

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR**  
**JUNIOR GRADE OF MIZORAM LEGAL SERVICE (MLS)**  
**UNDER LAW & JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY-2023**

**LAW PAPER-I**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100

*All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.  
Attempt all questions.*

1. Every proclamation of emergency under Article 352 shall be laid before each house of Parliament-
  - (a) Within one month
  - (b) Within two months
  - (c) Within six months
  - (d) Within six weeks
2. The 44th Constitutional Amendment 1978-
  - (a) Amended Article 32
  - (b) Deleted Article 31 and introduced Article 300A
  - (c) Deleted Article 32 from Part III of the Constitution
  - (d) Introduced a new Article 300 in the Constitution
3. Socialist and Secular words were added in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by:-
  - (a) 44th Amendment
  - (b) 42nd Amendment
  - (c) 45th Amendment
  - (d) 48th Amendment
4. "Preamble of our Constitution is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble".  
Justice Sikri expressed the above opinion in the case of:-
  - (a) In re: Beruberi Union
  - (b) Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
  - (c) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
  - (d) In re: Kereala Education Bill
5. The quorum for Joint Sitting of the Indian Parliament is:
  - (a) One-twelfth of the total number of members of the House
  - (b) One-sixth of the total number of members of the House
  - (c) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House
  - (d) Two-third of the total number of members of the House
6. Under which Article, the Prime Minister is duty bound to furnish information to the president?
  - (a) Article 75
  - (b) Article 77
  - (c) Article 78
  - (d) Article 79
7. Collective responsibility of the Cabinet was introduced in India by the:
  - (a) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (b) Minto Morley Reforms
  - (c) Independence Act, 1947
  - (d) Constitution of India
8. State Land Reform is under which schedule of the Indian Constitution?
  - (a) 9th Schedule
  - (b) 10th schedule
  - (c) 7th Schedule
  - (d) 8th schedule
9. 'The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction', was held in the case of
  - (a) Samsher Singh Vs State of Punjab
  - (b) U.N. Rao Vs Indira Gandhi
  - (c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor Vs State of Punjab
  - (d) Sardar Lal Vs Union Government

10. Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favor of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was added by the
  - (a) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  - (b) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  - (c) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
  - (d) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
11. Originally the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and
  - (a) Seven other judges
  - (b) Twelve other judges
  - (c) Thirteen other judges
  - (d) Fifteen other judges
12. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a-
  - (a) Legislative power
  - (b) Executive power
  - (c) Quasi-judicial power
  - (d) Judicial power
13. The Supreme Court held that Election Commissioners cannot be placed on par with the Chief Election Commissioner in terms of power and authority in the following case:
  - (a) S.S. Dhannoa Vs Union of India
  - (b) T.N. Seshan Vs Union of India
  - (c) A.C. Jose Vs Sivan Pillai
  - (d) Venkatachalam Vs A. Swamickan
14. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?
  - (a) Chief of the Army
  - (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (c) Chief Justice of India
  - (d) Chief of the Air Force
15. Which among the following schedules of Indian constitution talks about the allocation of Seats in Rajya Sabha?
  - (a) 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule
  - (b) 4<sup>th</sup> Schedule
  - (c) 1<sup>st</sup> Schedule
  - (d) 2<sup>nd</sup> Schedule
16. Who is the common chairman of the five zonal councils?
  - (a) Union Home Minister
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) President
  - (d) Governor
17. The rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court under Article 145 are made by the:
  - (a) President of India
  - (b) Supreme Court with the approval of the President of India
  - (c) Parliament alone
  - (d) Supreme Court in consultation with Parliament
18. Final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within the territory according to the law, is provided under which article?
  - (a) Article 261(3)
  - (b) Article 260(2)
  - (c) Article 262(3)
  - (d) Article 260(3)
19. The Vice President of India also holds the position of
  - (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - (b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - (c) Ex officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - (d) Head of the Armed Forces
20. What is the term of Attorney General of India?
  - (a) 2 years
  - (b) 3 years
  - (c) 5 years
  - (d) None of these
21. Which one of the following sets of Bills is Presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?
  - (a) Direct taxes bill and Indirect taxes bill
  - (b) Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
  - (c) Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill
  - (d) Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
22. Who among the following considered the Right to Constitutional Remedies to be the heart and soul of the Constitution?
  - (a) Rajendra Prasad
  - (b) BR Ambedkar
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Sardar Patel

23. Power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgment is provided under:
- (a) Article 137 (b) Article 138  
(c) Article 139 (d) Article 140
24. Forcible conversions infringe which of the following rights guaranteed under Article 25
- (a) Freedom of conscience (b) Right to Profess  
(c) Right to Practice (d) Right to Propagate
25. Any fees collected and revenue generated by the UIDAI will be deposited in which of the following?
- (a) Consolidated Fund of India (b) Contingency Fund of India  
(c) Public Accounts of India (d) None of the above
26. Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms ?
- (a) Installation of electronic voting machines (b) Appointment of election Commissioner  
(c) Registration of Political parties (d) Disqualifying the offenders
27. Chief Ministers of all the states are ex-officio members of the-
- (a) Planning Commission (b) National Development Council  
(c) Inter State Council (d) Finance Commission
28. Panchayati Raj belongs to
- (a) Residual list (b) Concurrent list  
(c) State list (d) Union list
29. Which of the following languages is not in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution?
- (a) Persian (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Kashmiri (d) Nepali
30. The voting age has been reduced from 21 to 18 years by the parliament by 61st Amendment Act in the year
- (a) 1976 (b) 1978  
(c) 1989 (d) 1991
31. Which of the following deals with the statement and production of evidence in the Code of Civil Procedure?
- (a) Order 12, Rule 5 (b) Order 14, Rule 20  
(c) Order 18, Rule 2 (d) Order 11, Rule 7
32. Where a person challenges a Decree, he shall challenge the same by filing
- (a) Appeal (b) Application  
(c) Notice of Motion (d) Chamber Summons
33. When foreign judgment is not conclusive which of the following in the Code of Civil Procedure comes into operation?
- (a) Section 13 (b) Section 15  
(c) Section 16 (d) Section 10
34. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person under which of the following in the Code of Civil Procedure?
- (a) Order 7, Rule 3 (b) Order 5, Rule 3  
(c) Order 6, Rule 10 (d) Order 4, Rule 8
35. A finding on a question of title by courts which has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the question of title cannot operate as res judicata in a subsequent suit on title. This generally happens in which of the following cases?
- (a) Where the first court is a civil court of limited jurisdiction  
(b) Where the first court is a Provincial Small Cause Court  
(c) Where the first court is a 'revenue court' and the second court is a 'civil court'  
(d) All of these

36. Inherent powers of the Court can be exercised under the Code –
- (a) To help the plaintiff
  - (b) To help the defendant
  - (c) For the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court
  - (d) To grant interim relief
37. “Decree” as defined under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall be deemed to include the rejection of a plaint and the determination of any question within section 144, but shall not include
- (a) any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order
  - (b) any order of dismissal for default
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) both (a) and (b) are not the correct
38. Which of the following are the essential requirements of a debt?
- (a) An ascertainable or readily calculable amount
  - (b) An absolute unqualified and present liability in regard to that amount with the obligation to pay forthwith or in future within time
  - (c) That the obligation must have accrued and must be subsisting and should not be that which are accruing
  - (d) All of these
39. A decision or finding given by a court or a Tribunal without jurisdiction:-
- (a) Can operate as res judicata under all circumstances
  - (b) Cannot operate as res judicata
  - (c) Cannot operate as res judicata under certain circumstances only
  - (d) May operate as res judicata or may not operate as res judicata.
40. Where a promissory note is payable by installments, and two or more installments have become due, and the holder of the note sues only for one of the installments and omits to sue for the other installments
- (a) He can afterwards sue for these installments
  - (b) He cannot afterwards sue for these installments
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
41. Which of the following deals with the power of Supreme Court to transfer suits, etc. in the Code of Civil Procedure?
- (a) Section 18
  - (b) Section 20
  - (c) Section 25
  - (d) Section 28
42. Interest that may be awarded to a plaintiff in a suit for money according to the period for which it is allowed may be divided as:
- (a) Interest accrued to the institution of the suit on the principal sum adjudged (as distinguished from the principal sum claimed)
  - (b) Additional interest on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date of decree, ‘at such rate as the court deems reasonable’
  - (c) Further interest on the principal sum adjudged from the date of the decree to the date of the payment or to such earlier date as the court thinks fit, at the rate not exceeding six percent per annum
  - (d) All of these
43. “Mesne profits” of property under CPC 1908 means
- (i) those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received
  - (ii) or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom together with interest on such profits
  - (iii) shall not include profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession.
- (a) (i) only
  - (b) (i) and (ii) only
  - (c) (ii) and (iii) only
  - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

44. Principle of res-judicata applies:
- (a) to suits only
  - (b) to execution proceedings
  - (c) to arbitration proceedings
  - (d) to suits as well as execution proceedings.
45. On production of a certified copy of the foreign judgment, the presumption as to the competency of the court, under section 14 of CPC is a:
- (a) presumption of fact
  - (b) presumption of fact & law both
  - (c) rebuttable presumption of law
  - (d) irrebuttable presumption of law.
46. In cases of the commercial contracts between parties of two different countries, the jurisdiction of the court shall be governed by:
- (a) lex loci contractors
  - (b) lex loci solutions
  - (c) les situs
  - (d) rule of freedom of choice i.e., intention of the parties
47. The court under section 89(1) of CPC can refer the dispute for:
- (a) arbitration or conciliation
  - (b) conciliation or mediation
  - (c) mediation or Lok Adalat
  - (d) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation.
48. Second appeal shall not lie from any decree, as provided under section 102 of CPC when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding:
- (a) Rs.10,000
  - (b) Rs.25,000
  - (c) Rs.50,000
  - (d) Rs.1,00,000.
49. The general power of transferring suits under section 24 of the CPC lies with?
- (a) High Court and District Court
  - (b) High Court and Supreme Court
  - (c) High Court
  - (d) District Court.
50. "Share in a corporation" as defined under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall be deemed to
- (a) stock
  - (b) debenture stock
  - (c) debentures or bonds
  - (d) All of these
51. Under which of the following circumstances, review of judgment may not lie—
- (a) Appeal dismissed
  - (b) By a decision on a reference from a Court a small causes.
  - (c) By a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed by this code, but from which no appeal has been preferred.
  - (d) By a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed by this code
52. "Tribal areas" under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 means the territories which, immediately before the 21st day of January, 1972, were included in the tribal areas of which state as referred to in paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution?
- (a) Assam
  - (b) Nagaland
  - (c) Sikkim
  - (d) West Bengal
53. "Government Pleader" as defined under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 includes
- (a) any officer appointed by the State Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader
  - (b) any pleader acting under the directions of the Government Pleader
  - (c) Both (a) & (b) are correct
  - (d) an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case

54. The defendant against whom an ex parte decree has been passed can prefer an appeal under  
(a) Order 9 Rule 13 (b) Order 47 Rule 1  
(c) Section 96(2) (d) None of these
55. In which of the following cases, the Court may not issue a commission  
(a) To examine any person  
(b) To make a partition  
(c) To hold a scientific, technical or expert investigation  
(d) For execution of a decree
56. A suit filed on behalf of a minor  
(a) Cannot be withdrawn  
(b) Can be withdrawn as a matter of right  
(c) Can be withdrawn only with the leave of the Court  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
57. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed within \_\_\_\_\_ after the service of it  
(a) 30 days (b) 21 days  
(c) 10 days (d) 7 days
58. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court must –  
(a) Frame and record the issues  
(b) Ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance  
(c) Record the evidence  
(d) Both (b) and (c)
59. A claim by way of \_\_\_\_\_ may be allowed even if it is time barred when there is a fiduciary relationship between the parties –  
(a) An equitable set-off (b) A legal set off  
(c) A counterclaim (d) All of the above
60. A sues B for rent. B contends that C and not A is the landlord. A fails to prove his title and the suit is dismissed. A then sues B and C for a declaration of his title to the property. Whether the suit is barred?  
(a) The suit is not barred as the parties in both the suits are not the same.  
(b) The suit is barred as the relief claimed is almost same.  
(c) The suit is barred as the parties in both the suits are the same.  
(d) The suit is not barred as relief claimed is different.
61. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, vested interest is  
(a) Defeated by the death of the transferor (b) Defeated by the death of the transferee  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
62. The principle of 'lis pendens' embodied in section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 pertains to.  
(a) Bona fide purchase (b) Public policy  
(c) Auction sale (d) None of the above
63. Which of the following can be considered implied surrender of the lease?  
(a) Non acceptance of a new lease taking effect during the continuance of the existing lease  
(b) Abandonment of possession by the lessee  
(c) A surrender by one of the two joint lessee's, implied surrender on the part of second lessee  
(d) Both (a) & (c)
64. "The choosing between two rights where there is a clear intention that both were not intended to be enjoyed" is known as:  
(a) Doctrine of lis pendens (b) Doctrine of election  
(c) Doctrine of part performance (d) Doctrine of estoppel

65. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act- 1882, the seller is duty bound to disclose-
- (a) Patent defects in the property
  - (b) Latent defects in the property
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
66. Legal subrogation arises-
- (a) By operation of usage
  - (b) By operation of law
  - (c) By operation of traditions.
  - (d) By operation of customs
67. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor-
- (a) Shall be voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.
  - (b) Shall be void ab-initio.
  - (c) Shall be oppose to the public policy.
  - (d) Shall not be lawful.
68. Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property, the condition or limitation is-
- (a) Illegal
  - (b) Void
  - (c) Bad
  - (d) Voidable
69. The 'doctrine of a clog on the equity of redemption' is a rule of justice, equity and good conscience. This was re-affirmed by the Supreme Court in-
- (a) Apte v. Price, AIR 1962 AP 274
  - (b) Kandula Kenkiah v. Donga Pallaya, (1920) 43 Mad 589
  - (c) Murarilal v. Dev Karan, AIR 1965 SC 225
  - (d) None of the above.
70. Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, does not refer to the extinction of the equity of redemption by operation of law. The statement is-
- (a) false
  - (b) partly false
  - (c) true
  - (d) none of the above.
71. A lease of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, can be made-
- (a) Registration is not mandatory.
  - (b) Only by an instrument.
  - (c) Although registration is not mandatory, but if registered, the parties may enjoy certain benefits.
  - (d) Only by a registered instrument.
72. A right under irrevocable license is generally-
- (a) Heritable
  - (b) Transferable, when not coupled with the transfer of an assignable interest in the property
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
73. 'Y' makes a gift deed in favour of 'A'. The gift deed contains transfer of three houses unburdened by obligations, two houses which are mortgaged with 'S', two cars under the hire purchase agreement and three horses, one of which is lame. Which of the following statements will apply?
- (a) A can choose to take gift of three houses and avoid all the rest
  - (b) A has a choice to take over movable property and avoid immovable property
  - (c) A can accept the whole gift, he has an option to accepting or not accepting the same house
  - (d) A must accept the whole gift or refuse the same

74. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called-
- (a) Release Deed
  - (b) Easement
  - (c) An exchange
  - (d) Simple Mortgage
75. 'B' gifts a piece of land to 'C', a gift deed is made and the possession of the gift deed and the property is transferred to 'C'. C delays the registration of the deed and in the meantime B dies. The heirs of B-
- (a) Cannot claim the piece of land as valid gift has been made
  - (b) Cannot claim the piece of land, if C gets the deed registered before the heirs make a claim
  - (c) Can claim the piece of land, unless C transfers the same to someone else
  - (d) Can claim the piece of land as valid gift has not been made
76. Transfer of Actionable claim is known as
- (a) Assignment
  - (b) Combination
  - (c) Un-division
  - (d) Division
77. Which of the following statements is true regarding rights of the seller under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (a) Benefit of improvement in price before the property is delivered.
  - (b) To the rents and profits of the property till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer.
  - (c) To bear the loss on decrease of the value of property before receiving full payment.
  - (d) He is entitled to the rents and profits of the property till he receives full payment for the same.
78. Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, does not apply when the defendant becomes insolvent during the pendency of a suit and the estate vests in the official assignee. The statement is:
- (a) False
  - (b) Partly true
  - (c) True
  - (d) None of the above
79. A suit to obtain a decree that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called
- (a) Foreclosure or sale
  - (b) Redemption
  - (c) Implied redemption
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
80. \_\_\_\_\_ is liable to pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of the sale, the interest on all encumbrances on such property due on such date and, except where the property is sold subject to encumbrances, to discharge all encumbrances on the property then existing:
- (a) Buyer
  - (b) Seller
  - (c) None of the above
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
81. Contingent contracts to do nor not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event happened within a fixed time, become \_\_\_\_\_, if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.
- (a) Bad
  - (b) Valid
  - (c) Void
  - (d) Voidable
82. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly, to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promise is a \_\_\_\_\_, but the second is a \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Void agreements/ contract
  - (b) void contract/agreement
  - (c) Contract/void agreement
  - (d) Contract/voidable contract



- 83.** When an acceptance may be revoked:
- (a) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.
  - (b) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
  - (c) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is incomplete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
  - (d) An acceptance may be revoked at any time after the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
- 84.** If the consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section 17, the contract, nevertheless, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence:
- (a) may be voidable
  - (b) may not be not voidable
  - (c) is voidable
  - (d) is not voidable
- 85.** Which of the following maxims is not related to the law of Contract?
- (a) Consensus ad idem
  - (b) Assentio mentum
  - (c) Ex nudo pacto non oritur action
  - (d) Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea
- 86.** A minor's agreement is void .This was held in the case of-
- (a) Mohiri Bibee V. Dharmadas Ghosh
  - (b) Nihal Chand V. Jan Mohamed khan
  - (c) Suraj Narain V. Sukhu Aheer
  - (d) Chinnaiya V. Ramaiya.
- 87.** If a new contract is substituted in place of an existing contract it is called
- (a) Alteration
  - (b) Rescission
  - (c) Novation
  - (d) Waiver
- 88.** A, a signer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A willfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence rescinds the contract.
- (a) B must pay A for the three nights on which she had sung
  - (b) B must pay A for the four nights on which she had sung
  - (c) B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung
  - (d) None of these
- 89.** The expression "Privity of contract" means
- (a) A contract is contract between the parties only
  - (b) A contract is a private document
  - (c) Only private documents can be contracts
  - (d) The contacts may be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner
- 90.** Reciprocal contract is:
- (a) A contract in which the consideration consists of mutual promises
  - (b) A bilateral agreement
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
- 91.** 'A' agrees to let her daughter 'B' for hire to 'C' for concubinage, without the consent of 'B', the contract is:
- (a) void as the consent of 'B' the daughter has not taken
  - (b) void being immoral
  - (c) voidable at the instance of 'B'
  - (d) valid as 'A' & 'C' entered into contract with their free consent.

92. Under Section 55 of the Indian Contract Act a vendor has no right to make time of the essence of the contract unless:
- (a) The vendor is able, ready and willing to proceed to completion
  - (b) When the vendor purports to make time of the essence of the contract, the purchaser must be guilty of such default as to entitle the vendor to rescind the contract, subject to it being done by a reasonable notice
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
93. The age of majority for the purpose of the Indian Contract Act is
- (a) 16 years for girls & 18 years for boys
  - (b) 18 years for girls & 21 years for boys
  - (c) 18 years
  - (d) 21 years.
94. Acceptance of proposal should be unconditional and
- (a) Complete
  - (b) Legal
  - (c) Illegal
  - (d) Uncompleted
95. "A Contract is an agreement creating and defining obligations between the parties" the definition was put forwarded by
- (a) Dr. Ambedkar
  - (b) Pollock
  - (c) Salmonds
  - (d) N.D.Kapoor
96. An offer is revoked-
- (a) By the death or insanity of the proposer
  - (b) By Lapse of time
  - (c) By Communication of notice of revocation
  - (d) All of the above
97. Since a contract is concluded by the mere acceptance of an offer, the terms of the intended or proposed agreement must be indicated with sufficient definiteness in the offer itself. The terms of the offer must therefore be definite and certain. Which of the following cases held that the proposal must be sufficiently definite to permit the conclusion of the contract by mere acceptance?
- (a) Coffee Board Bangalore v. Janab Dada Haji Ibrahim Halari
  - (b) Gorakh Nand Yadav v. District Magistrate, Gorakhpur
  - (c) Sanwarmal Goenka v. Soumyendra Chandra Gooptu
  - (d) Nandganj Sihori Sugar Co. Ltd. v. Badri Nath Dixit
98. "Consensus - ad - idem" means
- (a) General Consensus
  - (b) Meeting of minds upon the same thing in the same sense
  - (c) Reaching an agreement
  - (d) Reaching of contract
99. The Communication of acceptance through telephone is regarded as complete when:
- (a) Acceptance is spoken on phone.
  - (b) Acceptance comes to the knowledge of party proposing.
  - (c) Acceptance is put in course of transmission.
  - (d) Acceptance has done whatever is required to be done by him.
100. Under the Indian Contract Act, a third person-
- (a) Who is the beneficiary under the Contract can sue.
  - (b) From whom the consideration has proceeded can sue.
  - (c) Can not sue even if the consideration has proceeded from him.
  - (d) Can not sue at all for want of privity of contract.