**Q1) Which of the following is not a part of the structure of the judiciary in India?**

a) Supreme Court

b) High Courts

c) District Courts

d) Election Commission

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Election Commission is not a part of the structure of the judiciary in India. It is an independent constitutional authority that is responsible for conducting free and fair elections in the country. The structure of the judiciary in India consists of three main levels: the Supreme Court, High Courts, and District Courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q2) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of judges?**

a) Article 124

b) Article 356

c) Article 368

d) Article 44

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 124 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of judges in the Supreme Court. The process of appointment of judges in the Supreme Court is carried out by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges of the Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q3) Which of the following writs is not issued by the Indian judiciary?**

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Certiorari

d) Delegatus Non Potest Delegare

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The writ of Delegatus Non Potest Delegare is not issued by the Indian judiciary. It is a Latin term that means 'delegation of power is not permissible.' It is a principle of administrative law that holds that a delegated authority cannot further delegate its powers to a sub-delegate.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q4) Which of the following is not a power of the judiciary in India?**

a) Judicial review

b) Appointment of judges

c) Writs

d) Contempt of court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Appointment of judges is not a power of the judiciary in India. The appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts is done by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges of the Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q5) Which of the following is not a factor that contributes to the independence of the judiciary?**

a) Security of tenure

b) Financial autonomy

c) Executive control over appointments

d) Separation of powers

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Executive control over appointments is not a factor that contributes to the independence of the judiciary. On the contrary, it can compromise the independence of the judiciary by giving undue influence to the executive over the appointment of judges.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q6) Which of the following courts has the highest jurisdiction in India?**

a) Supreme Court

b) High Court

c) District Court

d) Sessions Court

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Supreme Court has the highest jurisdiction in India. It is the apex court and the final court of appeal in the country. It has the power of judicial review and can review the decisions of the High Courts and other subordinate courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q7) The term "judiciary" refers to:**

a) The branch of government responsible for interpreting laws and administering justice

b) The legislative branch of government

c) The executive branch of government

d) The media

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The term "judiciary" refers to the branch of government that is responsible for interpreting laws and administering justice. In most democratic countries, including India, the judiciary is one of the three branches of government, along with the executive and legislative branches.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q8) What is the tenure of a judge of the High Court?**

a) 5 years

b) 7 years

c) 10 years

d) 15 years

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A judge of the High Court holds office for a period of 10 years. However, a judge may resign from office or can be removed by the President of India on the grounds of proven misbehaviour or incapacity, after an inquiry by a committee of judges.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q9) The writ of habeas corpus is used to:**

a) Protect an individual's personal liberty

b) Enforce a legal obligation

c) Transfer a case from one court to another

d) Establish legal precedent

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The writ of habeas corpus is a legal procedure that allows a person who is being detained or imprisoned to challenge the legality of their detention. It requires the person who is holding the detainee to bring them before a court or judge and provide a legal justification for their detention.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q10) Which of the following is not a function of the judiciary in India?**

a) Interpretation of laws

b) Lawmaking

c) Adjudication of disputes

d) Protection of fundamental rights

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian judiciary does not have the function of making laws. Lawmaking is the responsibility of the legislative branch of the government, while the judiciary is responsible for interpreting and applying the law, resolving disputes, and protecting fundamental rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q11) The jurisdiction of a court refers to:**

a) The area over which a court has authority

b) The number of judges that sit on a court

c) The types of cases a court can hear

d) The level of court in the judicial hierarchy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The jurisdiction of a court refers to the types of cases that a court is authorized to hear and decide. It is the legal authority of a court to hear and decide a particular case or class of cases. Jurisdiction is an important concept in the legal system, as it determines which court has the authority to hear and decide a particular case.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q12) Which of the following is not a type of writ recognized by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Habeas corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Prohibition

d) Dictum

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A dictum is a statement made by a judge during a legal proceeding that is not essential to the decision of the case. It is an obiter dictum, which means a remark made in passing, and is not binding on future cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q13) The principle of judicial review allows the judiciary to:**

a) Interpret laws and the Constitution

b) Make laws

c) Enforce laws

d) Appoint judges

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The principle of judicial review allows the judiciary to interpret laws and the Constitution to ensure that they are consistent with each other and with the fundamental rights of citizens. This principle grants the judiciary the power to declare laws or actions of the executive and legislative branches unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q14) Which of the following is the highest court of appeal in India for civil cases?**

a) Supreme Court

b) High Court

c) District Court

d) Sessions Court

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in India for civil cases, while the High Courts have jurisdiction at the state level. The district courts and sessions courts are the lower courts in the hierarchy and have limited jurisdiction over civil cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q15) Who is responsible for appointing judges to the High Courts in India?**

a) The President of India

b) The Chief Justice of India

c) The Governor of the respective state

d) The Prime Minister of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In India, the President is responsible for appointing judges to the High Courts on the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the respective state. This process is guided by the Constitution of India, which lays down the qualifications and eligibility criteria for appointment as a High Court judge.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q16) What is the retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 58 years

b) 60 years

c) 62 years

d) 65 years

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court of India is 65 years. This is laid down in Article 124 of the Constitution of India, which states that a judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.”

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q17) Who can file a writ petition in India?**

a) Any citizen of India

b) Only the aggrieved party

c) Any person residing in India

d) Only the state government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In India, a writ petition is a legal remedy available to individuals to seek relief from the court in case of violation of their fundamental rights or any other legal rights. However, not everyone can file a writ petition.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q18) What is the meaning of 'ex parte' in legal terminology?**

a) The party represented by a lawyer

b) Involving two parties

c) In the absence of one party

d) A party who agrees to the terms of the contract

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In legal terminology, "ex parte" means a legal proceeding or an order that is taken or granted at the request of one party in the absence of the other party. It is a Latin term that means "from one side only" or "by or for one party only."

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q19) Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?**

a) Article 124

b) Article 125

c) Article 126

d) Article 127

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 124 of the Indian Constitution deals with the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It specifies the number of judges in the Supreme Court, their appointment, qualifications, and tenure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q20) Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?**

a) The President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Chief Justice of India

d) The Attorney General of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India. The appointment is made on the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Justice of India or the Collegium, which comprises the senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q21) Who is the custodian of the Constitution of India?**

a) The President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Chief Justice of India

d) The Attorney General of India

Correct Answer: Option (c).

Explanation: The Chief Justice of India is the custodian of the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land, and the Chief Justice of India is responsible for upholding its provisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q22) Which of the following is not a power of the Supreme Court Law?**

a) Interpreting the Constitution

b) Declaring laws unconstitutional

c) Enforcing laws

d) Reviewing lower court decisions

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Supreme Court's primary role is to interpret the Constitution and federal laws, declare laws unconstitutional, and review lower court decisions. It does not have the power to enforce laws.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q23) How many judges are there in the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 23

b) 26

c) 29

d) 31

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: As of 2021, there are 26 judges in the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice of India. It is important to note that the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India has changed over time. The Constitution of India originally provided for a maximum of 7 judges in the Supreme Court, but this number has been increased several times through amendments to the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q24) Which of the following is not a power of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) Judicial review

b) Issuing writs

c) Pardoning convicted criminals

d) Interpreting the Constitution of India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review, issuing writs, and interpreting the Constitution of India. However, it does not have the power to pardon convicted criminals, which is the prerogative of the President of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q25) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the highest court of appeal in India?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) District Court

d) Sessions Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The highest court of appeal in India is the Supreme Court. It is the apex court of the country and the final court of appeal. The Supreme Court of India is located in New Delhi and has jurisdiction over the entire country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q26) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) President of India

b) Prime Minister of India

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Governor of the State

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The judges of the Supreme Court of India are appointed by the President of India, who acts on the advice of the Collegium, a body consisting of the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q27) Which of the following is not a function of the Judiciary?**

a) Law-making

b) Law-enforcement

c) Adjudication

d) Interpretation of the Constitution

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Judiciary's primary function is adjudication or resolving disputes between parties. It also interprets the Constitution and laws, but law enforcement is the function of the Executive branch of the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q28) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the term of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 5 years

b) 7 years

c) 10 years

d) Until retirement

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The term of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India is until retirement.

According to the Constitution of India, a Judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he or she attains the age of 65 years. There is no fixed term of office for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and they can serve until they retire, subject to certain conditions

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q29) Which of the following is a writ issued by a court to a public official to perform their duty?**

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Certiorari

c) Mandamus

d) Quo Warranto

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A Mandamus is a writ issued by a court to a public official to perform their duty or enforce a right. Habeas Corpus is a writ used to secure the release of a person who is being unlawfully detained. Certiorari and Quo Warranto are other types of writs issued by courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q30) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the minimum age for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 45 years

b) 50 years

c) 55 years

d) 60 years

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: To be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, a person must be at least 45 years of age and must have been a Judge of a High Court for at least five years or an Advocate for at least ten years.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q31) Which article of the Constitution of India deals with the independence of the Judiciary?**

a) Article 123

b) Article 214

c) Article 320

d) Article 50

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 50 of the Constitution of India deals with the separation of powers and the independence of the Judiciary. It provides for the State to take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public interest.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q32) Which of the following is not a source of law in India?**

a) Legislation

b) Precedent

c) Custom

d) Moral principles

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Legislation, precedent, and custom are all sources of law in India, but moral principles are not considered a formal source of law. Moral principles can inform and influence the creation and interpretation of laws, but they do not have the same legal weight as legislation, precedent, and custom.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q33) 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 (d)

Explanation: The Constitution of India does not specify a maximum number of judges that can be appointed to the Supreme Court of India. The number of judges can be increased or decreased by the Parliament through legislation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q34) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who can file a public interest litigation (PIL) in India?**

a) Any individual

b) Only lawyers

c) Registered NGOs

d) Only government officials

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Any individual, whether a citizen or a non-citizen, can file a public interest litigation in India. The PIL is a mechanism that allows citizens to bring to the notice of the court any violation of their rights or the rights of others.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q35) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?**

a) Parliament

b) Supreme Court

c) President of India

d) Prime Minister of India

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India. It has the power of judicial review and can declare any law or executive action that is inconsistent with the Constitution as unconstitutional.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q36) Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of India?**

a) Right to life

b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

c) Right to property

d) Right to equality

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Right to Property was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1978.It was replaced with a legal right under Article 300A of the Constitution, which states that no person shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q37) Which of the following is not a type of writ issued by the courts in India?**

a) Habeas corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Injunction

d) Certiorari

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Injunction is not a writ, but rather an order of the court that directs a person or entity to refrain from doing something or to do something. In India, the courts can issue several types of writs to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. These writs are remedies available to any person whose fundamental rights have been violated.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q38) Which of the following is the highest court of a state in India?**

a) District Court

b) High Court

c) Sessions Court

d) Lok Adalat

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In India, every state has a High Court, which is the highest court of the state. The High Court is located in the capital city of the state and has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in the state..

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q39) Which of the following is not a type of criminal offense in India?**

a) Felony

b) Misdemeanor

c) Treason

d) Tort

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Tort is not a type of criminal offense in India. It is a civil wrong that results in harm or injury to a person, their property, or their reputation, for which the injured party can seek compensation through a civil lawsuit.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q40) Which of the following is not a type of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism?**

a) Arbitration

b) Mediation

c) Litigation

d) Conciliation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Litigation is not a type of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism. It is a formal legal process in which a dispute is resolved through a court of law.Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms are a range of procedures that are used to resolve disputes outside of the court system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q41) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who is the guardian of the Constitution of India?**

a) President of India

b) Prime Minister of India

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Parliament of India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land, and the guardian of the Constitution of India is the judiciary, with the Chief Justice of India as its head. The judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution and to strike down any law or executive action that is found to be unconstitutional.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q42) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the term used to describe the law that is made by judges in the process of resolving disputes?**

a) Statutory law

b) Common law

c) Civil law

d) International law

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Common law is the term used to describe the law that is made by judges in the process of resolving disputes. It is a body of law that is based on judicial decisions, rather than on written laws passed by a legislative body.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q43) Which of the following is an example of criminal law?**

a) A contract dispute between two parties

b) A personal injury lawsuit

c) A murder trial

d) A divorce proceeding

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Criminal law refers to the body of law that deals with offenses against the state or society, such as crimes like murder, robbery, and theft. In a criminal trial, the accused is charged with committing a crime, and if found guilty, they may face penalties such as imprisonment, fines, or even the death penalty, depending on the severity of the crime.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q44) Which of the following is not a source of law in India?**

a) Constitution of India

b) Statutory law

c) Judicial decisions

d) Executive orders

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Executive orders are administrative directives that are issued by the executive branch to manage the operations of the government, but they cannot create new laws or amend existing ones. Executive orders are issued by the President, Governors of states, or other executive authorities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q45) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the term used to describe a legal rule or principle that has been established through previous court decisions?**

a) Precedent

b) Statute

c) Regulation

d) Executive order

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Precedent is an important aspect of the common law system, which is used in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Under this system, judges are bound to follow previous decisions made by higher courts in similar cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q46) Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to life and personal liberty

b) Right to equality

c) Right to free speech and expression

d) Right to bear arms

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The right to bear arms is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. The possession and use of firearms in India are regulated by the Arms Act, 1959, and the Arms Rules, 2016.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q47) Which of the following is not a source of law in India?**

a) Statutes

b) Precedents

c) Customs

d) Opinions of legal scholars

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Legal scholarship may help in interpreting and understanding the law, it is not considered a source of law in India. It is important to note that the sources of law in India may vary depending on the specific legal issue at hand and the jurisdiction in which it is being considered.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q48) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the right to equality before the law?**

a) Article 12

b) Article 14

c) Article 16

d) Article 21

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 14 of the Indian Constitution provides for the right to equality before the law. It states that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q49) What is the minimum age for becoming a judge of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) 50 years

b) 55 years

c) 60 years

d) There is no minimum age

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: According to the Indian Constitution, a person must be at least 50 years old to become a judge of the Supreme Court of India. It is important to note that while there is a minimum age requirement of 50 years, there is no maximum age limit for becoming a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q50) Which court has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) District Court

d) Sessions Court

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: According to Article 226 of the Indian Constitution, every High Court has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights as well as for any other purpose. These writs include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, and quo warranto.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q51) Which of the following is not a branch of law?**

a) Criminal law

b) Constitutional law

c) Medical law

d) Environmental law

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Medical law is not a branch of law in the traditional sense, but rather an interdisciplinary field that combines law and medicine. It is concerned with the legal and ethical issues that arise in the context of healthcare and medical treatment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q52) Which of the following is not a source of law?**

a) Legislation

b) Judicial decisions

c) Public opinion

d) Custom

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Public opinion is not considered a source of law in any legal system, including in India. While public opinion may influence the development and implementation of laws and policies, it is not a formal source of legal authority.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q53) Which of the following is a fundamental principle of the legal system in the United States?**

a) The right to a fair trial

b) The principle of parliamentary sovereignty

c) The rule of the majority

d) The doctrine of stare decisis

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One of the most fundamental rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution is the right to a fair trial. This means that every person accused of a crime has the right to a trial by an impartial jury, the right to confront witnesses, the right to be represented by counsel, and the right to due process of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q54) Which of the following is an example of a civil law dispute?**

a) A criminal trial for assault and battery

b) A lawsuit for breach of contract

c) A prosecution for tax evasion

d) A hearing for a parole violation

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A lawsuit for breach of contract is a civil law dispute, which typically involves private individuals or organizations seeking monetary damages or other legal remedies. A civil law dispute typically involves a disagreement between two parties over a legal right or obligation, rather than a violation of criminal law

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q55) Which of the following is a function of the judicial branch of government?**

a) Enacting laws

b) Enforcing laws

c) Interpreting laws

d) Regulating commerce

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The primary function of the judicial branch is to resolve legal disputes by applying the law to specific cases and controversies. This branch is responsible for interpreting the Constitution, federal laws, and state laws to determine their meaning and how they should be applied in individual cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q56) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a key feature of the common law system?**

a) The use of written codes and statutes

b) The reliance on precedent and case law

c) The emphasis on legislative authority

d) The absence of judicial review

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The common law system is a legal system in which judicial decisions are based on the principles of precedent and case law, rather than written codes and statutes. In a common law system, courts are responsible for interpreting the law and making decisions based on the facts of individual cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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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 a primary source of international law?**

a) Treaties and conventions

b) Judicial decisions

c) Customary practices

d) Executive orders

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Treaties and conventions are considered primary sources of international law, as they are agreements between sovereign states that establish legal obligations and rights. These agreements can cover a wide range of issues, such as trade, human rights, environmental protection, and the laws of war.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q58) Which of the following is a type of legal system in which religious principles and teachings play a major role?**

a) Civil law system

b) Common law system

c) Islamic law system

d) Socialist law system

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Islamic law system, also known as Sharia law, is a legal system in which Islamic religious principles and teachings play a major role. It is based on the teachings of the Quran, the Hadith (the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad), and other Islamic sources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q59) Which of the following is a basic right protected by the Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution?**

a) The right to a fair trial

b) The right to bear arms

c) The right to free speech

d) The right against self-incrimination

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution protects several important rights, including the right against self-incrimination. This means that a person cannot be forced to testify against themselves in a criminal case.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q60) Which of the following is an example of a tort?**

a) Murder

b) Fraud

c) Libel

d) Arson

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Libel is a type of defamation that involves the written or published communication of a false statement that harms the reputation of another person. Libel is an example of an intentional tort, as it involves an intentional act that causes harm to another person.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q61) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main difference between arbitration and tribunal adjudication?**

a) The involvement of a third party

b) The level of formality

c) The scope of jurisdiction

d) The enforceability of the decision

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: While both arbitration and tribunal adjudication involve a neutral third party to resolve disputes, tribunal adjudication is typically more formal and legalistic, with a stricter application of rules of evidence and procedure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q62) Which of the following is not a common form of alternative dispute resolution?**

a) Mediation

b) Negotiation

c) Litigation

d) Conciliation

Correct Answer: Option ( c)

Explanation: Litigation is not a common form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). It involves resolving disputes through the court system, whereas ADR methods, such as mediation, negotiation, and conciliation, are designed to provide alternative ways to resolve disputes outside of court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q63) In what circumstances might a party prefer arbitration over court litigation?**

a) When the dispute involves a complex legal issue

b) When the parties desire a more formal process

c) When the parties want to maintain confidentiality

d) When the parties are seeking a final and binding decision

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: There are several circumstances in which a party might prefer arbitration over court litigation. One such circumstance is when the parties want to maintain confidentiality. Arbitration proceedings can be conducted in private, and the details of the dispute are not usually made public.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q64) Which of the following is not an advantage of mediation?**

a) It can be a faster and less expensive process than litigation

b) It allows the parties to maintain greater control over the outcome

c) It is binding on the parties

d) It can help preserve the relationship between the parties

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One of the advantages of mediation is that it is a non-binding process. The mediator does not have the power to make a final and binding decision, but rather helps the parties to reach a mutually acceptable resolution to their dispute.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q65) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a common disadvantage of arbitration?**

a) It is typically more expensive than court litigation

b) It may not provide the same level of due process protections as the court system

c) It is a slower process than court litigation

d) It can be difficult to enforce arbitration awards in certain jurisdictions

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: While arbitration can be a faster and less expensive process than court litigation, some critics argue that it may not provide the same level of due process protections as the court system, particularly in cases where the arbitrator's decision is final and binding.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q66) Which of the following is not typically required for a successful mediation?**

a) A willingness to compromise

b) The presence of a neutral third party mediator

c) A clear understanding of the issues in dispute

d) The parties agreeing to a final and binding decision

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Mediation is a process where a neutral third-party mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between parties to resolve a dispute. The goal of mediation is to reach a mutually acceptable agreement between the parties, rather than having a final and binding decision imposed upon them.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q67) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the primary goal of conciliation?**

a) To facilitate a negotiated settlement between the parties

b) To provide a neutral third party decision on the dispute

c) To assess the strengths and weaknesses of each party's case

d) To adjudicate the dispute and provide a final and binding decision

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The primary goal of conciliation is to facilitate a negotiated settlement between the parties by helping them communicate effectively and work towards a mutually acceptable agreement. It does not involve a neutral third-party decision or the assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of each party's case.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q68) Which of the following is not a method of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Litigation

d) Conciliation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Litigation is not a method of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and it refers to the process of resolving disputes in court. ADR refers to methods of resolving disputes outside of traditional court proceedings, such as mediation, arbitration, and conciliation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q69) In which type of ADR does a third party make a decision that is legally binding on the parties?**

a) Mediation

b) Conciliation

c) Arbitration

d) Negotiation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Arbitration is a type of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which a neutral third party, called an arbitrator, is appointed to make a decision that is legally binding on the parties. The arbitrator listens to the evidence presented by each party, applies the relevant law, and makes a final decision on the dispute.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q70) Which of the following is a disadvantage of arbitration compared to litigation?**

a) The process is more formal

b) The process is more expensive

c) The process is slower

d) The decision is final and binding

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: One of the disadvantages of arbitration compared to litigation is that the decision is final and binding. Unlike litigation, there is no right to appeal the decision of the arbitrator, except in very limited circumstances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q71) In which of the following ADR methods do the parties work together to reach a mutually acceptable solution?**

a) Mediation

b) Arbitration

c) Litigation

d) Negotiation

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Mediation is a type of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which a neutral third party, called a mediator, facilitates communication and negotiation between the parties to help them reach a mutually acceptable agreement

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q72) In which type of ADR does a neutral third party provide an opinion on the merits of the dispute, but the decision is not legally binding?**

a) Conciliation

b) Mediation

c) Expert determination

d) Negotiation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Expert determination is a type of ADR in which a neutral third party expert provides an opinion on the merits of the dispute, but the decision is not legally binding. The expert's opinion can be used as a basis for the parties to negotiate a settlement and can provide a clearer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of their respective cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q73) Which of the following is an advantage of ADR compared to litigation?**

a) The process is more formal

b) The process is less expensive

c) The process is faster

d) The decision is final and binding

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: ADR is generally less expensive than litigation. Litigation can be costly, with expenses including legal fees, court costs, expert witness fees, and more. ADR, on the other hand, can be more efficient and cost-effective, as it can be resolved more quickly and with fewer expenses.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q74) Which of the following is a disadvantage of mediation compared to other ADR methods?**

a) The decision is final and binding

b) The process is more formal

c) The process is slower

d) The decision is non-binding

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The disadvantage of mediation compared to other ADR methods is that the decision is non-binding. Other disadvantages may include lack of finality, uneven bargaining power, lack of legal expertise, and the need for cooperation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q75) What is an arbitration clause?**

a) A clause in a contract that requires the parties to resolve disputes through arbitration.

b) A clause in a contract that prohibits the parties from resolving disputes through arbitration.

c) A clause in a contract that allows the parties to resolve disputes through litigation.

d) A clause in a contract that requires the parties to resolve disputes through mediation.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: An arbitration clause is a provision in a contract that requires the parties to resolve disputes through arbitration rather than through litigation. It is a commonly used method of alternative dispute resolution in commercial contracts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q76) Which of the following is a disadvantage of conciliation compared to other ADR methods?**

a) The process is less formal

b) The process is more expensive

c) The process is slower

d) The decision is non-binding

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Conciliation is a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which a neutral third party, known as a conciliator, helps the parties to a dispute reach a mutually acceptable solution. One of the disadvantages of conciliation compared to other ADR methods is that the decision is non-binding

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q77) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is arbitration?**

a) A process by which a third party helps parties to reach an agreement

b) A process by which parties agree to settle their dispute outside of court

c) A process by which a judge makes a final decision in a dispute

d) A process by which parties attempt to negotiate a settlement

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Arbitration is a form of alternative dispute resolution where parties agree to have their dispute heard by one or more arbitrators, who make a final and binding decision. The process is similar to a trial, with each party presenting their case and evidence to the arbitrator, who then makes a decision

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q78) Which of the following is not a benefit of arbitration?**

a) It is often quicker than litigation

b) It is often less expensive than litigation

c) The decision is final and binding

d) Parties have no control over the decision

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While the decision reached in arbitration is final and binding, the parties do have some control over the process leading up to that decision. For example, the parties can agree on the selection of the arbitrator and the rules that will govern the arbitration.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q79) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is mediation?**

a) A process by which parties agree to settle their dispute outside of court

b) A process by which a third party helps parties to reach an agreement

c) A process by which a judge makes a final decision in a dispute

d) A process by which parties attempt to negotiate a settlement

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Mediation is a form of dispute resolution in which a neutral third party (the mediator) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution to their dispute. Unlike arbitration, where the arbitrator makes a binding decision on the dispute, in mediation, the mediator does not make a decision but instead facilitates the negotiation process between the parties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q80) Which of the following is not a benefit of mediation?**

a) It is often quicker than litigation

b) It is often less expensive than litigation

c) The decision is final and binding

d) Parties have control over the outcome

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In mediation parties reach a mutually agreed upon solution, but it is not necessarily final and binding unless the parties agree to make it so. Mediation does not result in a binding decision or judgment, as the parties are in control of the outcome. The parties may agree to a settlement, but that settlement is not enforceable in court unless it is converted into a binding agreement.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q81) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is a tribunal?**

a) A group of lawyers who help parties to reach an agreement

b) A court where disputes are heard by a judge or a panel of judges

c) A government agency that resolves disputes between employers and employees

d) An independent body that hears and decides disputes in a specific area of law

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A tribunal is an independent body established by law to hear and decide disputes in a particular area of law. Tribunals are an alternative to courts for resolving disputes, and they are often used for disputes that involve specialized knowledge or expertise, such as employment law, immigration law, or tax law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Very hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q82) Which of the following is an advantage of using a tribunal?**

a) It is often quicker than litigation

b) It is often less expensive than litigation

c) The decision is final and binding

d) Parties have control over the outcome

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One of the advantages of using a tribunal to resolve disputes is that it is often quicker than going through the traditional court system. Tribunals are designed to handle specific types of disputes, and the procedures and rules of evidence are often less formal than in a court.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q83) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is an ombudsman?**

a) A government agency that resolves disputes between employers and employees

b) A neutral third party who helps parties to reach an agreement

c) A person who investigates complaints against an organization or government agency

d) An independent body that hears and decides disputes in a specific area of law

Correct Answer: Option (C)

Explanation: An ombudsman is an independent official or organization that investigates complaints made by individuals against an organization or government agency. The role of an ombudsman is to act as a neutral party in resolving disputes and to provide an avenue for people to voice their concerns and grievances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q84) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)?**

a) A process in which a judge makes a final decision

b) A process in which a neutral third party helps the parties to reach a mutually satisfactory solution

c) A process in which the parties fight it out in court

d) A process in which the parties try to negotiate a settlement

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is a general term that refers to a variety of processes used to resolve disputes outside of the traditional court system. ADR is often used as an alternative to litigation, which can be time-consuming, expensive, and stressful.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q85) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main difference between arbitration and mediation?**

a) In arbitration, the arbitrator makes a decision, while in mediation the mediator helps the parties to reach a solution

b) In mediation, the mediator makes a decision, while in arbitration the arbitrator helps the parties to reach a solution

c) In arbitration, the parties fight it out in court, while in mediation they negotiate a settlement

d) In mediation, the parties fight it out in court, while in arbitration they negotiate a settlement

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main difference between arbitration and mediation is that in arbitration, the arbitrator makes a decision that is binding on the parties, while in mediation, the mediator helps the parties to reach a mutually satisfactory solution, but does not make a decision.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q86) What is the main advantage of arbitration over litigation?**

a) The arbitrator's decision is final and binding

b) The arbitrator is more likely to be an expert in the subject matter

c) The arbitration process is generally faster and less expensive than litigation

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Arbitration has several advantages over litigation, including that the arbitrator's decision is final and binding, the arbitrator is more likely to be an expert in the subject matter, and the arbitration process is generally faster and less expensive than litigation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q87) Which of the following is not a form of ADR?**

a) Negotiation

b) Litigation

c) Mediation

d) Arbitration

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Litigation is not a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Litigation refers to the process of resolving disputes through the court system, where a judge or jury makes a final decision. Litigation can be time-consuming, expensive, and can result in a winner-takes-all outcome.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q88) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the role of a tribunal adjudicator?**

a) To make a decision that is binding on the parties

b) To help the parties to reach a mutually satisfactory solution

c) To mediate the dispute between the parties

d) To provide legal advice to the parties

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A tribunal adjudicator is a neutral third party who is appointed to hear and decide on a dispute between two or more parties in a tribunal. The role of a tribunal adjudicator is to listen to the evidence and arguments presented by each side and make a decision that is binding on the parties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q89) Which of the following is not a benefit of using ADR?**

a) It is generally faster and less expensive than litigation

b) It can help to preserve the relationship between the parties

c) It is always binding on the parties

d) It can result in a more creative and customized solution to the dispute

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: ADR can be a highly effective way to resolve disputes, it is not always binding on the parties.In fact, one of the key benefits of ADR is that it can provide a range of options for resolving a dispute, some of which may not result in a binding decision.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q90) What is the advantage of using a tribunal to resolve a dispute?**

a) The decision is always binding on the parties

b) The parties have control over the outcome

c) The process is more formal and structured than other forms of ADR

d) The decision is made by a panel of experts in the relevant area of law

Correct answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A tribunal is an independent body that hears and decides disputes in a specific area of law. Unlike mediation or negotiation, the decision made by a tribunal is final and binding on the parties. The main advantage of using a tribunal is that the decision is made by a panel of experts who have knowledge and expertise in the relevant area of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q91) When was the Constitution of India adopted?**

a) 1947

b) 1949

c) 1950

d) 1952

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Constitution of India was adopted on January 26, 1950, which is celebrated as Republic Day in India. The drafting of the Constitution took almost three years, and it was finally adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q92) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main objective of the Indian Constitution?**

a) To create a democratic system of government

b) To ensure human rights for all citizens

c) To promote economic growth and development

d) To establish a monarchy in India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main objective of the Indian Constitution is to create a democratic system of government in which all citizens have equal rights and opportunities. The Constitution lays down the framework for the functioning of the government, defines the powers and responsibilities of various organs of the government, and provides a set of fundamental rights and duties for the citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q93) When did the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) come into existence?**

a) 1945

b) 1947

c) 1948

d) 1950

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a landmark document in the history of human rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, in Paris, France. The UDHR is a non-binding document that outlines the basic rights and freedoms that every person is entitled to, regardless of their race, gender, religion, or nationality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q94) Who is responsible for protecting human rights in India?**

a) The government

b) The police

c) The judiciary

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: All branches of government, including the executive, legislature, and judiciary, as well as law enforcement agencies, are responsible for protecting human rights in India.In India, the responsibility of protecting human rights is shared by various institutions and bodies. The government is responsible for creating and implementing policies and laws that ensure the protection of human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q95) Which of the following is a human right recognized by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to vote

b) Right to work

c) Right to education

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution recognizes a wide range of human rights, including the right to vote (Article 326), the right to work (Article 41), and the right to education (Article 21A). Human rights is considered as one of the most comprehensive and progressive constitutions in the world in terms of protecting human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q96) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?**

a) An independent government agency that investigates human rights abuses

b) A non-governmental organization that provides legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses

c) A coalition of human rights activists that promotes awareness of human rights issues

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.The National Human Rights Commission is an independent government agency that investigates and monitors human rights abuses in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q97) What is the significance of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?**

a) It established the National Human Rights Commission

b) It established the State Human Rights Commission

c) It provided for the protection of human rights in India

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is a significant piece of legislation in India as it established both the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commissions. These bodies are responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q98) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the role of the State Human Rights Commission?**

a) To investigate and monitor human rights abuses in the state

b) To provide legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses

c) To promote awareness of human rights issues

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The State Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established by each state government in India to investigate and monitor human rights abuses within the state. Its role is to protect and promote human rights, inquire into complaints of human rights violations, and recommend measures for the prevention of such violations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q99) Which of the following is not a type of human rights violation in India?**

a) Police brutality

b) Gender discrimination

c) Racial discrimination

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: As per the Indian Constitution, all citizens have the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, life and liberty, and many other rights. However, human rights violations are still prevalent in India, including police brutality, gender discrimination, caste discrimination, and many others. All of the options listed are types of human rights violations that occur in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**100) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty?**

a) Article 21

b) Article 19

c) Article 25

d) Article 30

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty to all citizens of India. This right has been interpreted broadly by the Indian judiciary to include a wide range of human rights, such as the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, and the right to live with dignity

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**101) Which among the following is not considered as a Fundamental Right in India?**

a) The right to equality

b) The right against exploitation

c) The right to information

d) The right to freedom of religion

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Right to Information is not explicitly mentioned as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution. However, it is considered to be an important right that is necessary for the protection of other fundamental rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**102) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**When was the National Human Rights Commission of India established?**

a) 1990

b) 1993

c) 1995

d) 1998

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission of India was established on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC is an independent statutory body that is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights in India

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**103) In which year was the Protection of Human Rights Act passed?**

a) 1991

b) 1993

c) 1995

d) 1998

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in the year 1993. It was enacted by the Indian Parliament to provide for the establishment of National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission for the protection of human rights in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**104) Which among the following is not recognized as a source of human rights in India?**

a) The Constitution

b) International treaties and conventions

c) Judicial decisions

d) Political parties

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The sources of human rights in India are mainly derived from the Constitution, international treaties and conventions, and judicial decisions. While political parties are not recognized as a source of human rights in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**105) Which among the following is not a principle of natural justice?**

a) Audi alteram partem

b) Nemo debet esse judex in propia sua causa

c) Ignorantia legis neminem excusat

d) Justice should not only be done but should also appear to be done

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: "Ignorantia legis neminem excusat," is a legal maxim that means "ignorance of the law excuses no one." It is not a principle of natural justice, but rather a principle of legal responsibility. The principle of natural justice is based on the idea of fairness in decision making.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**106) Which among the following is a civil and political right?**

a) The right to education

b) The right to freedom of speech and expression

c) The right to health

d) The right to work

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The right to freedom of speech and expression is a civil and political right that is recognized by both international human rights law and the Indian Constitution. It allows individuals to express their thoughts, opinions, and ideas without fear of retaliation or censorship by the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**107) Which among the following is an economic, social, and cultural right?**

a) The right to vote

b) The right to work

c) The right to free and compulsory education

d) The right to freedom of religion

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Economic, social, and cultural rights are related to basic needs such as food, housing, health care, education, and work. The right to work is considered an economic, social, and cultural right

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**108) Which among the following is not a form of discrimination prohibited under the Indian Constitution?**

a) Discrimination based on religion

b) Discrimination based on race

c) Discrimination based on sexual orientation

d) Discrimination based on gender

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. However it does not explicitly mention sexual orientation as a prohibited ground of discrimination. Discrimination based on sexual orientation is not currently recognized as a violation of fundamental rights in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**109) Which among the following is a specific provision in the Indian Constitution to protect the rights of minorities?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 15

c) Article 16

d) Article 30

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection of the rights of minorities, specifically in matters of language, culture, and education. It guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**110) Which among the following is not a duty of the National Human Rights Commission?**

a) To investigate human rights violations

b) To recommend measures for the effective implementation of human rights

c) To prosecute human rights offenders

d) To spread human rights literacy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The NHRC has the power to recommend compensation to victims of human rights violations but does not have the power to prosecute human rights offenders. That is the role of the police and the courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**111) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the significance of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the protection of human rights in India?**

a) It allows private individuals to initiate lawsuits for the enforcement of public interest.

b) It restricts the right to access justice for the underprivileged sections of society.

c) It limits the scope of human rights activism in India.

d) It is only applicable in cases of civil rights violations.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a legal tool in India that allows any citizen to approach the court for the enforcement of public interest, including the protection of human rights. PILs are not filed for personal grievances but for the larger public good.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q112) Which among the following is a right guaranteed to children under the Indian Constitution?**

a) The right to vote

b) The right to free and compulsory education

c) The right to property

d) The right to bear arms

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The right guaranteed to children under the Indian Constitution is the right to free and compulsory education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act) was enacted in 2009 to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q113) Which of the following is not a fundamental right in India?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

c) Right to property

d) Right against exploitation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Right to property was a fundamental right in India until the 44th Amendment to the Constitution in 1978. It was then reduced to a legal right under Article 300A. Therefore, it is no longer considered a fundamental right in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q114) Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 15

c) Article 16

d) Article 17

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q115) Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 15

c) Article 16

d) Article 19

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression to all citizens. The right to freedom of speech and expression is considered one of the most important fundamental rights in India, as it enables citizens to express their thoughts, ideas, and opinions freely and without fear of retribution

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q116) Which of the following is not a directive principle of state policy related to human rights?**

a) Protection of monuments and objects of national importance

b) Equal pay for equal work for men and women

c) Promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes

d) Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right, not a directive principle of state policy. These principles are non-justiciable, meaning that they cannot be enforced by a court of law but are still considered to be fundamental in the governance of the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q117) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission?**

a) Article 32

b) Article 44

c) Article 52

d) Article 71

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The article of the Indian Constitution that provides for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission is Article 32. This article empowers the Parliament to establish such a commission to protect and promote human rights in the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q118) What is the main function of the National Human Rights Commission?**

a) To investigate human rights violations and recommend action

b) To enforce human rights laws

c) To provide legal aid to victims of human rights violations

d) To train police and security forces on human rights

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is to investigate complaints of human rights violations and recommend action to be taken by the concerned authorities. It can also undertake suo moto investigations into alleged violations of human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q119) Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 19

c) Article 25

d) Article 32

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion. It provides that all individuals are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion subject to public order, morality, and health.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q120) What is the name of the Indian government body that investigates complaints of human rights violations?**

a) Human Rights Commission

b) National Human Rights Commission

c) Indian Human Rights Authority

d) Human Rights Tribunal

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is an independent statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Its mandate is to protect and promote human rights in India, as well as to investigate complaints of human rights violations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q121) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which act governs the legal profession in India?**

a) Indian Penal Code

b) Advocates Act, 1961

c) Indian Contract Act

d) Code of Civil Procedure

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Advocates Act, 1961 is the primary legislation that governs the legal profession in India. It regulates the qualifications, rights, and duties of advocates and provides for the establishment of Bar Councils.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q122) Who is responsible for the enrolment of advocates in India?**

a) Supreme Court of India

b) High Court of the respective states

c) Bar Council of India

d) District Court

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Bar Council of India is responsible for enrolling advocates in India. It maintains a roll of advocates and also lays down the standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q123) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the minimum educational qualification for becoming an advocate in India?**

a) 10th pass

b) 12th pass

c) Graduation in any discipline

d) Post-graduation in law

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: To become an advocate in India, a person needs to have a degree in law (LLB), which can only be pursued after completing graduation in any discipline from a recognized university. Therefore, graduation is the minimum educational qualification required to pursue a career in law and become an advocate in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q124) Can foreign nationals practice law in India?**

a) No, they are not allowed

b) Yes, but only as a consultant

c) Yes, but only after getting permanent residency

d) Yes, subject to certain conditions

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Foreign nationals can practice law in India subject to certain conditions such as obtaining a work visa, registering with the Bar Council of India, and meeting eligibility criteria. They need to fulfil the eligibility criteria as laid down by the Bar Council of India, which includes holding a law degree from a recognized institution and having a valid work visa or permit to work in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q125) What is the role of a junior advocate in a law firm?**

a) To assist senior advocates in court

b) To handle administrative tasks

c) To represent clients in court

d) To draft legal documents

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A junior advocate in a law firm is a less experienced lawyer who works under the guidance of senior advocates. Their primary role is to assist senior advocates in court proceedings, including drafting legal documents, conducting research, and preparing arguments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q126) What is the difference between a barrister and a solicitor?**

a) Barristers handle civil cases while solicitors handle criminal cases.

b) Barristers provide legal advice and advocacy services while solicitors handle administrative tasks.

c) Barristers are self-employed while solicitors are employed by law firms.

d) Barristers specialize in litigation while solicitors specialize in transactional work.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In the legal profession in India, barristers and solicitors are not distinct categories of lawyers. Countries like the UK, the legal profession is divided into two categories are barristers and solicitors. Barristers specialize in litigation, which involves presenting cases in court and arguing on behalf of their clients. Solicitors provide legal advice and handle transactional work such as drafting contracts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q127) What is the difference between a public prosecutor and a private prosecutor?**

a) Public prosecutors are appointed by the government while private prosecutors are hired by the accused.

b) Public prosecutors represent the state while private prosecutors represent the victim.

c) Public prosecutors handle criminal cases while private prosecutors handle civil cases.

d) There is no difference.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Public prosecutors and private prosecutors are two distinct types of lawyers. The primary difference between them is the nature of the cases they handle and the parties they represent. Public prosecutors are appointed by the state to represent the interests of the state in criminal cases while private prosecutors are hired by the victim to represent their interests.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**128) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the role of a legal aid lawyer?**

a) To provide free legal services to indigent persons

b) To provide legal advice to corporate clients

c) To represent the state in criminal cases

d) To provide legal education to law students

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The primary role of a legal aid lawyer is to provide free legal services to indigent persons who cannot afford to pay for legal representation. Legal aid lawyers are usually employed by non-profit organizations or government agencies that provide legal assistance to low-income individuals or groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q129) What is the ethical duty of a lawyer towards their client?**

a) To protect the interests of the client at all costs

b) To be honest and transparent with the client

c) To prioritize their own interests over the client's interests

d) To disclose confidential information about the client to third parties

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Lawyers are required to act with honesty, integrity, and transparency when dealing with their clients. They must keep their clients informed about the progress of their case, provide them with accurate and timely advice, and act in their client's best interests

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q130) What is the difference between an advocate and a lawyer?**

a) There is no difference.

b) Advocates are qualified to practice law in court while lawyers can provide legal advice.

c) Lawyers have a broader range of skills than advocates.

d) Advocates are more experienced than lawyers.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The terms "advocate" and "lawyer" are often used interchangeably, but they have different meanings. An advocate is a legal professional who is qualified to represent clients in court and argue cases before judges and juries. A lawyer is a broader term that encompasses a variety of legal professionals who provide legal advice and services to clients.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q131) What is the primary governing body for legal professionals in India?**

a) Indian Bar Association

b) Bar Council of India

c) Supreme Court Bar Association

d) National Law School of India University

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bar Council of India is the statutory regulatory body for legal professionals in India. It was established under the Advocates Act, 1961 and has the power to regulate legal education and professional standards for advocates in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q132) Which of the following is not a qualification for becoming an advocate in India?**

a) Law degree from a recognized university

b) Enrolment with a State Bar Council

c) Minimum age of 25 years

d) Good character and conduct

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: There is no minimum age requirement to become an advocate in India. It should be noted that one must have attained the age of majority (18 years) to enrol in a law degree program. However, the other three qualifications mentioned are necessary for enrolment as an advocate.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q133) What is the maximum number of senior advocates that can be designated by a High Court?**

a) 25

b) 50

c) 75

d) 100

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The maximum number of senior advocates that can be designated by a High Court is 50. However, the actual number of senior advocates designated may vary from state to state depending on the number of eligible candidates.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q134) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the minimum percentage of marks required to qualify for the All India Bar Examination?**

a) 40%

b) 50%

c) 55%

d) 60%

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: To qualify for the All India Bar Examination, a candidate must obtain a minimum of 50% marks. The examination is conducted by the Bar Council of India and is a mandatory requirement for enrolment as an advocate in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q135) Which of the following is not a ground for disciplinary action against an advocate in India?**

a) Professional misconduct

b) Conviction for a criminal offense

c) Incompetence

d) Loss of a case in court

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Loss of a case in court is not a ground for disciplinary action against an advocate in India. However, professional misconduct, conviction for a criminal offense, and incompetence are some of the grounds for disciplinary action.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q136) What is the tenure of the Chairman of the Bar Council of India?**

a) 1 year

b) 2 years

c) 3 years

d) 4 years

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The tenure of the Chairman of the Bar Council of India is 3 years. The Chairman is elected by the members of the Bar Council of India from amongst themselves. The election of the Chairman is held every 3 years, and the Chairman can serve a maximum of two consecutive terms.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q137) Which of the following is not a function of the Bar Council of India?**

a) Regulation of legal education

b) Maintenance of standards of professional conduct

c) Enrolment of advocates

d) Appointment of judges

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Bar Council of India does not have the power to appoint judges. Its functions include regulation of legal education, maintenance of standards of professional conduct, and enrolment of advocates.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q138) Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the minimum number of years of practice required to become eligible for designation as a senior advocate?**

a) 10 years

b) 15 years

c) 20 years

d) 25 years

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: According to the Advocates Act, 1961, an advocate who has practiced for at least ten years is eligible to be designated as a senior advocate. The advocate should have been an advocate-on-record in the Supreme Court or a high court or should have held a judicial office for at least ten years or should have been a Central or State Government Advocate for at least ten years.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q139) Which of the following is not a category of advocates recognized under the Advocates Act, 1961?**

a) Senior advocates

b) Advocates-on-record

c) Advocates with a foreign law degree

d) Registered lawyers

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Advocates Act, 1961 recognizes various categories of advocates in India. These categories are Advocates, Senior advocates, Advocates-on-record, Additional advocates and Advocates with a foreign law degree. "Registered lawyers" is not a category of advocates recognized under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q140) Who is responsible for the registration of advocates in India?**

a) State Bar Councils

b) Bar Council of India

c) Supreme Court

d) High Court

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The registration of advocates in India is done by the State Bar Councils, which are responsible for enrolling advocates practicing in their respective states. Every state has its own Bar Council, which is constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q141) Who can appear in courts and represent clients in India?**

a) Only registered advocates

b) Only registered solicitors

c) Any person

d) Only registered legal advisors

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: As per the Advocates Act, 1961, only advocates who are enrolled with the State Bar Council are entitled to practice law and represent clients in court in India. This includes both senior advocates and junior advocates.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q142) What is the minimum age for becoming an advocate in India?**

a) 18 years

b) 21 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: To become an advocate in India, a person must have attained the age of 21 years, as per the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961. This is the minimum age requirement for enrolling as an advocate with a State Bar Council.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q143) Which body is responsible for the legal education of advocates in India?**

a) Bar Council of India

b) State Bar Councils

c) University Grants Commission

d) Ministry of Law and Justice

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Bar Council of India is responsible for the legal education of advocates in India. It sets standards for legal education, recognizes law colleges and universities, and conducts the All India Bar Examination, which is mandatory for law graduates to pass before they can be enrolled as advocates.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q144) What is the term of office of the Chairman of the Bar Council of India?**

a) 1 year

b) 2 years

c) 3 years

d) 5 years

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The term of office of the Chairman of the Bar Council of India is 1 year. The Bar Council of India is a statutory body created by the Parliament of India under the Advocates Act, 1961, to regulate the legal profession and legal education in India

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q145) Who regulates the legal profession in India?**

a) The Bar Council of India

b) The Ministry of Law and Justice

c) The Supreme Court of India

d) The Indian Constitution

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The legal profession in India is regulated by the Bar Council of India, a statutory body created by the Parliament of India under the Advocates Act, 1961.The Bar Council of India is responsible for regulating and supervising the standards of legal education, professional conduct, and ethics of the legal profession in India

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q146) What is the minimum educational qualification required to become a lawyer in India?**

a) 10th Standard

b) 12th Standard

c) Graduate Degree

d) Postgraduate Degree

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In India, the minimum educational qualification required to become a lawyer is a graduate degree in law (LLB). This means that after completing a bachelor's degree in any discipline, one can pursue a three-year LLB degree course from a law college or university recognized by the Bar Council of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q147) What is the highest court in India?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) District Court

d) Constitutional Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The highest court in India is the Supreme Court. It is the final court of appeal and the highest judicial forum in the country. The Supreme Court of India was established under the Constitution of India and started functioning on January 28, 1950.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q148) Who is the head of the Bar Council of India?**

a) Chief Justice of India

b) Attorney General of India

c) Solicitor General of India

d) Chairman of Bar Council of India

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The head of the Bar Council of India is the Chairman of the Council. The Chairman is elected by the members of the Council from among themselves for a term of one year. The Chairman can be re-elected for a second term, but cannot hold the office for more than two consecutive terms.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q149) What is the role of a notary public in India?**

a) To provide legal advice

b) To represent clients in court

c) To witness and authenticate documents

d) To draft legal documents

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A notary public in India is a public officer appointed by the state government or central government to witness and authenticate legal documents. The role of a notary public in India is primarily to certify the authenticity of signatures, identities, and documents, and to administer oaths and affirmations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q150) Which of the following is not a duty of a lawyer in India?**

a) To maintain confidentiality

b) To act in the best interests of the client

c) To avoid conflicts of interest

d) To advocate for their personal beliefs

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Advocating for their personal beliefs is not a duty of a lawyer in India, as they are expected to represent their clients' interests and not their own personal beliefs or interests. A lawyer must act in a professional and impartial manner and should not allow their personal biases or beliefs to influence their representation of their clients.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q151) What is the primary responsibility of a lawyer in India?**

a) To win cases at any cost

b) To represent their clients to the best of their ability

c) To charge the highest fees possible

d) To provide legal advice to anyone who asks for it

Correct answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The primary responsibility of a lawyer in India is to represent their clients to the best of their ability. This means that they must use their knowledge and skills to provide legal advice, advocate for their clients, and help them navigate the legal system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q152) Which of the following is not a court of law in India?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) Consumer Court

d) Civil Court

Correct answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Civil Court is not a specific court but rather a general term used to refer to courts that deal with civil matters, such as property disputes, breach of contract, and other non-criminal cases.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q153) Which of the following is not a type of legal service provider in India?**

a) Advocate

b) Notary Public

c) Chartered Accountant

d) Company Secretary

Correct answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Chartered Accountants are not legal service providers, but they may provide support to lawyers and law firms in financial and taxation matters. All of the options listed are types of legal service providers in India except Chartered account.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q154) What is the process of appointing judges to the High Courts and Supreme Court in India?**

a) Election by the people

b) Appointment by the President

c) Appointment by the Prime Minister

d) Appointment by the Chief Justice of India

Correct answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The process of appointing judges to the High Courts and Supreme Court in India is through appointment by the President of India. The process of appointment of judges to the High Courts is initiated by the Chief Justice of the respective High Court, who sends a recommendation to the Chief Justice of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q155) What is the function of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in India?**

a) To regulate the legal profession

b) To provide free legal aid and services to the poor and marginalized

c) To enforce court orders

d) To maintain law and order

Correct answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is a statutory body created by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Its main function is to provide free legal aid and services to the poor and marginalized sections of society

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q156) Which of the following is the primary objective of legal aid in India?**

a) To ensure access to justice for all

b) To increase the workload of lawyers

c) To create a monopoly of legal services

d) To reduce the number of cases in courts

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The primary objective of legal aid is to ensure that all individuals, irrespective of their economic or social background, have access to justice. It is a means to ensure that the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society have access to the legal system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q157) Which of the following is the statutory body responsible for providing legal aid in India?**

a) Indian Judiciary

b) Indian Parliament

c) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

d) Indian Bar Association

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: NALSA is the statutory body responsible for providing legal aid in India. It was established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, and is responsible for implementing and monitoring legal aid programs in the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q158) Who is responsible for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of India?**

a) The President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Chief Justice of India

d) The Parliament of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The President of India is responsible for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of India. However, the appointment process is done in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges of the Supreme Court, as well as the Chief Justice of the High Court in which the candidate currently serves or has served.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q159) Which of the following is a method of alternative dispute resolution in India?**

a) Lok Adalat

b) Lok Sabha

c) Rajya Sabha

d) Vidhan Sabha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The method of alternative dispute resolution in India is Lok Adalat. It is a form of dispute resolution that provides a speedy and cost-effective way to settle disputes outside of the formal court system. Lok Adalat means "people's court" and is designed to help resolve disputes through conciliation and compromise, with the aim of avoiding prolonged and expensive litigation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q160) Who is responsible for the administration of justice in India?**

a) The Executive

b) The Judiciary

c) The Legislature

d) The President of India

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Judiciary is responsible for the administration of justice in India. It is an independent branch of government that interprets and applies the law. The Constitution of India has established an independent judiciary that is responsible for the administration of justice in the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q161) Which of the following is not a type of writ in India?**

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Certiorari

d) Felony

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Felony is not a type of writ in India. It is a criminal offense that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. A writ is a formal written order issued by a court that directs a person or authority to take a certain action or refrain from taking a certain action.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q162) Who can approach the Legal Services Authority for legal aid?**

a) Only individuals who are below the poverty line

b) Only individuals who have been accused of a crime

c) Any person who is unable to afford legal services

d) Any person who is dissatisfied with the court's judgment

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Any person who is unable to afford legal services can approach the Legal Services Authority for legal aid. The Legal Services Authorities (LSAs) in India have been established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, with the aim of providing legal aid to the poor and marginalized sections of society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q163) What is the role of the State Legal Services Authority?**

a) To provide legal aid at the state level

b) To provide legal education to law students

c) To conduct research on legal issues

d) To draft new laws

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The role of the State Legal Services Authority is to provide legal aid at the state level. The State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) is a statutory body established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, in each state of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q164) Which of the following is a function of the District Legal Services Authority?**

a) Providing legal education to law students

b) Drafting new laws

c) Providing legal aid and services to the people at the district level

d) Conducting research on legal issues

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is a statutory body established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, at the district level in each district of India. The primary role of the DLSA is to provide legal aid and assistance to the poor and marginalized sections of society who are unable to afford legal services.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q165) Which organization is responsible for implementing the legal aid schemes and programs?**

a) Supreme Court of India

b) High Courts of India

c) National Legal Services Authority

d) Ministry of Law and Justice

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is a statutory body established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, with the aim of providing legal aid and services to the poor and marginalized sections of society

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q166) Who can be appointed as a member of the State Legal Services Authority?**

a) Only retired judges

b) Only practicing lawyers

c) Only law professors

d) Retired judges, practicing lawyers, and social workers

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) is a statutory body established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, in each state of India. Therefore, retired judges, practicing lawyers, and social workers can be appointed as members of the SLSA.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q167) What is the aim of the Lok Adalat system in India?**

a) To provide speedy and inexpensive justice

b) To conduct criminal trials

c) To draft new laws

d) To provide legal education to law students

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Lok Adalat system aims to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to the parties involved in a dispute, without resorting to a lengthy and expensive legal process.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q168) What is the role of the Legal Services Clinic in law schools?**

a) To provide legal education to students

b) To conduct research on legal issues

c) To provide legal aid and services to the poor

d) To represent clients

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The role of Legal Services Clinic in law schools is to provide legal aid and services to the poor. Legal Services Clinics are a unique feature of legal education in India. They are typically run by law schools in collaboration with the local legal services authorities and non-governmental organizations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q169) What is the minimum age requirement to become a member of a Lok Adalat?**

a) 16 years

b) 18 years

c) 21 years

d) 25 years

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The minimum age requirement to become a member of a Lok Adalat is 18 years. Lok Adalat is a form of alternative dispute resolution mechanism in India that seeks to resolve disputes through conciliation and mediation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q170) Which of the following is not a function of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)?**

a) Spreading legal literacy

b) Providing legal aid and assistance

c) Conducting Lok Adalats

d) Appointing judges to courts

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: NALSA is primarily responsible for providing legal aid and assistance, spreading legal literacy, conducting Lok Adalats, and monitoring and evaluating legal aid programs. It does not have the power to appoint judges to courts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q171) What is the objective of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987?**

a) To provide free legal aid and assistance to the poor and marginalized

b) To regulate the legal profession in India

c) To establish Lok Adalats

d) To create a separate judicial system for the underprivileged

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The objective of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 is to provide free legal aid and assistance to the poor and marginalized sections of society who are unable to access justice due to their economic or social conditions. The act was passed with the intention of ensuring that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q172) What is the role of the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) in India?**

a) Providing legal aid to the poor and marginalized

b) Conducting Lok Adalats

c) Appointing judges to courts

d) Regulating the legal profession in the state

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The role of the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) in India is primarily to provide free legal aid and assistance to the poor and marginalized sections of society who are unable to access justice due to their economic or social conditions. The SLSA is established at the state level under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q173) What is the significance of the term 'pro bono' in legal services?**

a) It refers to legal services provided by lawyers free of cost to the poor and marginalized

b) It refers to legal services provided by lawyers to corporate clients at discounted rates

c) It refers to legal services provided by lawyers to their friends and family members

d) It refers to legal services provided by judges in their spare time

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The term 'pro bono' is a Latin phrase that means "for the public good" or "for the good of the people." In legal services, the term refers to legal services provided by lawyers free of cost to the poor and marginalized sections of society who cannot afford legal services due to their financial constraints.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q174) What is the main objective of the Legal Aid Clinics in India?**

a) To provide legal assistance to lawyers

b) To spread legal literacy and awareness

c) To conduct Lok Adalats

d) To train judges and lawyers

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The main objective of Legal Aid Clinics in India is to spread legal literacy and awareness among the people. These clinics are set up with the aim of providing legal assistance and guidance to people who are unable to afford it. These clinics conduct legal awareness programs, legal literacy camps, and legal aid camps to educate people about their legal rights and responsibilities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q175) What is the maximum income limit to be eligible for free legal aid services in India?**

a) Rs. 1 lakh per annum

b) Rs. 2 lakh per annum

c) Rs. 3 lakh per annum

d) Rs. 4 lakh per annum

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The maximum income limit to be eligible for free legal aid services in India is Rs. 1 lakh per annum. This limit was set by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. However, in certain cases, the income limit may be relaxed by the legal services authorities depending on the nature and complexity of the case, and the financial condition of the applicant.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q176) Which of the following is a source of international law?**

a) Legislation passed by a single country

b) Decisions made by the United Nations General Assembly

c) Rulings made by a national court

d) Opinions of legal scholars

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: International law is a set of rules and principles that govern relations between states and other international actors. This is a general practice or behaviour that is widely accepted by states and is seen as legally binding.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q177) Which international court is responsible for prosecuting war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity?**

a) International Criminal Court

b) International Court of Justice

c) European Court of Human Rights

d) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The ICC is a permanent international court that was established by the Rome Statute in 2002. The court has jurisdiction over the most serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression. Its mandate is to investigate and prosecute individuals accused of these crimes, and it operates independently of any national jurisdiction.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q178) What is the purpose of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?**

a) To promote international trade and economic cooperation

b) To regulate the use of the internet across borders

c) To mediate international disputes over land use

d) To facilitate international scientific research

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The purpose of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is to promote international trade and economic cooperation between countries. The WTO was established in 1995 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as the international organization responsible for regulating and promoting global trade.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q179) Which treaty governs the use of outer space?**

a) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

b) Convention on Biological Diversity

c) Outer Space Treaty

d) Convention on the Law of the Sea

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The treaty that governs the use of outer space is the Outer Space Treaty, also known as the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q180) Which international organization is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change?**

a) International Energy Agency

b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

c) World Health Organization

d) International Atomic Energy Agency

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The international organization responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).The Paris Agreement was adopted by the 196 Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2015 and entered into force in November 2016.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q181) Which international organization is responsible for coordinating global health responses to outbreaks and pandemics?**

a) World Health Organization

b) International Labour Organization

c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

d) International Organization for Migration

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The international organization responsible for coordinating global health responses to outbreaks and pandemics is the World Health Organization (WHO).The WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for the promotion and protection of public health worldwide.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q182) Which international convention established the rights of the child?**

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

b) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

c) Convention on the Rights of the Child

d) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The international convention that established the rights of the child is the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).The CRC is a United Nations treaty that was adopted in 1989 and came into force in 1990. It is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history, with almost every country in the world being a party to it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q183) Which international organization is responsible for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?**

a) United Nations Development Programme

b) United Nations Population Fund

c) United Nations Women

d) United Nations Environment Programme

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The international organization responsible for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is United Nations Women. UN Women is a United Nations entity that was established in 2010 to accelerate progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q184) Which international organization is responsible for maintaining peace and security?**

a) International Court of Justice

b) United Nations General Assembly

c) International Atomic Energy Agency

d) United Nations Security Council

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The UN Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has the power to make decisions that are binding on all UN member states, including the use of sanctions and military force.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q185) Which international court is responsible for settling disputes between countries?**

a) International Criminal Court

b) International Court of Justice

c) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

d) International Court of Arbitration

Correct answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The international court that is responsible for settling disputes between countries is the International Court of Justice (ICJ).The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and is located in The Hague, Netherlands. The ICJ's judgments and opinions carry significant weight in the development of international law and the resolution of disputes between states.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q186) Which international treaty provides for the protection of human rights?**

a) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

b) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

c) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Correct answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The international treaty that provides for the protection of human rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).The UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and is considered to be a foundational document in the field of international human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q187) What is the primary objective of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?**

a) To prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes

b) To resolve disputes between countries

c) To promote international trade

d) To enforce human rights treaties

Correct answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The primary objective of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is to prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The ICC is a permanent international court established by the Rome Statute, which entered into force in 2002.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q188) Which international organization is responsible for enforcing international trade agreements?**

a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

b) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

d) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Correct answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The WTO is an international organization that promotes free trade and regulates trade disputes between member countries. Its main function is to ensure that international trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q189) Which international convention provides for the protection of biodiversity?**

a) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

c) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

d) Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Correct answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The CBD is an international treaty that was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Its objective is to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of its components, and promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q190) What is the main function of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?**

a) To promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy

b) To investigate and prevent nuclear accidents

c) To disarm nuclear weapons

d) To monitor compliance with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Correct answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main function of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agency was established in 1957 as an independent intergovernmental organization under the auspices of the United Nations. The IAEA works to ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes, such as generating electricity.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q191) Which international convention sets standards for the protection of workers' rights?**

a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

c) International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

d) International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention

Correct answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The international convention that sets standards for the protection of workers' rights is the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention. The ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that was established in 1919 and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q192) Which of the following is not one of the four main sources of international law?**

a) Treaties and agreements

b) Customary international law

c) Judicial decisions

d) National legislation

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: National legislation is not one of the four main sources of international law. Rather, it is international treaties and agreements, customary international law, and judicial decisions that are considered the primary sources of international law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q193) Which international court is responsible for prosecuting individuals for genocide, war crimes, 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 court that is responsible for prosecuting individuals for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity is the International Criminal Court (ICC).The ICC is a permanent international tribunal that was established in 2002 by the Rome Statute, which has been ratified by over 120 countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q194) Which international organization is responsible for regulating international trade?**

a) World Health Organization

b) United Nations

c) World Trade Organization

d) International Monetary Fund

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The international organization that is responsible for regulating international trade is the World Trade Organization (WTO).The WTO is a global organization that was established in 1995 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It has 164 member countries and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q195) Which international human rights treaty is often referred to as the "bill of rights" for women?**

a) Convention on the Rights of the Child

b) Convention against Torture

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

d) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The international human rights treaty that is often referred to as the "bill of rights" for women is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).CEDAW is a treaty that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and entered into force in 1981.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q196) Which international organization is responsible for providing humanitarian aid and development assistance?**

a) World Health Organization

b) United Nations

c) World Bank

d) International Monetary Fund

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The United Nations (UN) is responsible for providing humanitarian aid and development assistance. The UN is a global organization that was founded in 1945 to promote international cooperation and to address global challenges such as poverty, hunger, and disease. It has 193 member countries and is headquartered in New York City.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q197) Which international treaty is aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons?**

a) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

b) Geneva Conventions

c) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

d) Paris Agreement

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The international treaty that is aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).The NPT is a multilateral treaty that was opened for signature in 1968 and entered into force in 1970.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q198) Which international organization is responsible for protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development?**

a) World Health Organization

b) United Nations

c) World Wildlife Fund

d) Greenpeace

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The international organization that is primarily responsible for protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development is the United Nations (UN).The UN is a global organization that was founded in 1945 to promote international cooperation and address global challenges such as poverty, hunger, and disease

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q199) Which international treaty is aimed at addressing climate change?**

a) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

b) Geneva Conventions

c) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

d) Paris Agreement

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The international treaty that is aimed at addressing climate change is the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement is an international treaty that was adopted by 196 parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q200) Which international court is responsible for settling disputes between states?**

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 National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is an independent statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Its mandate is to protect and promote human rights in India, as well as to investigate complaints of human rights violations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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