

## UTTARAKHAND – (J) EXAM 2017

**1. Which of the following Amendment of the Constitution is related with G.S.T.?**

- (a) 97th
- (b) 98th
- (c) 100th
- (d) 101st**

**2. In which one of the following cases, Preamble, was held to be part of the Constitution, hence amendable?**

- (a) In Re Berubari
- (b) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala**
- (c) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (d) None of the above

**3. United Nations has observed year 2016 as:**

- (a) International year of woman
- (b) International year for Polio
- (c) International year of Human Rights
- (d) International year for Pulses**

**4. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution deals with the ordinance making power of the President?**

- (a) Article 123**
- (b) Article 124
- (c) Article 125
- (d) Article 126

**5. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is situated at:**

- (a) Paris
- (b) London
- (c) Hague**
- (d) Washington

**6. Which Article of the Constitution deals with definitions of various terms used in the Constitution?**

- (a) Article 364

(b) Article 365

(c) Article 366

(d) Article 367

**7. Power of Supreme Court to review its own judgement is provided under:**

(a) Article 137

(b) Article 138

(c) Article 139

(d) Article 367

**8. Members of Joint Public Service Commissions are appointed by:**

(a) Governors of the concerned states

(b) Prime Minister

(c) President of India

(d) None of the above

**9. Case of Kasturi Lal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of U.P., AIR 1965 SC 1039 is related to**

(a) Sovereign functions of State

(b) Exemption from taxation

(c) Power of Amendment

(d) None of the above

**10. Which one of the Chief Justice of India has acted as Acting President of India also?**

(a) Justice Subba Rao

(b) Justice Hidaytullah

(c) Justice Khanna

(d) None of the above

**11. Reserve Bank of India has been constituted under the:**

(a) Constitution of India

(b) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1930

(c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

(d) None of the above

**12. Who has been appointed as the chairman of the 21st Law Commission of India?**

- (a) Justice A.P Shah
- (b) Justice D.K. Jain
- (c) Justice B.S. Chauhan
- (d) Shri Satya Pal Jain

**13. Uttarakhand (now 'Uttarakhand') was created by:**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000
- (b) Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2001
- (c) Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2002
- (d) Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2003

**14. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that, "custodial death is one of the worst crimes in a civilized society governed by the rule of law?"**

- (a) Ajit Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (c) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
- (d) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

**15. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution provides that, the "State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India?"**

- (a) Article 42
- (b) Article 43
- (c) Article 44
- (d) Article 45

**16. "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation" was authored by:**

- (a) Jeremy Bentham
- (b) John Austin
- (c) Von Savigny
- (d) Roscoe Pound

**17. The mandatory provision in relation to providing medical treatment by all hospitals to victims of specific crimes free of cost and immediately' is provided in which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?**

- (a) Section 357 A
- (b) Section 357B

(c) Section 357 C

(d) Section 357

**18. In which one of the following cases it was held that 'right to shelter is a Fundamental Right'?**

(a) State of Punjab v. Raja Ram (1981) 2 SCC 66

(b) Prabhakaran Nair v. State of Tamil Nadu (1987 4 SCC 238)

(c) Sukhdev v. Bhagtram AIR 1975 1331

(d) Umesh Chandra v. VN. Singh AIR 1968 Patna 3

**19. The Central Information Commission is constituted under which section of the Right to Information Act, 2005?**

(a) Section 14

(b) Section 15

(c) Section 12

(d) Section 19

**20. The term 'Grundnorm' was coined in his theory by:**

(a) Hans Kelsen

(b) Herbert Spence

(c) Darwin

(d) None of these

**21. How many times has the Preamble of the Constitution of India been amended so far?**

(a) Twice

(b) Thrice

(c) Once

(d) Never

**22. Which of the following is not 'State' for the purpose of Article 12 of the Indian Constitution?**

(a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research

(b) A Nationalised Bank

(c) Oil and Natural Gas Commission

(d) Grih Kalyan Kendra

**23. In which schedule of the Indian Constitution the recognised languages are listed?**

- (a) Sixth Schedule
- (b) Seventh Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Ninth Schedule

**24. Which one of the following cases is related 'Carry Forward Rule'?**

- (a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (b) Devdasan v. Union of India
- (c) Pradeep Tandon v. State of U.P
- (d) None of the above

**25. 'Hicklin Test' under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution is related to:**

- (a) Decency and morality
- (b) Defamation
- (c) Integrity of Indian
- (d) None of the above

**26. Prafulla Kumar v. Bank of Commerce, Khulna, is a leading case on:**

- (a) Residuary Power
- (b) Pith and Substance Principle
- (c) Repugnancy
- (d) None of the above

**27. Universal Declaration of Human Rights' was adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations on**

- (a) 10th December, 1945
- (b) 10th December, 1946
- (c) 10th December, 1948
- (d) 26th October, 1945

**28. Which one of the following is not a Principal Organ' of the United Nations?**

- (a) Trusteeship Council
- (b) Economic and Social Council
- (c) International Court of Justice
- (d) Human Right Commission

**29. In which of the following provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, the Supreme Court has power of decided upon professional misconduct of an advocate**

- (a) Section 35
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 37
- (d) Section 38**

**30. Who is a writer of a book 'De Jure Belli ac Pacis'?**

- (a) Hugo Grotius**
- (b) Nassabaum
- (c) Oppenheim
- (d) Vattel

**31. Which one of the following jurists is the exponent of the Historical School?**

- (a) Austin
- (b) Savigny**
- (c) Roscoe Pound
- (d) Duguit

**32. By which Amendment of the Constitution the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added in the Preamble?**

- (a) 32nd
- (b) 22nd
- (c) 42nd**
- (d) 52nd

**33. Indian Constituent Assembly adopted "Jan Gan Man Adhinayak Jai He" as a National Anthem on"**

- (a) 24th January, 1950**
- (b) 26th January, 1950
- (c) 27th December. 1977
- (d) None of the above

**34. Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar was sworn in as 44th Chief Justice of Indian by the President of India on:**

- (a) January 4, 2017**

- (b) January 5, 2017
- (c) January 6, 2017
- (d) None of the above

**35. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that 'Bharat Ratna' 'Padma Vibhushan' 'Padma Bhushan' and 'Padma Shri' would not amount to 'title' within the meaning of Article 18(1) of the Constitution of India?**

- (a) Union of India v. Bijan Ghosh
- (b) Balaji Raghavan v. Union of India**
- (c) People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India.
- (d) People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India

**36. In which of the following years Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?**

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1979**

**37. The Montreal Protocol' is related to"**

- (a) Transboundary air pollution
- (b) Ozone Layer**
- (c) Hazardous waste
- (d) Climate change

**38. Ownership to patents, copyright and trademarks, and the right to an easement is called:**

- (a) Incorporeal ownership**
- (b) Corporeal ownership
- (c) Equitable ownership
- (d) Contingent ownership

**39. The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for:**

- (a) one year
- (b) two years**
- (c) three years

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(d) four years

**40. The headquarters of the ' World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is located in:**

(a) Paris

(b) Madrid

(c) New York

(d) Geneva

**41. INTERPOL' means:**

(a) International Political Conference

(b) International Association of Police Officers

(c) International Criminal Police Organisation

(d) None of above

**42. 'Law Day' is celebrated in India on:**

(a) 26th November

(b) 28th October

(c) 2nd October

(d) 15th August

**43. Maximum number of ministers in a State including the Chief Minister can be:**

(a) 12% of the members of State's Legislative Assembly.

(b) 15% of the members of State's Legislative Assembly.

(c) 10% of the members of State's Legislative Assemble.

(d) 79% of the members of State's Legislative Assembly

**44. New chapter of plea bargaining was added in the Criminal Procedure Code by:**

(a) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005

(b) Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2005

(c) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2005

(d) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2005

**45. Naz Foundation' case is related to:**

(a) Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code.



(c) Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) Constitutionality of Section 377 of Indian Penal Code.

**46. Copyright in India subsists for:**

(a) 50 years

(b) 70 years

(c) 60 years

(d) 80 years

**47. The limits of territorial water in the case of India has been extended to:**

(a) 8 nautical miles

(b) 12 nautical miles

(c) 25 nautical miles

(d) 50 nautical miles

**48. Which of the following Articles of the becomes automatically suspended on the Indian Constitution Proclamation of Emergency?**

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 32

(c) Article 21

(d) All of these

**49. Clause (5) in Article 15 of the Indian Constitution was added by:**

(a) 91st Amendment

(b) 92nd Amendment

(c) 93rd Amendment

(d) 94th Amendment

**50. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution the Supreme Court has developed the Curative Petition?**

(a) Article 136

(b) Article 142

(c) Article 141

(d) Article 143

*From Student to Lawyer to Judge*

**Part 2**

**Law**

**51. Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under Section 376 of 376 A or 376D of Indian Penal Code and is subsequently convicted for an offence punishable under any of the said sections, shall be punished with**

- (a) rigorous imprisonment of 20 years which may be extended to life-imprisonment
- (b) rigorous imprisonment of 20 years and also with fine.

**(c) imprisonment for life or with death.**

- (d) simple imprisonment upto 20 years.

**52. Which one of the following is not an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860?**

- (a) Preparing to wage war against Government of India.

- (b) Preparing to commit dacoity or robbery.

- (c) Preparing to commit depredation on the territory of friendly State of Government of India.

**(d) Preparing to commit suicide.**

**53. For the offence of wrongful confinement there must be circumscribing limits of any kind which may be:**

- (a) large or narrow boundary

- (b) visible or tangible area

- (c) movable or fixed territory

**(d) All of the above**

**54. A kills 'C' thinking 'C' is 'B'. Here 'A' is guilty of the offence punishable under Indian Penal Code under**

- (a) Section 301

- (b) Section 304 Part I

**(c) Section 302**

- (d) Section 304 Part II

**55. A sets fire by night to an inhabited house in a large town for the purpose facilitating to commit robbery and thus cause the death of "B". Here "A" will be punishable for the offence of**

**(a) Causing death voluntarily**

- (b) Abetment

- (c) Mischief

- (d) An attempt to commit robbery

**56. Which of the following committees proposed a new chapter in the Indian Penal Code for incorporating White Collar Crimes and Socio Economic Crimes?**

- (a) Malimath Committee
- (b) Santhanam Committee**
- (c) Soli Sorabji Committee
- (d) None of the above

**57. "To preserve one's life is generally speaking a duty, but it may be the highest duty to sacrifice it too." This observation was made in Queen v. Dudley and Stephen's case by**

- (a) Lord Acton
- (b) Lord Pollock
- (c) Lord Coleridge**
- (d) Lord Denman

**58. Which one of the following is not a mode of abetment under Indian Penal Code, namely?**

- (a) Instigation
- (b) Aiding
- (c) Conspiracy
- (d) Attempt**

**59. Which one of the following factors makes 'sand' that is integral part of the earth as a movable property?**

- (a) When it is used at its place.
- (b) When it is excavated but left at its place.
- (c) When it is excavated and thus separated.**
- (d) None of the above

**60. Which of the following is not an offence under Indian Penal Code neither against human body nor property. namely the offence of**

- (a) cheating
- (b) murder
- (c) robbery
- (d) sedition**

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**61. The High Court may make rules under Section 477 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with the previous permission of**

(a) State Government

(b) Central Government

(c) Attorney General

(d) State and Central Government both

**62. In which of the following case it was held that "identity of victim is not to be disclosed even in judgement of the court"?**

(a) Shashikant v. C.B.I. AIR 2007 SC 351 2006 SC

(b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1267

(c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttaranchal AIR 2007 SC 363

(d) None of the above

**63. Power of the Magistrate to order person to give specimen signature or a handwriting has been inserted under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 under**

(a) Section 310 A

(b) Section 311 A

(c) Section 312 A

(d) Section 313 A

**64. Laying of "trap" is a part of**

(a) Inquiry

(b) Trial

(c) Investigation

(d) None of these

**65. The term "court" under section 195 clause (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 includes**

(a) only Civil Court

(b) only Criminal Court

(c) only Revenue Court

(d) all Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts

**66. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by**

(a) any Police Officer

(b) any Officer

(c) investigating Police Officer

(d) Station House Officer

**67. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 came into force on**

- (a) 19th March, 2013
- (b) 3rd February, 2013
- (c) 21st March, 2013
- (d) 31st March, 2013

**68. When a person refused to answer or to produce document in the court, then he may be awarded the punishment of imprisonment under Section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

- (a) Upto 6 Months
- (b) Upto 1 year
- (c) Upto 3 years
- (d) Upto 7 days

**69. Limitation period prescribed under Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is related to**

- (a) completion of investigation
- (b) completion of trial
- (c) cognizance of offence by the court
- (d) completion of inquiry

**70. Ordinarily the place of trial of an offence is the place where**

- (a) it has been committed
- (b) accused is arrested
- (c) consequence is ensured
- (d) None of the above

**71. Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is applicable to all persons irrespective of their religion." It was laid down in**

- (a) Mohd. Umar Khan v. Gulshan Begam
- (b) Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- (c) Mst Johra Khatun v. Mohd. Ibrahim
- (d) Noor Saba Khatun v. Mohd. Quasim

**72. A statement covered under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, can be recorded by**

- (a) an Executive Magistrate"
- (b) Police Officer

(c) a Judicial or Metropolitan Magistrate

(d) All of the above

**73. "High Court cannot directly entertain the bail application of POTA accused person without its refusal by special court. This was laid down by S.C. in**

(a) State of Maharashtra v. S.K. Dhinde

(b) State of Gujarat v. Salim Bhai Abdul Guffor Shaikh

(c) State of Gujarat v. Santosh Kumar

(d) State of U.P v. S.N. Srivastava

**74. Who is empowered to remove 'nuisance under Section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?**

(a) Judicial Magistrate I Class

(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate

(c) Sessions Judge

(d) District Magistrate

**75. Provisions relating to bail to require the accused to appeal before the next appellate court has been mentioned under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?**

(a) Section 436

(b) Section 436A

(c) Section 437A

(d) Section 438

**76. Facts alleged by one party and denied by the other in a case, are called as**

(a) Positive facts

(b) Negative facts

(c) Relevant facts

(d) Facts in issue

**77. Pawan Kumar v. State of Haryana, AIR 2001 SC 1324 relates to**

(a) presumption as to dowry death

(b) presumption as to legitimacy

(c) presumption as to rape.

(d) presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.

**78. The previous conviction of a person is relevant under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

- (a) Section 14 Explanation I
- (b) Section 14 Explanation II**
- (c) Section 8 Explanation I
- (d) Section 8 Explanation II

**79. Irrebuttable presumptions of law are indicated by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by the expression of**

- (a) may presume
- (b) shall presume
- (c) conclusive proof**
- (d) All of these

**80. Under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 what has not been mentioned?**

- (a) Relevancy of evidence
- (b) Admissibility of evidence
- (c) Weight of evidence**
- (d) All the above

**81. A is charged with travelling on a railway without ticket. The burden of proof is on him according to Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

- (a) Section 102
- (b) Section 106**
- (c) Section 107
- (d) Section 108

**82. Which one of the following sections of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?**

- (a) Section 119**
- (b) Section 120
- (c) Section 121
- (d) Section 126

**83. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is based on the principle of "Agency"?**

- (a) Section 7**
- (b) Section 8

- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 10

**84. The principle of "Res judicata" has been incorporated under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

- (a) Section 39
- (b) Section 40**
- (c) Section 139
- (d) Section 140

**85. Photostat copy of family settlement deed is allowed to be produced before the court as an**

- (a) primary evidence
- (b) original evidence
- (c) secondary evidence**
- (d) electronic evidence

**86. The presumption under section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is a/an**

- (a) presumption of fact
- (b) rebuttable presumption of law
- (c) presumption of fact and law
- (d) irrebuttable presumption of law.**

**87. Court can ask question under Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to**

- (a) any party and witness**
- (b) a non-party
- (c) legal representatives of the party to proceedings
- (d) None of the above

**88. Existence of any right' or 'custom' may be proved under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

- (a) Section 13 only**
- (b) Section 14 only
- (c) Section 15 only
- (d) None of the above

**89. Evidence' character' includes evidence of**



- (a) reputation only
- (b) disposition only
- (c) general disposition and general reputation both
- (d) None of the above

**90. Principle of "ALIBI" is indirectly covered in Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 11

**91. In the law of evidence, a 'retracted confession'**

- (a) is of no value.
- (b) is alone sufficient for conviction.
- (c) can be acted upon, but as a matter of prudence the court must look for some corroboration from other facts and evidences.
- (d) None of the above

**92. Which of the following means a fact to be proved"?**

- (a) Quid Probandum
- (b) Modus Probandi
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

**93. In which of the following instances does evidence means "a fact which serves as the foundation for an inference"?**

- (a) Direct evidence
- (b) Circumstantial evidence
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

**94. In which of the following cases it was laid down that "Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, is an exception of Section 24, 25 and 26 of the Act?"**

- (a) Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor
- (b) Inayatulla v. State of Maharashtra
- (c) State of U.P. v. Deoman Upadhyaya

(d) *P. Kottayya v. Emperor*

**95. Confidential Communication with whom of the following is protected under Indian Evidence Act, 1872?**

(a) To Magistrate

(b) To Police Officer

(c) *To Legal Advisor*

(d) To Revenue Officer

**96. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court rejected the Dying Declaration which was recorded by the Magistrate but which was not signed by the declarant?**

(a) Harnam v. State of U.P

(b) *State of U.P v. Shishpal Singh*

(c) State of Punjab v. Bakshish Singh

(d) None of the above

**97. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as is to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive is**

(a) *relevant*

(b) irrelevant

(c) depend upon each and every case

(d) None of the above

**98. The principle of "presumption of survivorship", has been incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under**

(a) Section 106

(b) *Section 107*

(c) Section 108

(d) Section 109

**99. Contents of a document under Section 59 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 may be proved by**

(a) oral evidence

(b) circumstantial evidence

(c) *primary or secondary evidence*

(d) None of the Above

**100. Knowledge of STD booth from where accused persons talked with each other is relevant for Section 27 of the Evidence Act, 1872. It was laid down by the Supreme Court in**

- (a) R.M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra
- (b) State of M.P. v. Kirpa Ram (2003) 12 SCC 175
- (c) S.C. Bahri v State of Bihar, AIR 1994 SC 2020

**(d) Abuthagir v. State, AIR 2009 SC 2797**

**101. An arrest warrant issued by a court can be executed at**

- (a) any place in that State
- (b) any place in Indian**
- (c) any place under jurisdiction of the Court
- (d) any place in the District

**102. A proclaimed offender whose property has been attached can claim back the rest may be executed at any place in India. property or sale proceeds, on appearance before the court**

- (a) within 6 months of attachment
- (b) within 1 year of attachment
- (c) within 2 years of attachment**
- (d) within 3 years of attachment

**103. Which of the following offence is not compoundable under Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?**

- (a) Section 323 of Indian Penal Code
- (b) Section 334 of Indian Penal Code
- (c) Section 448 of Indian Penal Code

**(d) Section 307 of Indian Penal Code**

**104. Section 357 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act by the**

- (a) Act 5 of 2009**
- (b) Act 2 of 2006
- (c) Act 41 of 2010
- (d) None of these

**105. Procedure of arrest and duties of officer arresting the person, have been provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 under**

- (a) Section 41

(b) Section 41A

(c) Section 41B

(d) Section 41C

**106. In which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 it has been provided that every person is bound to assist a Police Officer or Magistrate regarding any offence?**

(a) Under Section 34

(b) Under Section 35

(c) Under Section 36

(d) Under Section 37

**107. An accused person may apply for plea bargaining under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 when committed the offence of he has**

(a) dacoity

(b) robbery

(c) theft

(d) rape

**108. Appropriate Government may commute the sentence of an accused person under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 even without the consent of the accused under**

(a) Section 432

(b) Section 433

(c) Section 320

(d) Section 321

**109. 'Case-diary' or 'police-diary' is Important document under Code of an Criminal Procedure, 1973 which relates to**

(a) enquiry

(b) Investigation

(c) Both (A) and (B)

(d) None of these

**110. Under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, how many chapters and sections. have been incorporated?**

(a) 38 chapters, 486 Section

(b) 37 chapters. 484 Section

(c) 36 chapters, 484 Section

(d) 35 chapters, 486 Section

**111. Sexual harassment of women is defined under Indian Penal Code in**

(a) Section 354

**(b) Section 354A**

(c) Section 354B

(d) Section 509

**112. Crime is said to be an act which is both forbidden by law and against moral sentiments of the society. Who gave this definition?**

(a) Blackstone

**(b) Stephen**

(c) Pound

(d) Austin

**113. Which of the following is not an essential element of a crime, namely**

(a) human being

(b) mens rea

(c) actus reus

**114. The principle of "proximity of crime" under Criminal Law is irrelevant while deciding the liability for the offence of**

(a) theft and dacoity

(b) culpable homicide and murder

(c) kidnapping and abduction

**(d) abetment and conspiracy**

**115. The main difference between Section 324 and 326 Indian Penal Code, 1860 is that of**

(a) intention

(b) nature of injuries

**(c) use of weapons or means**

(d) None of the above

**116. A person who does any act which causes any common injury, danger, annoyance to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, commits the offence of.**

(a) negligence

(b) trespass

(c) private nuisance

(d) public nuisance

**117. Which of the following offences of the Indian Penal Code are not correctly matched?**

(a) Section 171B-Bribery

(b) Section 171 C-Undue Influence at election

(c) Section 171D- Punishment for bribery

(d) Section 171H- Illegal payment in connection with an election

**118. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which offender is liable to pay is**

(a) unlimited

(b) not exceeding Rs. 50,000

(c) not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000

(d) unlimited but not excessive

**119. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court of India set out the guidelines for safeguarding the interests of death row convicts?**

(a) Sunita Batra v. Delhi Admin, 1980 SC

(b) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India (2014) 3 SCC 1

(c) V Sriharan Union of India, (2014) 2 Scale 505

(d) Mithu v. State of Punjab 1983 SC

**120. The offence of 'Voyeurism' is an offence, under Indian Penal Code, against a/an**

(a) boy

(b) eunuch

(c) woman

(d) All of these

**121. Preventing a person from performing religious worship and ceremonies is punishable under which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code?**

(a) Section 295

(b) Section 296

(c) Section 297

(d) Section 295A

**122. Section 195A of the Indian Penal Code is related with the**

- (a) security of witness
- (b) security of victim
- (c) threatening any person to give false evidence
- (d) None of the above

**123. A shoots at "B" with intention to kill him. 'B' survive from the injury. Here 'A' is liable under Indian Penal Code for the offence of**

- (a) murder
- (b) attempt to murder
- (c) culpable homicide
- (d) hurt

**124. Minimum number of persons required to commit an offence of affray under Indian Penal Code are**

- (a) ten
- (b) five
- (c) two
- (d) third gender only

**125. The term "he" used under Indian Penal Code relates to a person who is**

- (a) male only
- (b) female only
- (c) male or female both
- (d) third gender only

**126. Who of the following is not a legal representative according to Civil Procedure Code, 1908?**

- (a) Executor and administrator
- (b) Creditors
- (c) Coparceners
- (d) None of the above

**127. Where a compromise was arrived between parties to a suit by playing fraud, misrepresentation or fraud and a decree was passed with the consent of the parties, then the affected party may select which one of the following alternatives for setting aside such decree, namely the recourse**

- (a) through appeal
- (b) through revision

(c) through review

(d) through second suit

**128. Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 provides**

(a) Settlement of disputes outside the court.

(b) Having opinion from an expert.

(c) Issuing commission for getting opinion

(d) None of the above

**129. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides that one person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest?**

(a) Order 1 Rule 1

(b) Order 2 Rule 2

(c) Order 1 Rule 8

(d) Order 1 Rule 9

**130. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 an ex parte decree can be set aside under**

(a) Order 9 Rule 5

(b) Order 9 Rule 12

(c) Order 9 Rule 10

(d) Order 9 Rule 13

**131. Under Civil Procedure Code, the number of days for which a caveat remains operative after its filing:**

(a) 15 days

(b) 30 days

(c) 60 days

(d) 90 days

**132. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 which one of the following is not exempted from personal appearance in the court?**

(a) Ministers of Union Government

(b) Ministers of State Government

(c) Vice-President of India

(d) Vice-Chancellor of University

**133. 'A' and 'B' sue 'C' for recovery of Rs. 1,000; 'C' has a debt due to him by 'A' alone, Here 'C' can**



- (a) set off the debt against 'B'
- (b) set off the debt against 'A'
- (c) set off the debt against 'A' and 'B' both
- (d) cannot set off a debt due to him by 'A' alone

**134. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the first time provision for compensatory cost in respect to false or vexatious claims or defences, has been made under**

- (a) Section 35.
- (b) Section 35A
- (c) Section 35B
- (d) Section 34

**135. Who among the following persons is not a public officer according to Section 2(17) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?**

- (a) Tehsildar
- (b) Judge
- (c) Members of All India Service
- (d) Sarpanch

**136. According to Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 future interest can be awarded. by the court in a suit at the rate of**

- (a) 6% per annum
- (b) 9% per annum
- (c) 12% per annum
- (d) 15% per annum

**137. A Garnishee is a**

- (a) judgment debtor
- (b) judgment debtor's debtor
- (c) judgment debtor's creditor
- (d) None of the above

**138. Suits relating to immovable property may be filed in a court within whose local jurisdiction the**

- (a) defendant carries on business
- (b) defendant resides
- (c) property is situated

(d) None of the above

**139. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 an appeal may be filed by way of a/an**

(a) Application

**(b) Memorandum**

(c) Notice

(d) Petition

**140. Under Section 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 facts should be proved by**

(a) documents

(b) oral evidence

**(c) affidavit**

(d) Producing witnesses

**141. Objection to local or pecuniary Jurisdiction shall be raised at the first available opportunity according to Civil Procedure Code, 1908 under**

(a) Section 20

**(b) Section 21**

(c) Section 22

(d) Section 24

**142. Under the 'multifariousness' means Civil Law the term**

(a) misjoinder of cause of actions

(b) misjoinder of parties

(c) non-joinder of parties

**(d) misjoinder of cause of actions as well as parties**

**143. In a civil suit, the issues are frames by the**

(a) parties

(b) advocates of the parties

(c) representatives of the parties

**(d) court**

**144. Where the plaint has been rejected, then plaintiff on the same cause of action**

(a) cannot present the fresh suit

**(b) may present the fresh suit**

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(c) with the leave of the High Court only, may present a fresh suit

(d) None of the above

**145. Where after the end of hearing but before pronouncement of the judgement if any party to the suit dies, then the suit will**

(a) abate

**(b) not abate**

(c) be decided exparate

(d) None of the above

**146. Where an appeal from original decree is dismissed on the ground that it is 1 time barred, then the best recourse and remedy available to the affected party is to**

**(a) file review**

(b) file revision

(c) file second appeal

(d) file reference

**147. The sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 can be amended by the**

(a) High Court

(b) Supreme Court

(c) Attorney General

**(d) Parliament**

**148. Which of the following does not include in the definition of 'decree' given under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?**

(a) Rejection of a plaint

(b) Determination of question under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure

**(c) Any order of dismissal for default**

(d) None of the above

**149. Amendment of pleadings is allowed under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of**

(a) saving the time of the court.

(b) saving the time of the parties.

**(c) determining the real question involved in the controversy.**

(d) None of the above

**150. 'A' deposits a box of jewels with 'B' as his agent 'C' alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained by 'A' from him and claim them from 'B'. Here 'B' can**

- (a) institute interpleader suit against 'A'
- (b) institute interpleader suit against 'C'
- (c) institute interpleader suit against 'A' and 'C' both
- (d) cannot institute an interpleader suit against 'A' and 'C'**

**151. The term 'Urf under Muslim Law means**

- (a) Primary source of Muslim Law
- (b) Secondary source of Muslim Law which supplements it
- (c) Primary source of Muslim Law which supplements it**
- (d) None of the above

**152. Talaq-ul-biddat under Muslim Law is primary texts.**

- (a) complete and irrevocable divorce**
- (b) Incomplete and irrevocable divorce
- (c) complete and revocable divorce
- (d) None of the above

**153. A Muslim makes a gift in favour of non-Muslim. The gift under Muslim Law is**

- (a) void, as a Muslim can make a gift to a Muslim only.
- (b) valid, as religion is immaterial in a gift.**
- (c) irregular
- (d) None of the above

**154. Under Sunni Law, a marriage performed during the period of Iddat**

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) irregular**

**155. A bequest made to a person who causes the death of the testator intentionally, under Sunni Law is**

- (a) valid
- (b) void**
- (c) valid to the extent of 1/3 share of the deceased

(d) None of the above

**156. Which one of the following will not be subject-matter of 'Meher' (dower)?**

- (a) Crop's product of next year
- (b) Services of teaching of Quran
- (c) Amount in terms of money
- (d) Land and Buildings

**157. Under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 a Muslim wife can get the decree of divorce if the husband has been insane for the term of**

- (a) three years
- (b) two years
- (c) four years
- (d) seven years

**158. A bequest to a child in womb is valid under Muslim law, if the child is born alive within**

- (a) 3 months of the date of will
- (b) 4 months of the date of will
- (c) 6 months of the date of will under Sunni Law and within 10 months under Shia Law
- (d) None of these

**159. Acknowledgement of legitimacy about a child made by a Muslim is**

- (a) revocable
- (b) irrevocable
- (c) immaterial
- (d) None of the above

**160. Dissolution of marriage due to apostacy from Islam by husband is effective**

- (a) subject to declaration by court
- (b) on issue of Fatwa' by Kazi
- (c) immediately
- (d) only when wife desires

**161. A gift made by a Muslim may be revoked**

- (a) before delivery of possession
- (b) by heirs of the donor

(c) by family members of the donee

(d) None of the above

**162. The source of right of pre-emption in India can be attributed to**

(a) Hindi Law

**(b) Muslim Law**

(c) British Law

(d) All of the above

**163. A Sunni marriage without witnesses is**

(a) void

**(b) Irregular**

(c) regular

(d) None of these

**164. If there is a stipulation on the part of the woman before marriage all her rights to dower or even if she agrees to marry without any dower, the stipulation or agreement will be**

(a) valid

(b) void

(c) voidable at the option of woman

**(d) invalid**

**165. "Hiba is immediate unqualified transfer of the corpus of the property without any return (evaj). This definition was given by**

(a) Durul Mukhtar

(b) Aquil Ahmad

**(c) Tayabji**

(d) Khalid Rashid

**166. Who of the following person cannot claim right of pre-emption?**

(a) Shafi-e-Sharik

(b) Shafi-e-Khalit

(c) Shafi-e-Jar

**(d) Relative of Pre-emptor**

**167. Under Muslim Law 'puberty is presumed at the age of**

(a) 9 years

(b) 12 years

(c) 15 years

(d) 18 years

**168. Under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 a mother is not entitled to inherit as class I heir from her**

(a) adopted son

(b) step son

(c) illegitimate son

(d) None of the above

**169. Which one of the following cannot deal with the property of a minor under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?**

(a) Natural Guardian

(b) De facto Guardian

(c) Testamentary Guardian

(d) Guardian appointed by court

**170. Sapinds relationship and prohibited relationship under Hindu Law are**

(a) mutually conclusive

(b) dependent on each other

(c) may overlap each other

(d) None of the above

**171. Maintenance pendente lite can be claimed only by**

(a) husband

(b) wife

(c) relatives and dependents of both

(d) husband or wife, both

**172. Which Section of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 facilitates a guardian to give his ward in adoption?**

(a) Section 9(1)

(b) Section 9(2)

(c) Section 9(3)

(d) Section 9(4)

**173. Doctrine of 'Relation Back' applies to the matters relating**

- (a) maintenance
- (b) marriage
- (c) adoption
- (d) legitimacy

**174. Geeta Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India case is related to the matter of**

- (a) divorce
- (b) succession
- (c) adoption
- (d) natural guardianship of minor's property or person in absence of father

**175. The Natural Hindu boy is Guardian of a minor**

- (a) only Grandfather
- (b) Father and Mother both
- (c) only father
- (d) only mother

**176. Juvenile Justice (Protection and Care of Children) Act, 2000 enable persons of following religion to take a child in adoption:**

- (a) Hindu only
- (b) Muslim only
- (c) Christian only
- (d) All of the above

**177. For which of the following marriage under Hindu Law a decree of nullity of marriage from court is must on the application of aggrieved party?**

- (a) Voidable marriage
- (b) Vold marriage
- (c) Both void and voidable marriage
- (d) None of the above

**178. Which Section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 gives preferential right to co-heirs in the property?**

- (a) Section 20
- (b) Section 22
- (c) Section 26
- (d) Section 24

*From Student to Lawyer to Judge*



**179. The bar of entertain a petition for divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 operate for a period of**

- (a) 3 years from the date of marriage
- (b) 2 years from the date of marriage
- (c) 1 years from the date of marriage**
- (d) 6 years from the date of marriage

**180. The presumption that younger survives the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is a/an**

- (a) Presumption of law
- (b) Presumption of fact and law
- (c) Irrebuttable presumption of law
- (d) Rebuttable presumption of law.**

**181. Under the Constitution of India, all aspects relating to family law are in the**

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list**
- (d) None of these

**182. Bigamy described under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with which one of the following?**

- (a) Polygamy only
- (b) Polyandry only
- (c) Polygamy and polyandry both**
- (d) None of the above

**183. The 'Dyabhaga' school of Hindu Law fundamentally differ from 'Mitakshra school of law in the matter of**

- (a) Guardianship
- (b) Inheritance and partition**
- (c) Stridhan
- (d) Marriage

**184. The children born out of a void Hindu Marriage are in the eye of law**

- (a) illegitimate
- (b) legitimate

(c) illegitimate having no rights in ancestral property

(d) legitimate but having right of inheritance limited to their parent's property only.

**185. A' makes a gift in favour of his sons with a conditions that if any of them dies leaving no male issue, his shares will be taken by other surviving sons and not the widow or daughter of the deceased son. The gift creates a/an**

(a) absolute interest

(b) vested interest

(c) contingent interest

(d) conditional interest

**186. Which one of the following is not included within the term 'living person' provided under Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**

(a) Company

(b) Association

(c) Body of individuals

(d) Idol

**187. A lease which is silent regarding the duration but if lessee takes possession, such lease is known as**

(a) tenancy at sufferance

(b) tenancy at will

(c) tenancy at perpetuity

(d) None of them

**188. Which of the following is a right of the mortgagee and not of the mortgagor?**

(a) Right to impact document

(b) Right to recover possession

(c) Right to redeem

(d) Right to foreclosure

**189. The principle of 'cypres' in the law of transfer of property means**

(a) as far as possible

(b) approximately near to

(c) both (A) and (B)

(d) neither (A) nor (B)

**190. Which one of the following relationship does not come within the category of undue influence affecting a transfer of property namely the relationship of?**

(a) Doctor and patient

**(b) Customer and shopkeeper**

(c) Advocate and client

(d) Master and servant

**191. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the term attested means attested by**

(a) one witness only

(b) two witness only

**(c) two or more witness**

(d) No such condition has been imposed

**192. A makes a gift to 'B' 'C' and 'D' B and 'C' accept while 'D' refuses to do so. The position of this gift is that**

(a) whole gift is void.

(b) gift is valid and part of the gift made to 'D' will be shared by 'B' and 'C'.

**(c) it is void only to the third interest which 'D' would have taken, had he accepted the gift.**

(d) the property vests in 'D' irrespective of his refusal.

**193. A' the lessor gives 'B' the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice. expires and 'B' remains in possession. A gives to 'B' a second notice to quit the possession. Decide the validity of first notice.**

**(a) The first notice is waived.**

(b) The first and second notice stands valid.

(c) The second notice will be treated as the reminder of first notice.

(d) The second notice is not valid.

**194. Under the Transfer of Property Act. 1882 the term 'registration' means**

(a) registration of property

**(b) registration of documents**

(c) registration of parties

(d) registration of witnesses

**195. The principle embodied in Section 43 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is of**

- (a) actionable claim
- (b) clog or redemption
- (c) feeding the grant by estoppel
- (d) subrogation

**196. Right of extinguished by redemption can be**

- (a) act of parties and decree of the court
- (b) transferring of right to outsider
- (c) technicalities of facts
- (d) All of the above

**197. Remedy of 'foreclosure' is available in which one of the following mortgages, namely in**

- (a) Usufructuary mortgage
- (b) Mortgage by conditional sale
- (c) Simple mortgage
- (d) English mortgage

**198. A lets a field to 'B' at a rent of Rs.500 and then transfers the field to 'C'. 'B' having no notice of the transfer, in good faith pays the rent to 'A'. Here**

- (a) 'B' is not chargeable with rent to 'C'
- (b) 'B' is chargeable with rent to 'C'
- (c) collected rent is divisible between 'A' and 'C'
- (d) None of the above

**199. Under which section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 the 'doctrine of consolidation' has been incorporated?**

- (a) Under Section 60 (B)
- (b) Under Section 62
- (c) Under Section 63 (D)
- (d) Under Section 61

**200. Refusal to pay rent to the lessor with the words that 'you are not my landlord:**

- (a) amounts to disclaimer and the lease can be forfeited.
- (b) the words are void, but the lease cannot be forfeited. *to Judge*
- (c) will result in automatic termination of lease.
- (d) will entitle the lessor for claim and compensation.