

CUET 2025 LLM Memory based Question With Solutions

1. Who is authorised to arrest the CRPC?

Solution:

As per the provisions of CRPC, persons who are authorised to arrest an offender are as follows:

1. Arrest by police officer
2. Arrest by private person
3. Arrest by Magistrate

Quick Tip

The provisions of CRPC provide clear guidelines on who can arrest an individual and the procedure involved.

2. Which evidence is admissible in the Evidence Act?

Solution:

The Indian Evidence Act permits the admission of pertinent evidence that isn't prohibited by any particular legal rule. Oral, written, and tangible evidence is included here, as long as it satisfies the requirements for dependability and relevance.

Quick Tip

The Evidence Act ensures that only evidence deemed relevant and reliable is accepted in court.

3. Provision regarding lien?

Solution:

A lien allows someone to keep goods or property until specific legal requirements are met. It is recognized under common law principles and is regulated by particular statutes, such as the Indian Contract Act.

Quick Tip

A lien can be used to ensure that debts are settled before the return of the property in question.

4. What is the definition of fact under evidence law?

Solution:

Anything that can be observed by the senses or any state of mind that a person is aware of is referred to as a “fact.” In legal procedures, a “fact” serves as the foundation for what can be proven or refuted using evidence.

Quick Tip

Facts are the building blocks of legal proceedings and form the basis for all judicial decisions.

5. WHAT IS IDDAT under Muslim law?

Solution:

Following a divorce or the death of her spouse, a Muslim woman is required to follow the waiting period known as iddat. Its duration varies according to whether the lady is pregnant and whether the marriage ended in divorce or widowhood.

Quick Tip

Iddat ensures that a woman has sufficient time to determine whether she is pregnant, providing clarity in her personal situation.

6. Kinds of Divorce Under Muslim Law?

Solution:

In general, the husband can start a divorce (Talaq), the wife can start one under specific circumstances (Talaq-i-Tafweez or Khula), or both parties can agree (Mubarat). If a court terminates a marriage for certain reasons, judicial divorce (Faskh) may also be granted.

Quick Tip

Muslim law allows various forms of divorce, offering options for both men and women in the marriage dissolution process.

7. Who is the Governor of India?

Answer:

India does not have a "Governor of India." Instead, India has a **President** as the head of the state. The current President of India is **Droupadi Murmu**, who assumed office on 25 July 2022.

Quick Tip

The President of India is the ceremonial head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government.

8. Tropic of Cancer passes through which countries?

Answer:

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the following countries:

India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Mali, and Mauritania.

Quick Tip

The Tropic of Cancer is located at 23.5° North latitude and marks the northernmost point where the Sun is directly overhead at noon.

9. Who is not a member of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, although he played a significant role in the Indian independence movement and in shaping the philosophy of the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly of India was tasked with drafting the Constitution of India, and it had notable figures like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as its members.

10. Who won 3 gold medals in the Para Olympics?

Answer:

Sumit Antil won 3 gold medals in the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics in the Men's Javelin Throw event.

Quick Tip

Sumit Antil's victory in the Tokyo Paralympics brought international recognition to India's performance in para-sports.

11. Who brought the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer:

Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India on 13 December 1946. This resolution outlined the objectives of the Indian Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Objective Resolution laid down the foundation for the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution, such as justice, liberty, and equality.

12. National Sample Survey comes under which ministry?

Answer:

The National Sample Survey (NSS) is under the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India**.

Quick Tip

The NSS collects data on various socio-economic issues, which is used for policy-making and planning at the national and state levels.

13. Front part of a monument is called?

Answer:

The front part of a monument is commonly referred to as the **Façade**. It is the most prominent and decorative part of the structure.

Quick Tip

The façade of a building or monument plays a significant role in its aesthetic appeal and architectural style.