

Coal India PYP Questions Legal

Q1. According to Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 where a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee from parting with or disposing of his interest in property, the condition or limitation is ____.

- (a) Voidable
- (b) Valid
- (c) Legal
- (d) Void

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. As per Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, any condition that completely restrains the transferee from transferring the property is void, except in cases of lease and trust.

Q2. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, upon application of the decree holder, the court which passed the decree may, whenever it thinks fit, issue ____ to any other court, which would be competent to execute such decree.

- (a) Letter of request
- (b) Precept
- (c) Directions
- (d) Transfer certificate

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. A precept is issued by a court to another court to enable the execution of a decree. It is mentioned under Section 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Q3. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India declare Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as unconstitutional?

- (a) Mithu vs. State of Punjab AIR 1983 SC 473
- (b) Ranbir Singh vs. State of Haryana (2009) 7 SCR 212
- (c) Shivaji vs. State of Maharashtra AIR 2009 SC 56
- (d) Satbir Singh vs. State of Punjab AIR 2001 SC 2828

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the case of Mithu vs. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court held Section 303 of IPC unconstitutional as it mandated the death penalty without judicial discretion, violating Article 21.

Q4. Section 211 to Section 221 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with ____.

- (a) Revocation and termination of agency
- (b) Effect of agency on contract with third persons
- (c) Agent's duties to Principal
- (d) Principal's duties to Agent

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sections 211 to 221 in the Indian Contract Act outline the various duties an agent owes to the principal, such as loyalty, diligence, and accountability.

Q5. Sections 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with _____.

- (a) Performance of contract
- (b) Consequences of recession of contract
- (c) Certain relations resembling those created by contract
- (d) Consequences of breach of contract

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sections 68 to 72 address quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling contracts. These include obligations like supply of necessaries and payment by an interested party.

Q6. As per Article 58 of the Constitution of India, the minimum age for the election of the President is _____.

- (a) Thirty years
- (b) Twenty-five years
- (c) Forty years
- (d) Thirty-five years

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. As per Article 58 of the Constitution of India, a person must have completed 35 years of age to be eligible for the post of the President.

Q7. Section 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - deals with _____.

- (a) Revision
- (b) Appeal
- (c) Review
- (d) Reference

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 395 of the CrPC deals with reference to the High Court when the subordinate court entertains a doubt about the constitutional validity of any law.

Q8. According to Section 29 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, 'Document' denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of _____.

- (a) Figures only
- (b) Letters, figures or marks or more than one of those means
- (c) Letters and Figures only
- (d) Letters only

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. A document under Section 29 includes any matter expressed by letters, figures, or marks and also their combination, recorded on any substance.

Q9. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the term 'inquiry' means:

Every inquiry _____ conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, by a Magistrate or Court.

- (a) Other than a trial
- (b) Other than framing charge
- (c) Other than a chargesheet
- (d) Other than an investigation

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. As defined under Section 2(g) of the CrPC, an inquiry refers to every judicial proceeding conducted by a Magistrate or Court, excluding a trial.

Q10. Article 2 of the Constitution of India (as amended) states, Parliament may by law _____ new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

- (a) Divide and create
- (b) Merge two states into
- (c) Bifurcate two states and establish
- (d) Admit into union or establish

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 2 empowers Parliament to admit new states into the Union of India or establish new states on terms it deems fit.

Q11. With reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any officer in charge of a police station may investigate any cognizable case _____.

- (a) With prior permission of a Magistrate
- (b) With the order of a Magistrate
- (c) With the order of High Court
- (d) Without the order of a Magistrate

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Under Section 156(1) of the CrPC, a police officer in charge of a police station can investigate any cognizable case without the prior permission or order of a Magistrate.

Q12. Order XIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 relates to _____.

- (a) Execution of Decree
- (b) Affidavits
- (c) Cost
- (d) Summons and attendance of Witnesses

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Order XIX of the CPC specifically deals with affidavits, which are written statements sworn before an authority.

Q13. According to Section 2(6) of the Registration Act, 1908, 'immovable property' does not include _____.

- (a) Fisheries
- (b) Standing timber
- (c) Right to light
- (d) Hereditary allowance

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Immovable property under the Registration Act does not include standing timber as it is categorized as movable property once severed.

Q14. Read the following statements and select the correct option from below:

- 1- No facts of which the court will take judicial notice need to be proved.
 - 2- In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of good character is not relevant.
 - 3- All facts except the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence.
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct, but 2 is not correct
 - (b) 1 is correct, but 2 and 3 are not correct
 - (c) 1, 2, and 3 are all correct
 - (d) 1, 2, and 3 are all not correct

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Judicially noticeable facts need no proof (Section 56, Evidence Act), and oral evidence is admissible unless it concerns the content of documents. However, good character is relevant only in certain cases (Section 52, Evidence Act).

Q15. Section 376-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with the offence of _____.

- (a) Gang rape
- (b) Sexual intercourse by a husband upon his wife during separation
- (c) Sexual intercourse by a person in authority
- (d) Rape

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 376-B of the IPC criminalizes sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife when they are living separately under a decree of separation.

Q16. In *Dinesh Trivedi vs. Union of India* (1997) 4 SCC 306, the Supreme Court recognized _____.

- (a) Right to know
- (b) Right to vote
- (c) Right to fly the national flag
- (d) Right to marry

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Supreme Court in *Dinesh Trivedi vs. Union of India* recognized the "Right to Know" as a part of the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Q17. With reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, read the following statements and select the correct option:

An agreement without consideration is always void ab initio.

An agreement in writing and registered and made on account of natural love and affection even without consideration is valid.

- (a) 1 & 2 both are not correct
- (b) 1 is correct but 2 is not correct
- (c) 1 & 2 both are correct
- (d) 2 is correct but 1 is not correct

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act allows agreements made on account of natural love and affection, provided they are in writing and registered, to be valid even without consideration.

Q18. Section 7 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 deals with _____.

- (a) Computation of fees payable in certain suits
- (b) Fees on documents deposited in public offices
- (c) Fee on memorandum of appeal
- (d) Fees on documents filed in High Court

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 7 of the Court Fees Act provides for the computation of court fees payable in specific types of suits, such as suits for money or immovable property.

Q19. Who has the power to reduce or remit court fees under the Court Fees Act, 1870?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Governor
- (c) Appropriate Government
- (d) High Court

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The "appropriate government," which can be the central or state government, has the power to reduce or remit court fees under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Q20. According to Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes _____.

- (a) A motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact
- (b) Conclusive proof
- (c) Presumption
- (d) Motive or preparation only

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act recognizes facts that show motive or preparation for an act as relevant to proving the act in issue or any relevant fact.

Q21. As per Section 24 of the Limitation Act, 1963, all instruments shall for the purpose of the Limitation Act be deemed to be made with reference to _____.

- (a) Gregorian Calendar
- (b) Arabic Calendar
- (c) English Calendar
- (d) Hindu Calendar

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 24 of the Limitation Act specifies that all instruments for the purposes of the Act must follow the Gregorian Calendar.

Q22. As per Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of the following cannot be transferred?

- (a) Dominant heritage in an easement
- (b) Movable property worth less than ten thousand rupees
- (c) Immovable property worth more than 5 crore rupees
- (d) A mere right to sue

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act expressly prohibits the transfer of a mere right to sue.

Q23. Section 82 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with _____.

- (a) Instruments endorsed in blank
- (b) Discharge from liability
- (c) Presentment for acceptance
- (d) Payment of Interest

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 82 explains the circumstances in which parties to a negotiable instrument are discharged from liability.

Q24. According to Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, if any person is dispossessed without his consent of immovable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person (through whom he has been in possession or any person claiming through him) may by suit recover possession thereof. The bold words in brackets were inserted in which year?

- (a) 2016
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2002
- (d) 2018

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The amendments adding the bracketed words were introduced in the Specific Relief Act in 2018.

Q25. According to Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific relief can be granted only for the purpose of enforcing _____ and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a _____.

- (a) Individual civil rights - penal laws
- (b) Individual fundamental rights - statutory laws
- (c) Community rights - constitutional rights
- (d) Individual labour rights - revenue laws

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 4 emphasizes that specific relief is granted to enforce civil rights but not to enforce penal laws.

Q26. According to Section 167 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall _____.

- (a) Not be ground for a new trial or reversion of any case
- (b) Be rejected in total
- (c) Vitiates the whole trial
- (d) Be taken seriously by the court

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 167 of the Indian Evidence Act ensures that improper admission or rejection of evidence does not automatically invalidate proceedings or become grounds for a new trial.

Q27. "Evidence of character or previous sexual experiences is not relevant in certain cases." Which Section of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 states this _____.

- (a) Section 47A
- (b) Section 55
- (c) Section 53A
- (d) Section 45A

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 53A of the Indian Evidence Act restricts the admissibility of evidence regarding the character or previous sexual experience of an individual in certain cases.

Q28. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with the right to private defence of body and property?

- (a) Section 99
- (b) Section 97
- (c) Section 98
- (d) Section 100

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 97 of the Indian Penal Code specifies the right to private defence of body and property.

Q29. Who shall be competent to make Rules for the levy of process fees under Section 20 of the Court Fee Act, 1870?

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Appropriate Government
- (d) Supreme Court

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 20 of the Court Fee Act, 1870 empowers the High Court to prescribe rules for the levy of process fees.

Q30. Which of the following is not part of the right to freedom as enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India (As amended)?

- (a) Right to form association or union
- (b) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
- (c) Right to work
- (d) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The "Right to work" is not a part of Article 19, which includes freedoms like speech, association, and peaceful assembly.

Q31. Under which Section of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, secondary evidence relating to documents may be given in certain cases?

- (a) Section 62
- (b) Section 65-A
- (c) Section 65
- (d) Section 64

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, permits secondary evidence in specific situations where primary evidence cannot be produced.

Q32. According to the Industrial Relations Code, unfair trade practice means any of the practices specified in the _____.

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) First Schedule
- (c) Section 4
- (d) Second Schedule

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Second Schedule of the Industrial Relations Code defines unfair trade practices.

Q33. With reference to Section 60 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, complete the sentence with the correct option.

Oral evidence must in all cases, whatever _____.

- (a) Be direct
- (b) Be relevant
- (c) Be direct or indirect
- (d) Be clear and not ambiguous

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 60 mandates that oral evidence must always be direct.

Q34. With reference to Section 213 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, read the following illustration and select the correct option.

'A' is accused of the theft of a certain Art at a certain time and place.

- (a) The charge should mention the manner in which theft was effected
- (b) The charge should preferably mention the intention of committing theft
- (c) The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was affected
- (d) The charge must mention the value of the theft article

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 213 states that it is not necessary to detail how the theft was committed, only that the offence occurred.

Q35. Under which Section of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, has the court been empowered to engage experts in any suit?

- (a) Section 14-A
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 26
- (d) Section 17

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 14-A of the Specific Relief Act allows the court to engage experts when necessary for effective adjudication.

Q36. According to Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which _____.

- (a) Permission is not granted by court
- (b) Cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred
- (c) Feasibility is not found in the case
- (d) Suitability is barred

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, states that courts have jurisdiction over civil matters unless their cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred.

Q37. Right to lodge 'caveat' has been provided in which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

- (a) Section 150
- (b) Section 147
- (c) Section 148-A
- (d) Section 152

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 148-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for the lodging of a caveat.

Q38. Section 25-A, making provision for Directorate of Prosecution in states, was inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 vide _____.

- (a) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2013
- (b) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2003
- (d) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, introduced Section 25-A.

Q39. National Occupational, Safety and Health Advisory Board shall be constituted by the Central Government under Section _____ of the Occupational, Safety, Health, and Working Conditions Code.

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 16
- (d) Section 15

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 16 of the Occupational, Safety, Health, and Working Conditions Code specifies the constitution of the advisory board.

Q40. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in which of the following cases did the Supreme Court state:

"There is a presumption that a civil court will have jurisdiction, and the ouster of civil court jurisdiction is not to be readily inferred."

- (a) Channamal vs. P. Arumugham AIR (1990) SC 1828
- (b) Union of India vs. Naveen Jindal (2004) 2 SCC 510
- (c) Somanathasa vs. Chanabasappa (2008) 10 SCC 685
- (d) RSRTC vs. Bal Mukund Bairwa (2009) 4 SCC 299

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. In RSRTC vs. Bal Mukund Bairwa (2009), the Supreme Court emphasized the presumption of civil court jurisdiction unless expressly barred.

Q41. How much time was taken by the Constituent Assembly of India to complete the lengthiest Constitution of the world i.e., The Constitution of India?

- (a) Three years and one month
- (b) Two years, six months, and ten days
- (c) Two years, eleven months, and seventeen days
- (d) Three years and six months

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Constituent Assembly took two years, eleven months, and seventeen days to draft the Constitution of India.

Q42. According to Section 27 of the Registration Act, 1908, a Will may be presented or deposited _____.

- (a) Within 5 years of execution
- (b) Within 2 years of execution
- (c) At any time after execution
- (d) Within 3 years of its execution

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 27 of the Registration Act, 1908, states that a Will can be presented for registration at any time after its execution.

Q43. "A," who is a citizen of India, commits a crime in Nigeria. Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, can he be tried in India?

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 5
- (c) Section 2
- (d) Section 4

S43. Ans.(d)

Sol. As per Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, any Indian citizen committing an offense outside India can be tried in India.

Q44. According to Section 77 of the Social Security Code, the compensation under Section 76 shall be paid _____.

- (a) Within six months from the due date
- (b) Within three months from the due date
- (c) As soon as it falls due
- (d) Within one month from the due date

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Section 77 of the Social Security Code requires that compensation under Section 76 shall be paid as soon as it falls due.

Q45. Effect of fraud or mistake has been prescribed in Section _____ of the Limitation Act, 1963.

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 15
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 17

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963, provides for the effect of fraud or mistake on the limitation period.

Q46. According to Section 2(h) of the Limitation Act, 1963, nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done _____.

- (a) With full attention
- (b) Properly
- (c) With due care and attention
- (d) Carefully

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per Section 2(h) of the Limitation Act, 1963, an act is considered to be done in "good faith" only if it is done with due care and attention.

Q47. The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with _____.

- (a) Powers and authorities of Municipalities
- (b) Distribution of legislative powers between Union and States
- (c) Allocation of seats in the Council of States
- (d) Anti-defection law

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution specifies the powers and authorities of Municipalities under Part IX-A.

Q48. In which year were the provisions of Section 16-A, which allow the keeping of books in computer floppies and diskettes, inserted in the Registration Act, 1908?

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2008
- (c) 2020
- (d) 2016

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 16-A of the Registration Act, 1908, enabling the use of electronic records, was inserted in 2001.

Q49. With reference to the Limitation Act, 1963, the “limitation period for filing the suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and not on title, when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been disposed shall be ____ from the date of dispossession.”

- (a) Two years
- (b) Twenty years
- (c) Twelve years
- (d) Three years

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per the Limitation Act, 1963, the limitation period for filing a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession is twelve years from the date of dispossession.

Q50. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, deals with conclusive proof of legitimacy of a child born during marriage?

- (a) Section 112
- (b) Section 113
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 114

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, states that a child born during a valid marriage is considered legitimate and provides conclusive proof of such legitimacy.