of the government are based on religious doctrine and principles. This is in contrast to a democracy, where the power to govern is vested in the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q33) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7LuNakGD3PBVGMjq54D41mJ7Y-i9Hcd/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7LuNakGD3PBVGMjq54D41mJ7Y-i9Hcd/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a characteristic of a mixed economy?**

a) The government controls all aspects of the economy

b) Private individuals and businesses control all aspects of the economy

c) The government and private individuals and businesses both play a role in the economy

d) The economy is primarily based on bartering

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a mixed economy, the government and private individuals and businesses both play a role in the economy. The government may regulate certain aspects of the economy, such as setting minimum wage or safety standards, while private individuals and businesses own and operate businesses and industries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q34) Which of the following is a characteristic of a constitutional monarchy?**

a) The monarch holds all political power

b) The monarch has no political power

c) The monarch is the head of state but has limited political power

d) The monarch is the head of government and has unlimited political power

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A constitutional monarchy is a system of administration in which the monarch is the head of state but has limited power or influence. The actual political authority rests with elected officials, such as the prime minister or parliament. The monarch's role is mostly symbolic or ceremonial.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q35) In a parliamentary system of government, which branch of government is responsible for introducing new legislation?**

a) The executive branch

b) The legislative branch

c) The judicial branch

d) The media

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In a parliamentary system of government, the legislative branch is responsible for introducing new legislation. This branch is usually comprised of a parliament or congress, which is made up of elected officials who represent the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q36) What is the difference between a dictatorship and a monarchy?**

a) In a dictatorship, power is inherited by a royal family, while in a monarchy, power is seized by a military leader

b) In a dictatorship, power is concentrated in the hands of a single ruler who often comes to power through force or coercion, while in a monarchy, power is vested in a hereditary monarch

c) There is no difference between a dictatorship and a monarchy

d) In a dictatorship, power is distributed among a council of leaders, while in a monarchy, power is concentrated in the hands of a single ruler

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A dictatorship is a form of government in which a single leader holds absolute power, often through the use of force or coercion, while a monarchy is a form of government in which power is vested in a hereditary monarch who usually serves as a ceremonial head of state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q37) In a parliamentary system of government, the cabinet is composed of:**

a) Appointed officials

b) Members of the ruling party

c) Members of the opposition party

d) Elected representatives from all parties

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The cabinet in a parliamentary system of government comprises individuals from the ruling party who are nominated by the prime minister or head of government. Their primary duty is to make important decisions and execute policies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q38) In a parliamentary system of government, who has the power to dissolve the legislature?**

a) The Prime Minister

b) The President

c) The Speaker of the House

d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In a parliamentary system of government, the head of state (in this case, the President) has the power to dissolve the legislature. This typically happens when the Prime Minister advises the President to dissolve the legislature and call for new elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q39) Who is the head of the Indian judiciary?**

a) President

b) Prime Minister

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Attorney General of India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In India, the Chief Justice holds the highest judicial position, while the President holds the topmost executive post, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. Additionally, the Attorney General is the main legal advisor to the government of India. The Chief Justice of India is accountable for supervising and administering the functioning of the Supreme Court of India and subordinate courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q40) What is the term used to describe a form of government in which power is held by a single individual, typically a monarch or dictator?**

a) Democracy

b) Oligarchy

c) Autocracy

d) Republic

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: An autocracy is a form of government in which power is held by a single individual, who often has absolute power and may rule without the consent of the governed. Examples of autocratic regimes include monarchies and dictatorships.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q41) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?**

a) It outlines the fundamental rights of citizens

b) It establishes the basic structure and philosophy of the Constitution

c) It defines the duties of the government

d) It establishes the legislative branch of government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution outlines the basic structure and philosophy of the Constitution, including its commitment to democracy, socialism, secularism, and the rule of law. It serves as a guide to the interpretation and implementation of the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q42) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 19

c) Article 21

d) Article 29

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Right to Equality is protected under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which ensures that all individuals are treated equally under the law and safeguarded against discrimination. The provision prohibits discrimination based on factors such as religion, race, caste, gender, or birthplace.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q43) Which of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy under the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

b) Right to Freedom of Religion

c) Promotion of Education and Economic Growth

d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains a collection of recommendations known as the Directive Principles of State Policy, which aim to establish social, economic, and political justice for all citizens. One of these principles emphasizes the advancement of education and economic development.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q44) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the significance of the Indian Constitution being a written Constitution?**

a) It makes it easier to amend the Constitution

b) It ensures that the Constitution can be interpreted in a flexible manner

c) It provides a clear framework for the functioning of the government

d) It makes the Constitution more difficult to understand

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution is a written Constitution, which means that its provisions are clearly laid out in writing. This provides a clear framework for the functioning of the government, and ensures that the government operates within certain defined limits.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q45) Which of the following is a fundamental feature of the Constitution of India?**

a) Universal Adult Franchise

b) Directive Principles of State Policy

c) Separation of Powers

d) Right to Property

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: It is a fundamental feature of the Constitution of India, which refers to the division of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This ensures that no one organ of the government becomes too powerful and that the constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms of citizens are protected.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q46) Which of the following is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India?**

a) Federalism

b) Secularism

c) Socialism

d) Unitary Government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A unitary Government is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is based on a federal structure, which means that powers are divided between the central and state governments. This is an essential feature of the constitution. Secularism and socialism are also fundamental features of the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q47) Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution that makes it unique?**

a) Single Citizenship

b) Directive Principles of State Policy

c) Fundamental Rights

d) Preamble

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution provides for single citizenship for all citizens of India, irrespective of the state they belong to. This is unique as most federal constitutions provide for dual citizenship.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q48) Which of the following is not a feature of the Preamble to the Constitution of India?**

a) Sovereign

b) Socialist

c) Secular

d) Democratic

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Preamble to the Constitution of India mentions four basic features, which are sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic. However, the term socialist was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q49) Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India ensures the independence of the judiciary?**

a) Appointment of judges by the President

b) Provision for a collegium system

c) Power of the Parliament to impeach judges

d) Power of the executive to transfer judges

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The collegium system ensures that appointments and transfers of judges are made by a group of senior judges, thus ensuring their independence. The other options, such as the appointment of judges by the President and the power of the executive to transfer judges, do not ensure the independence of the judiciary. The power of the Parliament to impeach judges is a check on their conduct and not their independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q50) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following fundamental rights is not available to non-citizens in India?**

a) Right to Equality

b) Right to Freedom of Religion

c) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality to all persons, including non-citizens, residing in India. Non-Indian citizens have fundamental rights, such as the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, the Right to Freedom of Religion, and the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. Nevertheless, these rights are subject to reasonable limitations by the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q51) Which of the following is not a feature of the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

a) Non-justiciability

b) Social and economic democracy

c) Binding on the government

d) Promote the welfare of the people

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable, which means that they cannot be enforced by the courts. They are only guidelines for the government to promote the welfare of the people. The other options, such as social and economic democracy and promoting the welfare of the people, are features of the Directive Principles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q52) Which of the following is not a feature of the federal system of government?**

a) Division of powers between central and state governments

b) Independent judiciary

c) Dual citizenship

d) Written Constitution

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The federal system of governance does not allow for dual citizenship. This system divides power between the central government and state governments, with the central government overseeing matters of national significance and state governments handling regional matters. The presence of a written constitution and an autonomous judiciary are also defining characteristics of federalism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q53) Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution's emergency provisions?**

a) Suspension of Fundamental Rights

b) Increased powers of the Executive

c) Limited duration

d) No provision for judicial review

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Judicial review is a fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution and is a part of the basic structure doctrine. So, there is a provision for judicial review even during the Emergency. The Emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are outlined in Articles 352 to 360. The Indian Constitution's emergency provisions, under Article 352, provide for the suspension of Fundamental Rights, increased powers of the Executive, and limited duration of the emergency. Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q54) Which of the following is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution that reflects its commitment to social justice?**

a) Universal Adult Franchise

b) Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

c) Right to Property

d) Single Citizenship

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution is committed to promoting social justice and equality, and reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one of the measures to achieve this goal. The other options, such as universal adult franchise, right to property, and single citizenship, are also fundamental features of the Indian Constitution, but they do not specifically reflect its commitment to social justice.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q55) Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the procedure for amendment?**

a) Article 368

b) Article 370

c) Article 371

d) Article 372

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 368 lays down the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution. It requires a special majority in both houses of Parliament, and in some cases, the ratification of at least half of the state legislatures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q56) Which of the following is not a source of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Government of India Act, 1935

b) Constituent Assembly Debates

c) The US Constitution

d) The French Constitution

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The French Constitution is not a source of the Indian Constitution. The sources of the Indian Constitution include the Government of India Act, of 1935, the Constituent Assembly Debates, and various other constitutions such as the US Constitution, the Irish Constitution, and the Canadian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q57) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution's federal structure?**

a) Supremacy of the Constitution

b) Division of powers between the central and state governments

c) Independent judiciary

d) Residuary powers with the state governments

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Under the Indian Constitution, the residuary powers are vested with the central government, not the state governments. The other options, such as the supremacy of the Constitution, division of powers between the central and state governments, and independent judiciary, are features of the Indian Constitution's federal structure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q58) Which of the following is not a fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution?**

a) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood

b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India

c) To provide education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14

d) To safeguard public property and abjure violence

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Providing education to children is not a fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution, but it is a directive principle of state policy. The fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution are outlined in Article 51A. The other options, such as promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood, upholding the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, and safeguarding public property and abjuring violence, are fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Undeerstand

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**Q59) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution's parliamentary system?**

a) Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha

b) Separation of powers between the executive and the legislature

c) The Prime Minister as the head of the government

d) The President as the nominal head of the state

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution does not have a strict separation of powers between the executive and the legislature, as the Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha, which is a part of the legislature. The other options, such as the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister as the head of the government, and the President as the nominal head of the state, are features of the Indian Constitution's parliamentary system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q60) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with property rights?**

a) Article 19

b) Article 31

c) Article 44

d) Article 226

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 31 of the Indian Constitution originally dealt with property right, but it was repealed by the 44th Amendment in 1978. Currently, the property right is not a fundamental right but a legal right under Article 300A.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q61) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who among the following is responsible for appointing the judges of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) The President

b) The Chief Justice of India

c) The Prime Minister

d) The Law Minister

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: When it comes to the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of India, the President consults with the Chief Justice of India and other prominent judges of the court before making the appointment. Although the Chief Justice of India is involved in the process, the ultimate authority for appointment lies with the President. It should be noted that the Prime Minister and the Law Minister do not play a direct role in the appointment of judges.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q62) Which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha?**

a) First Schedule

b) Second Schedule

c) Third Schedule

d) Fourth Schedule

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, among the different states and union territories. The distribution of seats in the Rajya Sabha is carried out following the guidelines outlined in Article 80 of the Indian Constitution. The First Schedule pertains to the Indian territories, the Second Schedule covers the privileges and compensation of high-ranking officials such as the President and Vice-President, and the Third Schedule concerns the types of oaths and affirmations taken.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q63) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution's emergency provisions?**

a) Suspension of the right to constitutional remedies

b) Centralization of power in the hands of the Union government

c) Supremacy of the Constitution

d) Restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution, as laid down in Part XVIII, enable the central government to take extraordinary measures in times of crisis. During an emergency, certain provisions of the Constitution can be suspended or modified. However, the supremacy of the Constitution is not affected by these provisions. The other options are features of the Indian Constitution's emergency provisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q64) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to life and personal liberty

c) Right to privacy

d) Right to education

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While education is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution's directive principles of state policy, it is not a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution's fundamental rights. The other options, such as the right to equality, the right to life and personal liberty, and the right to privacy, are fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q65) Which of the following is not a source of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Government of India Act, 1935

b) British Constitution

c) Reports of the Sarkaria Commission

d) Constituent Assembly Debates

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution is not directly derived from the British Constitution, but it does borrow some features from it. The Indian Constitution draws from various sources of constitutional law, including the American, Canadian, and Australian constitutions. The other options, such as the Government of India Act, 1935, Reports of the Sarkaria Commission, and Constituent Assembly Debates, are sources of the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q66) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a common High Court for two or more states or union territories?**

a) Article 213

b) Article 214

c) Article 215

d) Article 216

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: According to Article 214 of the Indian Constitution, each state is required to have its own High Court with jurisdiction over its territory. However, the Parliament is empowered to establish a single High Court for multiple states. An example of this is the shared High Court of Punjab and Haryana.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q67) Which of the following is not a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Sovereign, democratic, and republic nature of the Indian polity

b) Fundamental rights and duties of the citizens

c) Judicial review

d) The right to property as a fundamental right

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Property right was a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution until the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 removed it from the list of fundamental rights. The other options, such as the sovereign, democratic, and republic nature of the Indian polity, fundamental rights and duties of the citizens, and judicial review, are considered basic features of the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q68) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India?**

a) Article 123

b) Article 124

c) Article 125

d) Article 126

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 124 of the Indian Constitution outlines the process for appointing judges to the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India. The appointment is made by the President of India after consulting with other judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q69) Which of the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

a) Right to work

b) Right to education

c) Right to equality

d) Right to public assistance

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality as a fundamental right, which is distinct from the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Directive Principles of State Policy, enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, are guidelines for the government to achieve social, economic, and political justice. The other options, such as the right to work, right to education, and right to public assistance, are part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q70) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the provision of reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 15

c) Article 16

d) Article 17

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Article 16 of the Indian Constitution deals with the provision of reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes in public employment. The other options, such as Article 14, which deals with the right to equality, Article 15, which prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and Article 17, which deals with the abolition of untouchability, are also fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q71) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the right to life and personal liberty?**

a) Article 20

b) Article 21

c) Article 22

d) Article 23

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides for the right to life and personal liberty. It states that no person shall be deprived of his/her life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. This fundamental right is available to all persons, including citizens and non-citizens, and cannot be suspended except in certain circumstances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q72) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection of linguistic minorities?**

a) Article 29

b) Article 30

c) Article 31

d) Article 32

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 29 of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection of the interests of minorities, including linguistic minorities. This Article ensures that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on the grounds of religion, race, caste, language, or any of them.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q73) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?**

a) Article 338

b) Article 339

c) Article 340

d) Article 341

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is established by Article 338 of the Indian Constitution. The Commission is responsible for investigating and monitoring issues about the welfare of these communities and for offering recommendations to the government for their betterment. The other articles mentioned, while also related to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, do not include provisions for establishing a National Commission, as is the case with Article 338.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q74) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states?**

a) Article 352

b) Article 356

c) Article 370

d) Article 368

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 368 of the Indian Constitution allows for changes to be made to the Constitution, such as the creation of new states or changes to the boundaries, areas, or names of existing states. In contrast, other articles like Article 352, which relates to the declaration of emergency, Article 356, which pertains to the imposition of President's rule in a state, and Article 370, which grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir, do not address the formation of new states or modifications to the territories or names of existing ones.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q75) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a separate High Court for a Union Territory?**

a) Article 214

b) Article 215

c) Article 216

d) Article 239A

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 239A of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a separate High Court for a Union Territory, which may be a common High Court for two or more Union Territories. This Article was inserted by the 14th Amendment Act of 1962, which created a separate High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q76) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Judicial Appointments Commission?**

a) Article 124

b) Article 124A

c) Article 125

d) Article 126

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 124A of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), which was created by the 99th Amendment Act, of 2014. However, the Supreme Court declared the NJAC unconstitutional in 2015, and the previous system of appointment of judges by a Collegium of judges was restored.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q77) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dT7iHMFdMsYod0\_1eYgY68Ar00jHCMlJ/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dT7iHMFdMsYod0_1eYgY68Ar00jHCMlJ/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of Indian citizens under the Indian Constitution?**

a) To defend the country and render national service when required

b) To respect the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem

c) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India

d) To pay taxes regularly and honestly

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution does not include paying taxes regularly and honestly as one of the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are specified in Article 51A of the Constitution and comprise duties such as safeguarding the country, showing respect to the Constitution, promoting unity and harmony, and preserving the natural environment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q78) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the impeachment of the President of India?**

a) Article 60

b) Article 61

c) Article 62

d) Article 63

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 61 of the Indian Constitution allows for the impeachment of the President of India by the Parliament in case of a breach of the Constitution. To begin the impeachment proceedings, a minimum of one-fourth of the total members of either House of Parliament must sign a notice. Subsequently, a two-thirds majority of the total membership of that House is required to pass the impeachment resolution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q79) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Attorney General of India?**

a) Article 74

b) Article 76

c) Article 78

d) Article 80

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 76 of the Indian Constitution grants the power to the President to select the Attorney General of India. The Attorney General is the most senior legal officer in the country and assumes the role of the chief legal advisor to the Government of India. Furthermore, the Attorney General represents the government in legal matters.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q80) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India?**

a) Article 124

b) Article 125

c) Article 126

d) Article 127

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 124 of the Indian Constitution confers the power to the President to appoint the Chief Justice of India after deliberation with the judges of the Supreme Court and any other relevant individuals deemed necessary by the President.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q81) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/18N6j1C41OqiXjc7ZXY5HNWnWh1yOXfNi/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/18N6j1C41OqiXjc7ZXY5HNWnWh1yOXfNi/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not considered a primary source of law?**

a) Legislation

b) Case law

c) Custom

d) Textbooks

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Textbooks are not considered a primary source of law. Primary sources of law are those that are considered authoritative and have the force of law. Legislation, case law, and custom are all considered primary sources of law. Textbooks, on the other hand, are considered secondary sources of law, as they provide commentary and analysis on the law but are not authoritative sources themselves.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q82) What is the difference between substantive law and procedural law?**

a) Substantive law refers to the rules that govern the process of enforcing the law, while procedural law refers to the content of the law itself.

b) Substantive law refers to the content of the law itself, while procedural law refers to the rules that govern the process of enforcing the law.

c) Substantive law only applies in criminal cases, while procedural law applies in civil cases.

d) Procedural law only applies in civil cases, while substantive law applies in criminal cases.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Substantive law pertains to the actual content of the law, which includes the legal rights and obligations of individuals and entities. Meanwhile, procedural law pertains to the set of regulations that govern the process of enforcing the law, such as the guidelines for evidentiary presentation, court procedures, and legal jurisdiction.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analayze

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**Q83) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DjTZ9TfTS43g9ESGTVQgXXUct5emXtTM/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DjTZ9TfTS43g9ESGTVQgXXUct5emXtTM/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the doctrine of stare decisis?**

a) The principle that similar cases should be decided in the same way as previous cases

b) The principle that the legislature is the ultimate source of law

c) The principle that judges should interpret the law according to the original intent of the framers

d) The principle that the court should defer to the decisions of administrative agencies

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The legal principle of stare decisis, derived from a Latin term meaning "to stand by things decided," refers to the practice of deciding current cases based on the precedents established by earlier cases with similar facts and legal issues. This doctrine ensures consistency and predictability in the interpretation and application of the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q84) Which of the following is an example of customary law?**

a) A statute passed by the legislature

b) A decision by a court of appeals

c) A practice that has been consistently followed by a community over time

d) A regulation issued by an administrative agency

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Customary law is a type of unwritten law that is based on practices that have been consistently followed by a community over time. It is a primary source of law in many legal systems, particularly in common law systems.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q85) Which of the following is an example of common law?**

a) The US Constitution

b) A state statute

c) A court decision

d) A federal regulation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Common law is a system of law based on previous court decisions, also known as case law or judge-made law. In this system, judges rely on past decisions to guide their rulings in current cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q86) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Kg92Z\_iLrra3gdM3EhyLJsEM-H7AA3f/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Kg92Z_iLrra3gdM3EhyLJsEM-H7AA3f/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the purpose of statutory law?**

a) To regulate the conduct of individuals and organizations

b) To establish the structure of government

c) To provide guidelines for court procedures

d) To set moral standards for society

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Statutory law is created by legislative bodies and provides a framework for governing and regulating various aspects of society, such as criminal behavior, property rights, and business practices. Statutory law is an important part of the legal system and is used to ensure that society functions in an orderly and predictable manner.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q87) What is the difference between natural law and positive law?**

a) Natural law is based on human customs and traditions, while positive law is based on universal principles of justice.

b) Natural law is based on ethical principles, while positive law is based on legislative or judicial authority.

c) Natural law is based on scientific principles, while positive law is based on religious beliefs.

d) Natural law and positive law are the same things.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Natural law is grounded on ethical principles that advocate for the presence of a universal moral code inherent in nature, and that can be discovered through reasoning. Positive law, on the other hand, is based on the legislative or judicial authority and encompasses rules and regulations that are created by a government or other authorized bodies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q88) What is the difference between natural law and positive law?**

a) Natural law is based on human laws, while positive law is based on moral principles.

b) Natural law is based on moral principles, while positive law is based on human laws.

c) Natural law and positive law are the same things.

d) Natural law and positive law are both based

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Natural law is a moral theory that posits the existence of moral principles that are separate from human laws and intrinsic to human nature. Positive law, on the other hand, pertains to the laws created and enforced by human societies. It is based on human laws rather than moral principles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q89) What is the difference between common law and civil law?**

a) Common law is based on statutory law, while civil law is based on case law.

b) Common law is based on case law, while civil law is based on statutory law.

c) Common law and civil law are the same thing.

d) Common law and civil law are both based on religious principles.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Common law derives from previous court rulings and legal precedents, while civil law is based on a codified set of laws and regulations. Common law is a legal system that develops through judicial decisions, while civil law is a legal system that relies on a comprehensive body of written laws and codes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q90) What is the difference between substantive law and procedural law?**

a) Substantive law involves the rules of legal procedure, while procedural law involves the substance of the law.

b) Substantive law involves the rights and obligations of individuals, while procedural law involves the process by which those rights and obligations are enforced.

c) Substantive law involves the law of torts, while procedural law involves the law of contracts.

d) Substantive law and procedural law are the same thing.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Substantive law sets out what individuals can and cannot do, while procedural law sets out how to enforce those rights and obligations in a court of law. For example, a substantive law might establish that a person has a legal right to sue for damages if they are injured by the actions of another person. Procedural law would then provide the rules for filing a lawsuit, presenting evidence, and obtaining a judgment in that lawsuit.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q91) What is the difference between a statute and a regulation?**

a) A statute is a law that is created by a court, while a regulation is a law that is created by a legislative body.

b) A statute is a law that is created by a legislative body, while a regulation is a law that is created by an administrative agency.

c) A statute and a regulation are the same things.

d) A statute is a law that is created by a legislative body, while a regulation is a law that is created by a court.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Statutes are laws that are created by a legislative body, such as a federal or state legislature. Regulations, on the other hand, are rules that are created by administrative agencies to carry out the laws that have been created by the legislature.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q92) What is the difference between a primary source of law and a secondary source of law?**

a) A primary source of law is a source that is directly created by the legislature, while a secondary source of law is a source that is created by the courts.

b) A primary source of law is a source that is directly created by the courts, while a secondary source of law is a source that is created by the legislature.

c) A primary source of law and a secondary source of law is the same thing.

d) A primary source of law is a source that is created by the legislature or the courts, while a secondary source of law is a source that is created by legal scholars or commentators.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A primary source of law is a source that has the force of law and is directly created by the legislature or the courts, such as a constitution, statute, or case law. On the other hand, a secondary source of law is not binding and is created by legal scholars or commentators, such as legal dictionaries, treatises, and law review articles. Secondary sources may help to interpret or explain primary sources of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q93) What is the difference between a federal law and a state law?**

a) Federal law applies to the whole country, while state law only applies within a particular state.

b) Federal law only applies within a particular state, while state law applies to the whole country.

c) Federal law and state law are the same things.

d) Federal law only applies to criminal cases, while state law only applies to civil cases.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Federal law is created by the federal government and applies to the entire country. State law, on the other hand, is created by state legislatures and only applies within that particular state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q94) What is the difference between legal positivism and natural law theory?**

a) Legal positivism suggests that law is based on moral principles, while natural law theory suggests that law is based on human-made rules.

b) Legal positivism suggests that law is based on human-made rules, while natural law theory suggests that law is based on moral principles.

c) Legal positivism and natural law theory are the same things.

d) Legal positivism and natural law theory are both based on religious principles.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Legal positivism holds that law is based solely on human-made rules, while natural law theory holds that law is based on universal moral principles. According to Legal positivism theory, morality is separate from law, and there is no necessary connection between the two. According to natural law theory, the law should be based on natural rights, and these rights should be protected by the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q95) What is the difference between a legal rule and a legal principle?**

a) A legal rule is a general statement of what the law requires, while a legal principle is a specific application of that rule.

b) A legal rule is a specific application of the law, while a legal principle is a general statement of what the law requires.

c) A legal rule and a legal principle are the same things.

d) A legal rule is a statement of what the law prohibits, while a legal principle is a statement of what the law allows.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Legal rules are general statements that set out what the law requires or prohibits, while legal principles are specific applications of those rules to particular situations. Legal principles are the foundation of the legal system and help ensure consistency and fairness in legal decision-making.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q96) What is the difference between criminal law and civil law?**

a) Criminal law deals with disputes between individuals, while civil law deals with crimes committed against society as a whole.

b) Criminal law deals with crimes committed against society as a whole, while civil law deals with disputes between individuals.

c) Criminal law and civil law are the same things.

d) Criminal law deals with civil offenses, while civil law deals with criminal offenses.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Essentially, criminal law deals with crimes that are committed against society, whereas civil law is concerned with disputes among private parties. In criminal law, the government brings charges against the accused and seeks punishment, while in civil law, the plaintiff brings a lawsuit against the defendant and seeks compensation or some other form of relief.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q97) What is the difference between substantive law and procedural law?**

a) Substantive law sets out the rights and duties of individuals, while procedural law sets out the process for enforcing those rights and duties.

b) Substantive law sets out the process for enforcing rights and duties, while procedural law sets out the rights and duties of individuals.

c) Substantive law and procedural law are the same thing.

d) Substantive law deals with criminal offenses, while procedural law deals with civil offenses.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Substantive law defines the legal rights and obligations of individuals, while procedural law sets out the steps that must be followed to enforce those rights and obligations. For example, the law of contracts, torts, and property are all examples of substantive law. For example, the rules of evidence, civil procedure, and criminal procedure are all examples of procedural law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q98) What is the difference between a statute and a common law rule?**

a) A statute is a law passed by a legislative body, while a common law rule is a legal principle established by court decisions.

b) A statute is a legal principle established by court decisions, while a common law rule is a law passed by a legislative body.

c) A statute and a common law rule are the same thing.

d) A statute is a law that applies to criminal cases, while a common law rule is a law that applies to civil cases.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Statutes are laws that are created by a legislative body, while common law rules are legal principles that have been established by courts through previous cases. Common law rules may be used by judges in deciding cases with similar facts in the future and can be modified or overruled by subsequent court decisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q99) What is the difference between a legal duty and a legal right?**

a) A legal duty is an obligation to act in a certain way, while a legal right is a claim that can be enforced against another person.

b) A legal duty is a claim that can be enforced against another person, while a legal right is an obligation to act in a certain way.

c) A legal duty and a legal right are the same things.

d) A legal duty is a claim that can be enforced in a criminal case, while a legal right is a claim that can be enforced in a civil case.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Legal duties are obligations that individuals have to act in a certain way, while legal rights are claims that individuals can enforce against others to protect their own interests. In general, legal duties and legal rights are closely related concepts, as one person's legal right often corresponds to another person's legal duty. For example, a person's right to property often corresponds to another person's duty not to interfere with that property.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q100) What is the difference between a deontological and a teleological approach to ethics?**

a) A deontological approach focuses on the consequences of an action, while a teleological approach focuses on the duty or obligation to act in a certain way.

b) A deontological approach focuses on the duty or obligation to act in a certain way, while a teleological approach focuses on the consequences of an action.

c) A deontological approach and a teleological approach are the same things.

d) A deontological approach focuses on ethical principles, while a teleological approach focuses on religious principles.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Deontological ethics emphasizes the moral duty to act in a certain way, while teleological ethics focuses on the end result or consequences of an action. Examples of deontological ethical theories include Kantian ethics and divine command theory. Examples of teleological ethical theories include utilitarianism and ethical egoism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q101) Which of the following is NOT a source of law?**

a) Customs

b) Precedents

c) Judicial decisions

d) Private opinions

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Private opinions are not considered a source of law as they are subjective and based on personal beliefs or preferences. On the other hand, customs, precedents, and judicial decisions are recognized sources of law that are based on established practices and legal reasoning.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q102) Which of the following statements about natural law is TRUE?**

a) It is based on religious principles

b) It emphasizes the importance of human-made laws

c) It holds that certain moral principles are inherent

d) It is only applicable in certain countries or regions

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Natural law is a philosophical theory that holds that certain moral principles are inherent in nature and can be discovered through human reason. It is not based on religious principles or limited to specific countries or regions. While natural law emphasizes the importance of moral principles, it does not necessarily discount the importance of human-made laws.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q103) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iurvEsLa4mbcNvs\_QqUQi2fGEIj7MVdY/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iurvEsLa4mbcNvs_QqUQi2fGEIj7MVdY/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following best describes legal positivism?**

a) The belief that laws should reflect the will of the majority

b) The belief that laws should be based on natural moral principles

c) The belief that laws are created by human authority

d) The belief that laws should be based on religious principles

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Legal positivism is a concept that states that laws are established by people in authority and do not necessarily stem from inherent moral principles or religious ideologies. Adherents of legal positivism maintain that laws must be followed even if they do not conform to individual ethical beliefs because they are created by legitimate legal authorities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level-Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q104) Which of the following theories of law emphasizes the importance of the law's content?**

a) Legal positivism

b) Natural law theory

c) Legal realism

d) Utilitarianism

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Natural law theory emphasizes the importance of the law's content, and asserts that laws should be based on fundamental moral principles that are inherent in human nature. Legal positivism, on the other hand, emphasizes the role of social institutions and conventions in the creation of law, while legal realism emphasizes the role of judicial decision-making in shaping the law. Utilitarianism is a theory of ethics that focuses on maximizing overall happiness or well-being.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q105) Which of the following is an example of a primary rule of law?**

a) A statute

b) A court decision

c) A treaty

d) A legal commentary

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Primary rules of law are those that directly regulate behavior and create legal obligations. Examples include statutes, regulations, and ordinances. Court decisions and legal commentaries are considered secondary sources of law, as they interpret and explain the law rather than directly creating legal obligations. Treaties are a form of international law that can create legal obligations for states.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q106) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of customary law?**

a) It is unwritten

b) It is created by a legislative body

c) It is based on long-standing practices and traditions

d) It is binding on members of a community

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Customary law is based on long-standing practices and traditions and is typically unwritten. It is binding on members of a community who accept and follow it voluntarily and can be enforced through social sanctions or other means. It is not created by a legislative body but rather emerges organically from the practices and beliefs of a community.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level-Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q107) Which of the following is NOT a function of law?**

a) Maintaining social order

b) Resolving disputes

c) Regulating behavior

d) Promoting economic growth

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While the law can have indirect effects on economic growth, such as by creating a stable business environment or protecting property rights, promoting economic growth is not considered a primary function of law. The primary functions of law include maintaining social order, resolving disputes, regulating behavior, and promoting justice and fairness.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q108) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a legal system?**

a) It is created and maintained by the state.

b) It provides a mechanism for resolving disputes.

c) It is based on moral and ethical principles.

d) It uses coercion to enforce its rules.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A legal system is a set of rules and principles that are created and enforced by the state to regulate behavior within a society. It is characterized by the fact that it is created and maintained by the state, provides a mechanism for resolving disputes, and uses coercion to enforce its rules. However, a legal system is not necessarily based on moral and ethical principles, as these principles may vary depending on cultural and historical contexts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q109) Which of the following is a criticism of natural law theory?**

a) It does not provide clear guidance for resolving conflicts between moral principles.

b) It relies too heavily on social conventions and institutions.

c) It ignores the importance of individual autonomy and freedom.

d) It is too focused on the letter of the law, rather than its spirit.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One common objection to natural law theory, which posits that moral principles are naturally present and can be discovered through reasoning, is its failure to offer a clear solution for conflicts between these principles. Critics claim that the theory lacks specific guidance for resolving tensions between principles, such as when the principle of safeguarding the vulnerable is at odds with that of individual autonomy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q110) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a characteristic of common law systems?**

a) They rely primarily on written laws and statutes

b) They are based on codified legal systems

c) They rely heavily on judicial precedent

d) They are used exclusively in civil law countries

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In common law systems, courts are required to follow previous decisions made by higher courts in similar cases. This reliance on judicial precedent is a defining feature of common law systems, which are used in several countries including Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q111) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a primary source of international law?**

a) International agreements and treaties

b) Customary international law

c) Judicial decisions of national courts

d) Academic legal commentary

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: International agreements and treaties are a primary source of international law, along with customary international law. Judicial decisions of national courts and academic legal commentary are not considered primary sources of international law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q112) Which of the following theories of law emphasizes the importance of social justice and equality?**

a) Natural law theory

b) Legal positivism

c) Critical legal theory

d) Utilitarianism

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Critical legal theory emphasizes the importance of social justice and equality, and critiques the ways in which the law can perpetuate social inequality and oppression. Natural law theory emphasizes the importance of fundamental moral principles, legal positivism emphasizes the role of social institutions and conventions in creating law, and utilitarianism focuses on maximizing overall happiness or well-being.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q113) Which of the following statements about the concept of sovereignty is TRUE?**

a) Sovereignty means that the government is above the law.

b) Sovereignty means that the government is subject to the law.

c) Sovereignty means that the law is above the government.

d) Sovereignty means that the law and the government are equal.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Sovereignty is the idea that the government has ultimate authority and power over a particular territory and its people. However, in a legal context, this does not mean that the government is above the law. Instead, it means that the government is subject to the law and must operate within its limits.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q114) What is the difference between civil law and criminal law?**

a) Civil law deals with disputes between private parties, while criminal law deals with offenses against society.

b) Civil law only applies to cases involving corporations, while criminal law only applies to cases involving individuals.

c) Civil law only applies to cases involving property disputes, while criminal law only applies to cases involving violent crimes.

d) Civil law and criminal law are the same thing.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Civil law pertains to conflicts of a private nature that occur between individuals or organizations, such as disputes regarding contracts or family law. In contrast, criminal law addresses offenses that transgress societal norms, including crimes like theft, fraud, and murder. When it comes to civil law, the plaintiff is seeking compensation or some other type of remedy from the defendant. On the other hand, criminal cases involve the state punishing the defendant for breaking the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q115) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following statements is true about the concept of "Stare Decisis"?**

a) It is a principle of natural law

b) It means "let the decision stand"

c) It is a principle of legal realism

d) It is a doctrine of legal formalism

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Stare Decisis is a legal doctrine that involves adherence to prior judicial rulings in court cases. The term "let the decision stand" is meaning in Latin, and it represents a fundamental principle of common law legal systems. This principle mandates judges to follow prior decisions made by superior courts, which ensures uniformity and predictability in the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q116) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the purpose of legal precedent?**

a) To ensure consistency and predictability in the law

b) To give judges complete discretion in deciding cases

c) To allow parties to introduce new evidence at any time

d) To ensure that the law is always changing and evolving

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Legal precedent is the principle that courts are bound by previous decisions in similar cases. The purpose of this principle is to ensure that the law is consistent and predictable so that individuals and organizations can rely on it when making decisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q117) Which of the following is the correct definition of "Legal Realism"?**

a) The belief that law should be based on moral principles

b) The view that law should be based on natural law principles

c) The idea that law is a product of social, economic, and political forces

d) The notion that law is a product of state institutions

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Legal realism is a legal theory that emphasizes the role of social, economic, and political factors in shaping the law. According to legal realists, the law is not just a product of state institutions, but also a result of broader social and economic forces. Legal realism rejects the idea that law is purely a product of legal rules and principles, instead, it recognizes the influence of social factors such as power, class, and ideology on the development and interpretation of the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q118) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the purpose of statutory interpretation?**

a) To clarify the meaning of a statute

b) To change the meaning of a statute

c) To challenge the validity of a statute

d) To create a new statute

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Statutory interpretation is the process of determining the meaning and scope of a statute. Its purpose is to clarify the intention of the legislature and to ensure that the statute is applied correctly in specific cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q119) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Natural Law theory?**

a) The concept of natural law is too vague and ambiguous

b) Natural law is based on outdated moral principles

c) Natural law theory relies too heavily on religion and religious teachings

d) Natural law theory is too rigid and does not allow for flexibility in legal decision-making

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The criticism that natural law theory is too rigid and does not allow for flexibility in legal decision-making is not one of the common critiques of this theory. The other options are legitimate criticisms of natural law theory, as it is often considered vague, outdated, and dependent on religious principles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q120) Which of the following legal theories is most associated with the concept of "natural law"?**

a) Legal Positivism

b) Legal Realism

c) Critical Legal Studies

d) Legal Naturalism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Legal Naturalism is a theory in the field of law that argues that the foundation of the law is rooted in natural principles of ethics and justice. It is strongly connected to the idea of "natural law," which proposes that there are certain fundamental principles of morality and immorality that are ingrained in nature and can be ascertained through rational thinking.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q121) Which of the following is not a feature of an Independent Judiciary?**

a) Appointment of judges by the executive

b) Security of tenure of judges

c) Separation of powers

d) Free and fair trial

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: An independent judiciary is one where the appointment of judges is made by an independent body and not by the executive. An independent judiciary refers to a judiciary that is free from outside influence or control and can make decisions without fear of retaliation. The features of an independent judiciary include the security of tenure of judges, separation of powers, and a free and fair trial.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q122) Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the independence of the judiciary?**

a) Article 123

b) Article 142

c) Article 226

d) Article 50

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 50 of the Indian Constitution focuses on maintaining a separation of powers and preserving the independence of the judiciary. This constitutional provision mandates that the state should take measures to dissociate the judiciary from the executive branch within public services. In contrast, Article 123 confers the President with the authority to issue ordinances, Article 142 pertains to the execution of the Supreme Court's decrees and orders, while Article 226 relates to the High Courts' power to grant writs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q123) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India?**

a) Article 124

b) Article 125

c) Article 126

d) Article 127

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution outlines the appointment of the Chief Justice of India in Article 124. This constitutional provision dictates that the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice and other necessary judges, shall appoint the Chief Justice of India and other judges of the Supreme Court. Other articles in the Constitution, such as Article 125, detail the salaries and allowances of judges in the Supreme Court. Article 126, on the other hand, outlines the appointment of an acting Chief Justice for a High Court, while Article 127 pertains to the appointment of ad-hoc judges to the Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q124) What is the difference between the original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction of a court?**

a) Original jurisdiction refers to the power to hear a case for the first time, while appellate jurisdiction refers to the power to hear appeals against the decisions of lower courts.

b) Original jurisdiction refers to the power to hear appeals against the decisions of lower courts, while appellate jurisdiction refers to the power to hear a case for the first time.

c) Both original and appellate jurisdiction refers to the power to hear a case for the first time.

d) Both original and appellate jurisdiction refers to the power to hear appeals against the decisions of lower courts.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The original jurisdiction court has the power to receive evidence, hear testimony, and make judgments regarding the facts and law of the case. In an appellate case, the higher court does not hear the evidence of the case or examine the witnesses; instead, it reviews the decision of the lower court based on legal errors or factual disputes that may have arisen during the trial.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q125) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the role of the Attorney General in the Indian legal system?**

a) To advise the President on legal matters

b) To represent the government in legal proceedings

c) To represent the accused in criminal cases

d) To advise the Chief Justice of India on legal matters

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Attorney General of India holds the position of the principal legal advisor to the Indian government and is accountable for representing the government in all legal matters, comprising those in the High Courts and Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q126) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the writ of habeas corpus?**

a) It is a legal order that requires a person to be produced in court to determine the legality of their detention.

b) It is a legal order that prohibits a person from leaving the country.

c) It is a legal order that requires a person to pay a debt owed to another person.

d) It is a legal order that requires a person to perform a specific act.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The legal tool of habeas corpus requires an imprisoned or detained individual to appear in court or before a judge. Its purpose is to ensure that there is a lawful basis for the person's confinement and to ascertain the legal justification for their detention. Its main objective is to protect an individual's freedom and rights and to prevent arbitrary detention or imprisonment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q127) Which of the following is not a type of criminal trial in India?**

a) Summary trial

b) Warrant trial

c) Session trial

d) Execution trial

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: An execution trial is not a type of criminal trial in India. It refers to the stage of a criminal case where the sentence imposed by the court is carried out. The three types of criminal trials in India are summary trials, warrant trials, and session trials. Summary trial is used for minor offenses, warrant trial is used for offenses punishable with imprisonment up to 7 years, and session trial is used for serious offenses punishable with imprisonment for more than 7 years.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q128) Which of the following courts has the power of judicial review in India?**

a) District Court

b) High Court

c) Supreme Court

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is the highest in the country and has the power of judicial review. It can review any decision made by the lower courts, tribunals, and administrative authorities to ensure that they are following the Constitution of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q129) Which of the following is not a type of civil court in India?**

a) Small Claims Court

b) Family Court

c) Consumer Court

d) Magistrate Court

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In India, civil courts are established to settle disputes between individuals or organizations. Small Claims Courts, Family Courts, and Consumer Courts are all types of civil courts in India, while Magistrate Courts is a criminal courts. Magistrate Court is responsible for trying cases related to criminal offenses under the Indian Penal Code and other criminal laws.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q130) Which of the following is not a source of Indian law?**

a) Indian Constitution

b) Statutes passed by Parliament

c) Judicial precedents

d) International treaties

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Although international treaties are an important source of law in many countries, they do not have the same status in India. In India, the Constitution, statutes passed by Parliament, and judicial precedents are the primary sources of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q131) In which year was the concept of the judicial review first established by the US Supreme Court?**

a) 1787

b) 1803

c) 1865

d) 1901

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The concept of judicial review, which gives the courts the power to strike down unconstitutional laws, was first established by the US Supreme Court in the landmark case Marbury v. Madison in 1803.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q132) In which country does the judiciary have the power to review and strike down constitutional amendments?**

a) India

b) United States

c) Australia

d) Canada

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In India, the judiciary has the power to review and strike down constitutional amendments if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution, which has been interpreted broadly to include fundamental rights, democracy, and the rule of law. This power was established by the landmark Supreme Court judgment in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala in 1973.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q133) Which international court has jurisdiction over war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity?**

a) International Court of Justice

b) International Criminal Court

c) European Court of Human Rights

d) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent international court with jurisdiction over war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. It was established by the Rome Statute in 2002 and has 123 member states.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q134) In which case did the US Supreme Court establish the "separate but equal" doctrine?**

a) Dred Scott v. Sandford

b) Plessy v. Ferguson

c) Brown v. Board of Education

d) Roe v. Wade

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The US Supreme Court, in the Plessy v. Ferguson case of 1896, supported the constitutionality of racial segregation using the "separate but equal" doctrine. This doctrine permitted the provision of separate facilities for different races on the condition that they were considered equal in quality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q135) Which of the following is not a type of alternative dispute resolution?**

a) Arbitration

b) Mediation

c) Litigation

d) Conciliation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Litigation is the procedure of settling disputes through the judicial system, whereas alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is a variety of methods utilized to resolve disputes outside of the legal system. Examples of ADR processes include arbitration, mediation, and conciliation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q136) In which case did the US Supreme Court establish the "clear and present danger" test for free speech restrictions?**

a) Schenck v. United States

b) Brandenburg v. Ohio

c) New York Times Co. v. Sullivan

d) Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The US Supreme Court, in the Schenck v. United States case of 1919, created the "clear and present danger" standard. This standard permits limitations on freedom of speech if it poses an immediate and obvious danger of causing harmful consequences that the government is authorized to prevent.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q137) In which case did the Indian Supreme Court hold that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?**

a) K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

b) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla

c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017), the Indian Supreme Court declared that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution. The Court recognized that privacy is an essential element of human dignity and freedom and that it is necessary for the exercise of other fundamental rights. This decision has significant implications for a range of legal issues, including data protection, surveillance, and Aadhaar (India's biometric identity system).

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q138) Which of the following international human rights treaties has the highest number of ratifications?**

a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

b) Convention on the Rights of the Child

c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

d) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of children, has been ratified by 196 countries, making it the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q139) What is the maximum number of judges that can be appointed to the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 25

b) 30

c) 35

d) 40

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: As per Article 124 of the Indian Constitution, a total of 35 judges, including the Chief Justice of India, can be appointed to the Supreme Court of India. Nonetheless, Parliament has the authority to raise this number through legislative action.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q140) In which case did the US Supreme Court establish the "one person, one vote" principle for the apportionment of legislative districts?**

a) Wesberry v. Sanders

b) Reynolds v. Sims

c) Baker v. Carr

d) Bush v. Gore

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In Reynolds v. Sims (1964), the US Supreme Court held that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that legislative districts be apportioned based on population so that each person's vote carries equal weight. This principle is often referred to as "one person, one vote."

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q141) In which case did the US Supreme Court first recognize a right to privacy?**

a) Roe v. Wade

b) Griswold v. Connecticut

c) Lawrence v. Texas

d) Obergefell v. Hodges

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In Griswold v. Connecticut (1965), the US Supreme Court recognized a right to privacy in the Constitution, which was then used as the basis for subsequent decisions protecting reproductive rights, LGBT rights, and other personal freedoms.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q142) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G4XPTCf42XVrUFyMMozR-lA\_qmMrExyC/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G4XPTCf42XVrUFyMMozR-lA_qmMrExyC/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a recognized form of intellectual property?**

a) Patent

b) Copyright

c) Trademark

d) Liability

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The term "intellectual property" pertains to lawful privileges that safeguard the products of the human intellect, such as literary and artistic works, inventions, and designs. Intellectual property can be secured through different means, including patents, copyrights, and trademarks. It is worth noting that liability does not constitute a recognized form of intellectual property.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q143) Which of the following is not a principle of administrative law?**

a) Rule-making

b) Judicial review

c) Executive discretion

d) Stare decisis

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Stare decisis is a principle of common law, which refers to the doctrine of precedent, that judges should follow prior decisions in similar cases. Administrative law governs the actions of administrative agencies and includes principles such as rule-making, judicial review, and executive discretion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q144) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I5MP7sOGPrhuO0RC5zrex-HYUgawABx5/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I5MP7sOGPrhuO0RC5zrex-HYUgawABx5/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a recognized theory of punishment in criminal law?**

a) Retribution

b) Deterrence

c) Rehabilitation

d) Restitution

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The four recognized theories of punishment in criminal law are retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation. Restitution, while sometimes used as a form of punishment in civil cases, is not generally considered a theory of punishment in criminal law. Restitution involves requiring a convicted offender to pay back any financial losses or damages caused to the victim or society as a result of their criminal behavior. However, it is not considered a primary form of punishment in criminal law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q145) Which international treaty establishes the principle of non-refoulment?**

a) Geneva Convention on Refugees

b) Convention on the Rights of the Child

c) Convention against Torture

d) International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The principle of non-refoulment is established under Article 33(1) of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. This principle prohibits the expulsion or return of refugees to countries where their lives or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q146) In which case did the US Supreme Court rule that the Sixth Amendment requires that a defendant have the right to a lawyer, even if they cannot afford one?**

a) Gideon v. Wainwright

b) Miranda v. Arizona

c) Escobedo v. Illinois

d) Powell v. Alabama

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The US Supreme Court held in the case of Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) that under the Sixth Amendment of the US Constitution, all individuals accused of criminal charges have the right to legal representation, regardless of their ability to afford a lawyer.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q147) Which type of law governs disputes between private parties, such as individuals or companies?**

a) Criminal law

b) Civil law

c) Administrative law

d) Constitutional law

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Civil law is a legal area that handles conflicts between individuals or organizations, addressing matters that relate to contracts, property, torts, and other topics that involve individual rights and relationships. It varies from criminal law, which manages violations against the government and aims to penalize offenders, and administrative law, which handles disputes between individuals and government organizations. Meanwhile, constitutional law is concerned with the understanding and implementation of a country's constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q148) Which of the following is not a standard of review used by US courts to evaluate the constitutionality of government action?**

a) Rational basis review

b) Strict scrutiny

c) Intermediate scrutiny

d) Reasonable suspicion

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The US courts use "reasonable suspicion" as a standard to assess searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment, but it is not employed to review the constitutionality of government action. In US constitutional law, different standards of review are commonly utilized, such as rational basis review, strict scrutiny, and intermediate scrutiny.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q149) In which case did the European Court of Human Rights rule that prisoners have a right to vote in elections?**

a) Hirst v. United Kingdom

b) Airey v. Ireland

c) Pretty v. United Kingdom

d) Osman v. United Kingdom

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In Hirst v. United Kingdom (No. 2) (2006), the European Court of Human Rights ruled that the UK's blanket ban on prisoners voting in elections was a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights, and held that prisoners have a right to vote.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q150) Which of the following is not a recognized source of international law?**

a) Treaties

b) Customary law

c) Judicial decisions

d) Domestic statutes

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: International law refers to the body of legal rules and principles that govern relations between states and other international actors. Its sources include treaties, customary law, and judicial decisions, among others, but domestic statutes are not typically considered a source of international law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q151) Which US Supreme Court case established the "clear and present danger" test for determining whether speech can be restricted under the First Amendment?**

a) Schenck v. United States

b) Brandenburg v. Ohio

c) New York Times Co. v. United States

d) Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In this case, the Supreme Court established the "clear and present danger" test, which allows for restrictions on free speech that present a clear and present danger of bringing about substantive evils that the government has a right to prevent. The case involved Charles Schenck, who had been convicted under the Espionage Act for distributing anti-draft materials during World War I.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q152) What is the legal doctrine of res judicata?**

a) The doctrine that the government must provide notice and an opportunity to be heard before depriving a person of life, liberty, or property.

b) The doctrine that a court should follow its own prior decisions, or the decisions of higher courts in the same jurisdiction, in similar cases.

c) The doctrine that a final judgment on the merits of a case bars the parties from relitigating the same issues in a subsequent lawsuit.

d) The doctrine that a defendant cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offense.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Res judicata is a legal doctrine that prohibits the same parties from re-litigating a previously adjudicated claim or cause of action. Once a final judgment on the merits has been rendered in a case, the parties are barred from bringing the same issue to court again. The purpose of the doctrine is to promote finality in litigation and prevent parties from using the courts as a means of harassing or oppressing each other.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q153) Which of the following is not a recognized exception to the warrant requirement for searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment?**

a) Consent

b) Exigent circumstances

c) Plain view

d) Probable cause

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Probable cause is a standard for obtaining a warrant, but it is not an exception to the warrant requirement. The exceptions to the warrant requirement include consent, exigent circumstances, plain view, and others.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q154) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary?**

a) Interpreting the Constitution

b) Enforcing Fundamental Rights

c) Making Laws

d) Adjudicating disputes

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The responsibility of the judiciary includes interpreting the Constitution, enforcing Fundamental Rights, and resolving disputes between individuals and between individuals and the state. Nonetheless, it is not the judiciary's responsibility to make laws; rather, the legislative branch of government is accountable for it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q155) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XpHQw0GR4yqxHpbEU1dYfTlvjaQjhjNF/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XpHQw0GR4yqxHpbEU1dYfTlvjaQjhjNF/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a characteristic of an independent judiciary?**

a) Judges are appointed by the executive branch

b) Judges are easily removed from office

c) Judges are not influenced by political pressure

d) Judges are required to follow the orders of the government

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: An independent judiciary is free from external influences, such as political pressure or interference from other branches of government. Judges are appointed through a transparent process, and once appointed, they are expected to remain impartial and free from political influence. This is essential to ensuring that justice is served fairly and impartially.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q156) Which of the following is not a requirement for a search warrant to be valid under the Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution?**

a) Probable cause

b) Specificity of the place to be searched and the items to be seized

c) Prior notice to the person being searched

d) Issuance by a neutral and detached magistrate

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution requires that search warrants be based on probable cause, be specific as to the place to be searched and the items to be seized, and be issued by a neutral and detached magistrate. However, there is no requirement for prior notice to the person being searched, as this would defeat the purpose of the search warrant.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q157) What is the difference between original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction?**

a) Original jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear a case for the first time, while appellate jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to review a lower court's decision.

b) Original jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to review a lower court's decision, while appellate jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear a case for the first time.

c) Original jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear criminal cases, while appellate jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear civil cases.

d) Original jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear cases involving the federal government, while appellate jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to hear cases involving state governments.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Original jurisdiction pertains to the capacity of a court to hear a case initially. This implies that the court has the power to oversee a trial, receive testimony, and deliver a ruling on the matter. Conversely, appellate jurisdiction pertains to a court's power to scrutinize a lower court's decision. This implies that the court may only examine the legal concerns brought up in the lower court and may only nullify or uphold the lower court's decision, but is not authorized to conduct a new trial.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q158) What is the doctrine of stare decisis?**

a) The principle that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

b) The principle that the government must provide due process of law to all citizens.

c) The principle that courts should follow precedents and not overturn settled legal principles.

d) The principle that the judiciary should interpret the law narrowly to avoid interfering with the other branches of government.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The legal principle of stare decisis is derived from the Latin phrase "to stand by things decided." It obligates courts to adhere to precedents and refrain from overruling established legal principles. This principle dictates that courts must be bound by the previous decisions of higher courts within the same jurisdiction and should not deviate from established legal principles unless there is a compelling reason to do so.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q159) What is the difference between a civil case and a criminal case?**

a) A civil case involves disputes between private parties, while a criminal case involves violations of the law.

b) A civil case involves violations of the law, while a criminal case involves disputes between private parties.

c) A civil case is heard by a jury, while a criminal case is heard by a judge.

d) A civil case can result in imprisonment, while a criminal case can only result in fines.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In a civil case, two or more private parties are involved in a dispute over a legal matter, such as a contract dispute or a personal injury claim. The goal of a civil case is usually to obtain compensation or to resolve the dispute between the parties. In a criminal case, the government brings charges against an individual or organization for violating the law, such as murder, theft, or fraud. The goal of a criminal case is usually to punish the offender and protect society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q160) What is the difference between a trial court and an appellate court?**

a) A trial court hears cases for the first time, while an appellate court reviews decisions made by lower courts.

b) A trial court reviews decisions made by lower courts, while an appellate court hears cases for the first time.

c) A trial court hears only criminal cases, while an appellate court hears only civil cases.

d) A trial court has the power to enforce its decisions, while an appellate court does not.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A trial court is the first level of court in the legal system and is responsible for hearing cases for the first time. In a trial court, evidence is presented, witnesses are called, and a verdict is rendered. On the other hand, an appellate court reviews decisions made by lower courts to determine if there were any errors of law or procedure. Appellate courts do not hear new evidence or witnesses and do not decide issues of fact. Instead, they focus on the application of the law to the facts as determined by the trial court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q161) Which court in the Family Justice System primarily deals with family law cases?**

a) Magistrates' Court

b) Crown Court

c) County Court

d) High Court

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The County Court deals with most family law cases, including divorce, financial disputes, and disputes over child arrangements. The Magistrates' Court deals with some family law cases, but only in less complex cases such as domestic violence and child protection. The Crown Court deals with criminal cases, while the High Court deals with more complex family law cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q162) Which organization is responsible for providing advice and support to children involved in family law cases in England and Wales?**

a) The Family Court

b) The Ministry of Justice

c) Cafcass (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service)

d) The Crown Court

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Cafcass (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service) is a UK organization that provides advice and support to children involved in family law cases. Its primary role is to safeguard the welfare of children in family proceedings and ensure that their voices are heard in court. Cafcass works with families, courts, and other agencies to provide a range of services such as mediation, parenting programs, and other support services to help families resolve their disputes in the best interests of the child.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q163) What is the role of Cafcass in the Family Justice System?**

a) To provide legal advice to parties in family law cases

b) To represent children in family law cases

c) To mediate disputes between parties in family law cases

d) To make decisions on behalf of the court in family law cases

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Cafcass is responsible for representing the interests of children in family law cases. This includes providing advice to the court on what arrangements would be in the best interests of the child, and making recommendations to the court about where the child should live, and with whom they should have contact.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q164) Which of the following is a key principle of the Family Justice System?**

a) The welfare of the child is paramount

b) The rights of parents always take precedence

c) The court's decisions are final and cannot be appealed

d) Cases should be resolved as quickly as possible, even if this means compromising on the outcome

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The welfare of the child is the most important consideration in any family law case, according to the key principles of the Family Justice System. This means that the court will prioritize the child's interests above those of the parents or any other parties involved in the case.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q165) Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of the Family Justice System in India?**

a) To resolve family disputes in a non-confrontational and conciliatory manner

b) To protect the rights and welfare of children

c) To ensure that parties are represented by lawyers at all stages of the proceedings

d) To promote access to justice for all members of society, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Family Justice System in India aims to ensure that everyone has equal access to justice, even those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Additionally, it strives to resolve family disputes peacefully and cooperatively while safeguarding the rights and well-being of children.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q166) Which alternative dispute resolution (ADR) method involves a neutral third party making a decision that is binding on the parties?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Conciliation

d) Collaborative law

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In arbitration, a neutral third party (the arbitrator) hears evidence from both sides and makes a decision that is binding on the parties. Mediation and conciliation involve a neutral third party helping the parties to reach a mutually agreeable solution, but the decision is not binding. Collaborative law involves the parties and their lawyers working together to settle.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q167) Which of the following is not a ground for divorce in the UK?**

a) Adultery

b) Desertion

c) Irreconcilable differences

d) Unreasonable behavior

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In the UK, the grounds for divorce are adultery, unreasonable behavior, desertion, and separation for at least two years with the consent of both parties or five years without consent. "Irreconcilable differences" are not a recognized ground for divorce in the UK.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q168) Who is responsible for making decisions about the welfare of a child in UK family law?**

a) The child's parents

b) The court

c) The child's school

d) The child's doctor

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: When parents fail to reach a consensus, the UK family court assumes responsibility for determining a child's welfare. In such cases, the court prioritizes the child's best interests. While the child's school and doctor may be involved in the decision-making process, they are not the ultimate decision-makers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q169) Which of the following is a type of court order that requires a person to do or refrain from doing something?**

a) Contact order

b) Residence order

c) Prohibited steps order

d) Specific issue order

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: An order issued by the court that either prohibits or mandates a person to refrain from action is known as a "prohibited steps order." On the other hand, "contact" and "residence" orders determine the custody and living arrangements for children after a divorce or separation. Additionally, a "specific issue order" addresses a particular matter, such as deciding which school the child should attend.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q170) In UK family law, what is the term used to describe a legally binding agreement between separating or divorcing couples regarding child arrangements?**

a) Parenting plan

b) Custody Agreement

c) Child support agreement

d) Maintenance Agreement

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A parenting plan is a legally binding agreement between separating or divorcing couples regarding child arrangements. It outlines details such as where the child will live, how much time they will spend with each parent, and how decisions about the child will be made. Custody, child support, and maintenance are other related concepts but are not the same as a parenting plan.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q171) Answer the following question with reference to the audio.**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s3IexRAknZ8XV0VCgqA-Qws25gpasNUK/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s3IexRAknZ8XV0VCgqA-Qws25gpasNUK/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is NOT a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act?**

a) Adultery

b) Desertion

c) Incompatibility

d) Mental illness

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Hindu Marriage Act provides for several grounds on which a divorce can be granted, including adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion to another religion, and mental illness. However, "incompatibility" is not a ground for divorce under this law. Couples seeking a divorce on the grounds of incompatibility must establish that their marriage has irretrievably broken down and has been so for a specified period.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q172) Which alternative dispute resolution (ADR) method involves the parties negotiating a settlement with the help of a neutral third party?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Conciliation

d) Collaborative law

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: To resolve disputes, mediation is a process that engages a neutral third party, known as a mediator, to assist the conflicting parties in arriving at a mutually acceptable agreement. On the other hand, arbitration involves a neutral third party who provides a conclusive ruling, whereas conciliation entails a neutral third party who assists in creating communication between the parties. Collaborative law, however, involves parties and their legal representatives working together to settle.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q173) In which year was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act enacted in India?**

a) 2005

b) 2008

c) 2010

d) 2013

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In 2005, India implemented the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, which strives to safeguard women from domestic abuse through legal solutions and support services. The legislation defines domestic violence in extensive terms, comprising physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, and financial abuse. It authorizes the issuance of protection orders, residence orders, and monetary compensation to victims.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q174) Which of the following is a type of order that requires a person to allow someone else to have contact with a child?**

a) Prohibited steps order

b) Residence order

c) Specific issue order

d) Contact order

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A contact order is a type of court order that requires a person to allow someone else (usually a parent or grandparent) to have contact with a child. A prohibited steps order prevents a person from doing something or requires them to refrain from doing something, while a residence order determines where a child will live. A specific issue order relates to a specific issue, such as where a child should go to school.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q175) What is the purpose of a non-molestation order in the UK Family Justice System?**

a) To determine the living arrangements of a child after separation or divorce

b) To prevent a person from using or threatening violence against another person

c) To grant access to a child for a parent who is not the primary caregiver

d) To determine the division of marital property after a divorce

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A non-molestation order is a type of court order that prevents a person from using or threatening violence against another person, including their partner or children. The order is typically sought by victims of domestic abuse and can include provisions prohibiting the abuser from contacting the victim or coming within a certain distance of them.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q176) What is a Cafcass officer?**

a) A judge who presides over family court cases

b) A social worker who provides support to families going through the court process

c) A legal representative who advises families in court

d) A mediator

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Cafcass (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service) is a national organization that provides support to children and families going through the court process in England and Wales. Cafcass officers are social workers who work closely with the family courts to provide support and guidance to families.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q177) In which of the following dispute resolution methods do parties and their lawyers work together to reach an agreement?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Collaborative law

d) Conciliation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Collaborative law involves a process where the parties and their lawyers collaborate to achieve an agreement. Mediation is a conflict resolution approach in which a neutral third party assists the conflicting parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Arbitration involves a neutral third party delivering a final and binding decision. Conciliation, on the other hand, is a method in which an impartial third party helps establish communication between the parties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q178) Which of the following is NOT a type of alternative dispute resolution method in family law?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Litigation

d) Collaborative law

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Litigation is a traditional method of dispute resolution in which parties present their case before a judge in court. In contrast, mediation, arbitration, and collaborative law are alternative dispute resolution methods used to resolve conflicts outside of court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q179) Which of the following is not a principle of the family justice system in England and Wales?**

a) Accessibility

b) Efficiency

c) Fairness

d) Punishment

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Punishment is not a principle of the family justice system in England and Wales. The primary principles of the family justice system in England and Wales are accessibility, efficiency, fairness, and effectiveness in protecting the welfare of children. The system aims to resolve family disputes in a non-confrontational and conciliatory manner while protecting the rights and welfare of all parties involved.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q180) Which of the following is a remedy provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in India?**

a) Alimony

b) Custody

c) Divorce

d) Monetary relief

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005 to safeguard women from domestic violence through legal remedies and support services. The act provides protection orders, residence orders, custody orders, and monetary relief to victims.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q181) Which of the following is not a factor considered when determining child custody in the United States?**

a) The child's age and gender

b) The child's relationship with each parent

c) The child's wishes (if they are old enough to express them)

d) The child's education and extracurricular activities

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In the United States, child custody decisions are based on the best interests of the child. Factors that may be considered include the child's relationship with each parent, the child's wishes (if they are old enough to express them), the parents' ability to provide for the child's physical and emotional needs, and the child's education and extracurricular activities. The child's age and gender are not typically considered factors in custody decisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q182) What is the primary objective of the Family Justice System in India?**

a) To promote access to justice for all members of society, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds

b) To punish those who are found guilty of domestic violence

c) To give one parent sole custody of the child

d) To make it difficult for separated parents to communicate with each other

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Family Justice System in India aims to provide access to justice for all individuals in society, including those who come from disadvantaged backgrounds. It seeks to achieve this by offering legal remedies and support services for victims of domestic violence, resolving family disputes peacefully and cooperatively, and safeguarding the rights and well-being of children.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q183) What is the purpose of a prenuptial agreement in family law?**

a) To ensure that one party is financially protected in the event of a divorce

b) To provide for the care and custody of children in the event of a divorce

c) To ensure that both parties are financially protected in the event of a divorce

d) To provide for the division of property in the event of a divorce

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Before entering into marriage, two individuals can sign a legally enforceable contract known as a prenuptial agreement. Its primary objective is to outline the distribution of assets and property in the event of separation or divorce. The agreement can also address other matters such as the allocation of debts and spousal support. This agreement intends to provide financial security for both parties and to establish a clear understanding of their rights and obligations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q184) In which country was the first family court established?**

a) United States

b) England

c) France

d) Japan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The first family court in the world was established in England and Wales in 1971 as part of the broader Family Justice System. Its purpose was to provide a specialized court system that would deal exclusively with family law matters, such as divorce, custody, and child support.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q185) What is the role of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario, Canada?**

a) To provide financial assistance to families in need

b) To investigate allegations of child abuse or neglect

c) To provide legal representation to children in court

d) To provide parenting education to families

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Children's Aid Society in Ontario, Canada is tasked with investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect. Its main aim is to ensure the safety and well-being of children who are vulnerable to harm. The organization may also provide support and guidance to families, and if necessary, take legal action to protect the child's interests.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q186) Which of the following is not a right available to a child under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?**

a) Right to education

b) Right to dignity and respect

c) Right to bail

d) Right to work

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides for the rights of a child in need of care and protection and a child in conflict with the law. The Act provides for the right to education, the right to dignity and respect, and the right to bail for a child in conflict with the law. However, the Act does not provide for the right to work with children.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q187) Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under the Special Marriage Act, of 1954?**

a) Adultery

b) Desertion

c) Conversion

d) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Special Marriage Act, of 1954 allows for divorce to be granted on several grounds, such as adultery, cruelty, desertion, mental disorders, and irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. Nevertheless, it should be noted that conversion does not constitute a ground for divorce under this Act. Conversion denotes the act of one spouse changing their religion, which may have consequences for the marriage, but it is not considered a valid reason for divorce under the Special Marriage Act, of 1954.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q188) What is a Non-Molestation Order?**

a) An order preventing a person from entering a specific area

b) An order preventing a person from communicating with another person

c) An order preventing a person from using or threatening violence against another person

d) An order preventing a person from disposing of assets

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A Non-Molestation Order is an order made by the court that prevents a person from using or threatening violence against another person. It can also prohibit a person from intimidating, harassing, or pestering another person. The order is usually made to protect someone who is experiencing domestic abuse.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q189) Who has the power to appoint a guardian for a minor under the Guardians and Wards Act, of 1890?**

a) Family Court

b) High Court

c) District Court

d) Juvenile Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The power to appoint a guardian for a minor under the Guardians and Wards Act, of 1890, is vested in the High Court. However, the District Court and the subordinate courts also have the power to appoint guardians, but only in cases where the value of the minor's property does not exceed a specified limit. The Juvenile Court, on the other hand, deals with matters related to children in conflict with the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q190) What is the purpose of a Child Arrangements Order?**

a) To determine how property will be divided in a divorce

b) To determine who will have custody of a child after a divorce

c) To determine how many children support one parent will pay the other

d) To determine who will get to keep the family pet after a divorce

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A court-issued order known as a Child Arrangements Order serves to determine which parent a child will reside with, spend time with, and maintain contact with following a divorce or separation. This encompasses deciding upon the custody arrangements for the child, as well as settling concerns like visitation privileges, communication with the child, and any other matters that could affect the child's welfare.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q191) In the Family Justice System, what is the difference between a "fact-finding hearing" and a "final hearing"?**

a) A fact-finding hearing is a trial to determine the facts of a case, while a final hearing is the hearing where a decision is made.

b) A fact-finding hearing is only used in cases of domestic abuse, while a final hearing is used in all other cases.

c) A fact-finding hearing is only used in public law cases, while a final hearing is used in private law cases.

d) There is no difference between a fact-finding hearing and a final hearing.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A fact-finding hearing is a hearing held in the Family Justice System where the court decides whether the allegations made in a case are true or not. During this hearing, evidence is presented, and witnesses may be called to give testimony. The purpose of the fact-finding hearing is to establish the truth of the matter. A final hearing is the hearing where a decision made by the court. It is held after all the evidence has been presented, and all the hearings have taken place, including the fact-finding hearing.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q192) Which of the following is true about the role of the Child Maintenance Service (CMS)?**

A) The CMS is responsible for enforcing child arrangements orders.

B) The CMS is responsible for collecting child support payments.

C) The CMS is responsible for making decisions on child custody.

D) The CMS is responsible for providing counseling services to families.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Child Maintenance Service (CMS) is a government agency in the UK that is responsible for collecting child support payments from non-resident parents and distributing them to the parent with whom the child lives. The CMS is not responsible for enforcing child arrangements orders, making decisions on child custody, or providing counseling services to families.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q193)What is the "no order" principle in the Family Justice System?**

a) The court should not make an order unless it is necessary to do so.

b) The court should always make an order to ensure the best interests of the child are met.

c) The court should only make orders in public law cases.

d) The court should only make orders in private law cases.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Family Justice System adheres to the no-order principle, which asserts that the court should refrain from issuing an order unless it is essential to promote the child's welfare. The reason for this is that orders issued by the court can have a significant influence on the lives of the children and their families.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q194) What is the difference between a "contact order" and a "residence order" in the Family Justice System?**

a) A contact order regulates the contact between the child and the non-resident parent, while a residence order determines where the child will live.

b) A contact order is only used in cases of domestic abuse, while a residence order is used in all other cases.

c) A contact order is only used in public law cases, while a residence order is used in private law cases.

d) There is no difference between a contact order and a residence order.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A contact order regulates the contact between the child and the non-resident parent, specifying the frequency and type of contact that will take place. A residence order determines where the child will live, and who they will live with.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q195) Which of the following factors would NOT be considered by a court when deciding what is in the best interests of a child in the Family Justice System?**

a) The child's wishes and feelings.

b) The child's age, sex, and background.

c) The child's academic performance and extracurricular activities.

d) The likely effect of any change in circumstances on the child.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: When making decisions about a child's welfare in the Family Justice System, the court must consider a range of factors including the child's wishes and feelings, age, sex, and background, and the likely effect of any change in circumstances on the child. However, academic performance and extracurricular activities are not relevant factors that would be considered by the court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q196) What is the role of a "guardian ad litem" in the Family Justice System?**

a) To provide legal representation to the child in court proceedings.

b) To represent the interests of the child in court proceedings.

c) To mediate disputes between parents involved in court proceedings.

d) To enforce court orders related to children.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In court proceedings, a guardian ad litem is a representative appointed by the court to advocate for the child's interests. The guardian ad litem may be assigned in situations where the court considers it necessary to ensure that the child's well-being and perspectives are adequately represented.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q197) In the Family Justice System, what is the difference between a "section 8 order" and a "section 37 order"?**

a) A section 8 order specifies the contact between the child and the non-resident parent, while a section 37 order determines where the child will live.

b) A section 8 order is made in private law cases, while a section 37 order is made in public law cases.

c) A section 8 order is a short-term order, while a section 37 order is a long-term order.

d) There is no difference between a section 8 order and a section 37 order.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Section 8 orders are made in private law cases and are used to regulate the arrangements for a child's upbringing, including contact and residence orders. Section 37 orders are made in public law cases and are used to authorize the investigation of a child's welfare and to require reports to be made to the court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q198) In the Family Justice System, what is a "Special Guardianship Order"?**

a) An order that grants parental responsibility to a person who is not the child's parent.

b) An order that requires a parent to attend parenting classes.

c) An order that requires a parent to undergo drug or alcohol testing.

d) An order that specifies the level of contact between a child and a parent.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A Special Guardianship Order is an order that grants parental responsibility to a person who is not the child's parent. This can be a family member or another individual who has a close relationship with the child and is willing and able to care for them long-term.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q199) Which of the following is true about the "welfare checklist" under the Children Act 1989?**

a) The welfare checklist includes factors that the court should consider when making decisions about child custody and visitation rights.

b) The welfare checklist only applies to cases of domestic abuse.

c) The welfare checklist is not used in court proceedings.

d) The welfare checklist includes factors that the court should consider when awarding financial support to the child.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The welfare checklist is a set of factors outlined in the Children Act 1989 that the court must consider when making decisions about a child's upbringing, including decisions about custody and visitation rights. The welfare checklist is not limited to cases of domestic abuse and is a standard part of court proceedings involving children.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q200) Which of the following is true about the "Mediation Information and Assessment Meeting" (MIAM) in family law?**

a) The MIAM is a court hearing where a judge decides child custody.

b) The MIAM is a voluntary meeting that parents attend to try to resolve disputes before going to court.

c) The MIAM is a meeting between a child and a court-appointed representative.

d) The MIAM is a meeting where a child's best interests are assessed before a decision is made about custody.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Mediation Information and Assessment Meeting (MIAM) is an assembly that takes place between a mediator and the parties involved in a family dispute, usually the parents. The main objective of the MIAM is to provide the parties with information about the mediation process and assess if mediation is an appropriate way to resolve their disagreement.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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