

LAW

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

I N S T R U C T I O N S**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Encode clearly the Test Booklet Series **A, B, C or D** as the case may be in the appropriate place in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
4. This Test Booklet contains 50 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(a), (b), (c) and (d)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly and **DO NOT WRITE/ MARK ANYTHING EXCEPT IN THE SPACE PROVIDED FOR IT**, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
6. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
8. All items carry equal marks.
9. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE AS BELOW.
 - (i) For each question answered incorrectly, **one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted** as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate selects more than one answer out of the four probable answers to a question, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answer happens and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) No negative marks will be allotted if a question is left blank, i.e. there will be no penalty for that question.

"Mobile phones, calculators, IT gadgets, smart watch and any other electronic device such as Bluetooth, etc. are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringements of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations."

Question Starts:

1. A, puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the Intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has committed an offence of:
(A) Cheating
(B) False representation
(C) Theft
(D) Fabricating false evidence
2. The Supreme Court of India has struck down the punishment of death when a prisoner commits murder while under the sentence for life in the case of.
(A) Mithu Singh v. State of Punjab
(B) Reghubir v. State of Haryana
(C) Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
(D) Maru Ram v. State of Punjab
3. Common Intention and similar Intention was distinguished in the famous case :
(A) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
(B) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
(C) Kripal Singh v. State of UP
(D) Rishidev Pandey v. State of UP
4. Carefully read following statements :
 - (1) According to Section 34 of IPC, requirement is of two persons, whereas under Section 149 of IPC, requirement is of five persons.
 - (2) According to Section 34 of IPC, common intention is required whereas under Section 149 IPC, common object is required.
 - (3) Previous consent is required under Section 34 & 149 of IPC.
 - (4) Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC constitutes a specific offence

Which of the above statements is/are true ?

(A). (1) and (3) (B). (2) and (3)
(C). (1) and (2) (D). (2) and (4)
5. When is an arrested person entitled to meet an Advocate of his choice?
(A) During interrogation
(B) After interrogation
(C) Throughout interrogation
(D) All the above are correct
6. Who can record confessions and statements under Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure?
(A) Any Executive Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate
(B) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate
(C) Any District Magistrate
(D) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or District Magistrate
7. In case of the information as to non-cognizable cases, a police officer is bound to:
(A) Only enter the Information his diary
(B) Only refer the informant to the Magistrate
(C) Arrest the accused
(D) Enter the information in his diary and refer the informant to the Magistrate.
8. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the confirmation by the High Court of an order of death penalty passed by Session Court, prior to its execution:
(A) Section 366 (B) Section 371
(C) Section 369 (D) Section 368
9. The maximum sentence of Imprisonment, a Chief Judicial Magistrate can impose is :
(A) 3 Years (B) 7 Years
(C) 10 Years (D) No limit
10. Which one of the following is not correctly matched :
(A) Reference to High Court – Section 395 CrPC
(B) High Court's Power of Revision – Section 401 CrPC
(C) Abatement of Appeal – Section 393 CrPC
(D) Appeals from conviction – Section 374 CrPC
11. The maxim '*de minimis non curat lex*' is the foundation of which general exception under Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code ?
(A) Act causing slight harm.
(B) Act of child under seven years of age.
(C) Act of child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding.
(D) Accident in doing a lawful act
12. A member of the Civil Service of a State :
(A) can be dismissed or removed from service at the will of the Minister.
(B) can be dismissed or removed from service at anytime without inquiry after prior approval from the High Court of the State.
(C) Can be dismissed or removed without inquiry where he is guilty of gross misconduct of demanding bribe.
(D) Can be dismissed or removed without any inquiry where the authority having power to dismiss or remove the civil servant is satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing that it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry.

13. Whether in a summons trial case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Magistrate of first class can stop the proceedings and discharge the accused without pronouncing judgment?
- No, Magistrate must after recording entire evidence pronounce final judgment of conviction or acquittal.
 - Yes, after evidence of principal witnesses has been recorded.
 - Yes, for reasons to be recorded, where evidence of principal witnesses has not been recorded.
 - Yes, as Magistrate has discretion to discharge or acquit regardless of the state of the proceedings.
14. A valid proclamation under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 requires :
- Public reading of the proclamation in a conspicuous place of town or village where the accused ordinarily resides.
 - Copy of the proclamation should be affixed at some conspicuous place of the house in which the victim resides.
 - If passed by the Sessions Judge, a copy of the proclamation should be affixed to some conspicuous part of the High Court of the State.
 - Copy of the proclamation is affixed on conspicuous part of all police stations in the town/village where the crime was committed.
15. The Commissioner appointed for recording evidence in a civil suit cannot do which one of the following acts under Order XVIII Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- Record re-examination of a witness.
 - Decide objections raised during recording of evidence.
 - Record remarks regarding the demeanour of the witness while under examination.
 - Record the evidence either in writing or mechanically.
16. Which Article of the Constitution of India states that the provisions of Part IV of the Constitution of India would not be enforceable by any court?
- Article 33.
 - Article 37.
 - Article 44.
 - Article 51.
17. Corrupt usage of fabricated evidence as true, with the knowledge that the evidence is fabricated, is specifically punishable under:
- Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - Section 196 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - Section 198 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code.
18. Which of the following propositions is incorrect in so far as the power to permit amendment of pleadings, under Order VI Rule 17 of the CPC is concerned?
- Amendment of the pleadings must be allowed at any stage of the proceedings, before the trial has commenced.
 - Amendment which cause prejudice to the other side may not be allowed by the court.
 - The basic or cardinal test for deciding whether an amendment should or should not be allowed is the "real controversy test".
 - The court is normally proscribed, from deciding the correctness or falsity of the case in the amendment when deciding an application for amendment.
19. Which provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 postulates that criminal courts would be open, to which the public would generally have access, save in exceptional cases ?
- Section 324.
 - Section 327
 - Section 330
 - Section 333
20. What is the prescribed limitation period, for filing a suit for compensation of libel or slander ?
- One year in both cases.
 - Three years in both cases.
 - One year for libel, 3 years for slander, or
 - 3 years for libel, 1 year for slander.
21. Plaint filed the next day after period of limitation will not be barred by time :
- if the plaintiff was outside India on the last date of limitation.
 - If the plaintiff was unwell and suffering from viral fever on the last date of limitation.
 - If the court was closed on the last date of limitation.
 - If the advocate of the plaintiff forgot to file the plaint on the last date of limitation.
22. When 'A' dies as a result of an act by 'B', 'B' cannot be tried and convicted :
- For murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - For culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - For attempt to murder under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - For grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. Charge on the property under Section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882:
- Amounts to mortgage by conditional sale.
 - Amounts to sale.
 - Amounts to security for payment of money.
 - Amounts to creation of tenancy rights.
24. In *Shreya-Singhal v. Union of India* (2015) 5 SCC I, the Supreme Court :
- Struck down Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 in its entirety for violating Article 19 (I) (a) and not being saved by Article 19 (2).
 - Struck down Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 in its entirety for violating Articles 14 and Article 21.
 - Upheld Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 but read down the scope of the provision to bring it in conformity with Article 19 (I) (a) and Article 19 (2).
 - Upheld Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 but read down the scope of the provision to bring it in conformity with Articles 14 and 21.
25. Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides that the court shall attempt settlement of disputes:
- In all cases.
 - In cases where both parties specifically plead for settlement.
 - In cases where at least one of the parties pleads for settlement.
 - In cases where the Court is satisfied that there is a possibility of arriving at a settlement that may be acceptable to both parties.
26. A filed a suit against B seeking three reliefs. The matter was decreed in A's favour and the first relief was partially granted to A. The decree was silent as to the other two reliefs. Can A file a second suit in the same matter seeking the further two reliefs?
- No, the bar of res judicata will apply.
 - Yes, the bar of res judicata will not apply since the court did not address these reliefs.
 - Yes, because it will be assumed that the plaintiff was not given a fair hearing.
 - The Court has to determine, on a case by case basis, whether by not addressing the reliefs in the first case, the plaintiff was denied a fair hearing. If the Court determines that the plaintiff was denied a fair hearing, then a second suit is permitted.
27. A confession made by an accused is relevant and admissible :
- When it is extra judicial, voluntary and truthful and beyond reproach.
 - When made to a third person after being detained by a police officer.
 - When made on being threatened with severe assault and beatings by public.
 - None of the above as confession is inadmissible.
28. Under Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 an Inquiry commission is appointed by :-
- Central Government or State government.
 - Union Public Service Commission.
 - Any High Court.
 - Supreme Court of India.
29. Bailable and Non-Bailable offence has been defined in :
- Section 2 (a) of Cr.PC
 - Section 2 (b) of Cr.PC
 - Section 2 (c) of Cr.PC.
 - Section 20 of IPC
30. Which Section of Specific Relief Act provides that a contract to sell any immovable property can not be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor, who knowing himself not to have any title to the property has contracted to sell or let the property:-
- Section 16
 - Section 17
 - Section 18
 - Section 19
31. *SP Gupta V/s Union of India* AIR 1982 SC 149, decided by the Supreme Court of India relates to :-
- Free Legal Aid
 - Bonded labours
 - Judges Transfer
 - Illegal detention
32. Which is the authority that determines the language of the Court other than High Court within a given State, under Section 272 of Cr.PC:-
- State Government
 - Central Government
 - Supreme Court of India
 - Both (a) and (b)
33. The Minimum number of persons required to incorporate a Public Company is :-
- 5
 - 10
 - 7
 - 2

34. The term 'Agent' is defined in Indian Contract Act, 1872 under Section :-
- 180 of the Act
 - 181 of the Act
 - 182 of the Act
 - 183 of the Act
35. Sections 36 to 42 of Specific Relief Act provides :-
- Injunctions
 - Court's discretion on specific performance
 - Cancellation of instruments
 - None of the above
36. Under Section 16 CPC a suit relating to immovable property can be filed in a court whose local jurisdiction is :-
- Where the property is situated
 - Where the defendant voluntarily resides or carries on business
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
37. Rupan Deol Bajaj V/s KPS Gill, is a famous case which the Supreme Court decided on :-
- Wrongful restraint
 - Wrongful confinement
 - Outrage the modesty of a women
 - Maintenance to the divorced women
38. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of :-
- Under Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Under Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Under Section 65-B of Indian Evidence Act
 - None of the above
39. Section 67 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 provides :-
- Possession of driving license while driving
 - Possession of Insurance certificate and PUC certificate in the vehicle
 - Revoking driving license if drunk driving is detected
 - State Government's power to control the road transport.
40. Under Section 2 (I) (f) of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, 'defect' is meant by any fault, imperfection or shortcomings in in relation to the goods:-
- Quality and Quantity
 - Potency
 - Purity or standard
 - All of the above
41. Which decision of the Apex Court enunciated the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution of India?
- I.C Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
 - Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
 - Minerva Mills v. Union of India
 - Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Rajnarain
42. Which decision of the Supreme Court has dealt with the right of a prisoner to a speedy trial and legal aid ?
- Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.
 - A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
 - Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secy, State of Bihar
 - Madhu Kishwar v. State of Bihar
43. In which decision rendered by the Apex Court has it been held that an order under Article 226 passed in a habeas corpus matter will not constitute *res judicata* to bar a petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India ?
- Daryao v. State of U.P
 - Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India
 - Joseph Pothan V. State of Kerala
 - Kochunni v. State of Madras
44. Which provision of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with joinder of causes of action ?
- Order 2 Rule 3
 - Order 2 Rule 2
 - Order 2 Rule 1
 - Order 1 Rule 2
45. Which decision has laid down the principle that contract by a minor is void *ab initio* ?
- Durga Prasad v. Baldeo
 - Mohori Bibi v. Dharmo Das Ghosh
 - Iswaran Pillai v. Sonnivaveru
 - Chinayya v. Ramayya
46. Which of the following contract cannot be specifically enforced as per the provision of Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act ?
- Execution of a formal deed of partnership
 - Contract for the construction of any building or execution of any other work on land.
 - Contract which is determinable in its nature
 - Contract to execute a mortgage or furnish any other security for repayment of any loan which the borrower is not willing to repay at once.

47. A marriage solemnized between two Hindus would not be regarded as void under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 if :-
- One party has a spouse living at the time of marriage.
 - The parties are within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
 - Either party is incapable of giving a valid consent to the marriage due to unsoundness of mind.
 - The parties are Sapindas of each other.
48. Which of the following is not a valid ground for divorce as per Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- Mental cruelty.
 - The other party renounces the world by entering any religious order.
 - Desertion.
 - The other party has not been heard of as being alive for a period of five years by those persons who would have naturally heard of it, had that party been alive.
49. Divorced persons can marry again under the provision of Section 15 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, if the marriage has been dissolved by a decree of divorce in case :-
- The time period for preferring an appeal against the decree of divorce has expired without preferring the appeal.
 - The appeal which was presented against the decree of divorce has been dismissed.
 - The appeal preferred against the decree of divorce is pending.
 - There is no right of appeal against the decree of divorce.
50. Judicial notice of the facts stated in a news item.
- Can be taken under Section 81 IEA
 - Can be taken under Section 56 IEA
 - Can be taken under Section 78 (2) IEA
 - Cannot be taken.
51. Which of the following statements is correct in relation of bail under provision to Section 167 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 :
- The right does not survive after filing of the charge-sheet.
 - The right is extinguished only when the accused fails to furnish bail bonds as directed by the Magistrate before filing of the charge-sheet.
 - The period of detention shall be computed from the date on which the accused was remanded to judicial custody.
 - The bail granted under the provision can not be cancelled under Section 437 (5) or 439 (2).
52. If, it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he, under Section 202 CrPC, postponing the issue of process against the accused :-
- Shall commit the case to the Court of Session.
 - May direct an investigation to be made by a police officer.
 - Shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on oath.
 - Shall return the complaint for presentation before the Court of Session.
53. Which provision of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 deals with 'payment in due course'?
- Section 9
 - Section 10
 - Section 36
 - Section 78
54. Under which of the following provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, a District Magistrate or a Sub-Magistrate may prevent the conduct of a trade that is injurious to the health of the community ?
- S.151
 - S.133
 - S.107
 - S.145
55. Under Section (?) of the Cr.PC, a joint trial can be held -
- 223
 - 299
 - 317
 - 482
56. Supreme Court in the following case observed that the word "Cognizance" has a wider meaning and connotation and is not merely confined to the stage of taking cognizance of an offence :-
- Prabhu Chawla Vs State of Rajasthan
 - Satyapal Singh Vs State of MP
 - CBI Vs Ashok Kumar Aggarwal & Another
 - Subramanian Swamy Vs Dr. Manmohan Singh
57. District Judge may extend the Succession Certificate under which Section of the Indian Succession Act, 1925:-
- 372
 - 376
 - 377
 - 378

58. In which of the following judgment the Hon'ble Supreme Court has propounded theory of "rare of rarest in imposing death sentence" :-
- Raxe Vs. Govind
 - Hussain Ara Khatun Vs. State of Bihar
 - Bachhan Singh Vs. State of Punjab
 - Sunil Batra Vs. Delhi Administration
59. In which case the Apex Court held that anticipatory bail should be granted only for a limited period:-
- Sunita Devi Vs. State of bihar and Another
 - Naresh Kumar Yadav Vs. Ravindra Kumar
 - Salauddin Vs. State of Maharashtra
 - Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre Vs. State of Maharashtra
60. Where both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact, the Agreement under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is :-
- Voidable
 - Void
 - Valid
 - Illegal
61. No suit of recovery of possession may be instituted under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 against :-
- Company
 - Government
 - Firm
 - None of the above
62. Which provision of the Constitution of India confers power to grant pardon on the Governor of a State ?
- Article 151
 - Article 161
 - Article 163
 - Article 171
63. The Supreme Court of India in which case held that a forceful Narco Analysis test conducted on the accused is violative of Article 20(3) and Article 21 :-
- Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaugh Vs. Union of India
 - Selvi & Other. Vs. State of Karnataka
 - S. Arul Raja Vs. State of Tamil Nadu
 - Omprakash Vs. State of Rajasthan
64. Under Section 19, of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 a petition in a matrimonial case has to be filed in the place :-
- Where the marriage was solemnized
 - At the place where the respondent at the time of the presentation of the petition resides
 - At the place where the parties to the marriage last resided together
 - All the above
65. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 applies to :-
- Movable property
 - Immovable property
 - Both (a) and (b) above
 - None of the above
66. Which Section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 provides that a person who commits murder or abets the commission of murder shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of the person murdered :-
- Section 25
 - Section 26
 - Section 14
 - Section 6
67. Even without the consent of the Government, Cognizance can be taken, where the offence is punishable under Section of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 :-
- Sec. 10
 - Sec. 11
 - Sec. 12
 - Sec. 13
68. No appeal shall lie against an order passed by the Special Judge u/s. 6 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 if the sentence is not exceeding 1 month and fine is not exceeding Rupees :-
- Two thousand
 - Three thousand
 - Four thousand
 - Five thousand
69. The statutory presumption under section 20(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is not available in respect of offence under of the Act:-
- Section 7
 - Section 8
 - Section 13 (1) (a)
 - Section 13(1)(b)
70. As per the judgment of the Supreme Court in Sarla Verma (Smt.) Vs. Delhi Transport Corporation reported in A.I.R. 2009 SC 3104, where the deceased was a bachelor and the claimants are the parents, normally the deduction towards personal and living expenses of the deceased, should be -
- 75%
 - 50%
 - 33%
 - 66%
71. In which schedule of Constitution of India the three lists are mentioned -
- III
 - V
 - IX
 - VII

72. Narcotics commissioner as per Section 5 of NDPS Act, 1985 shall be appointed by-
- State Government
 - Central Government
 - Central Government in consultation with State Government
 - State Government in consultation with High Court
73. S.R. Bommai Vs. Union of India, JT 1994 (2) SC 215, is related to-
- National emergency under Article 352
 - President rule in state under Article 356
 - Financial Emergency under Article 360
 - None of the above
74. The maximum punishment for attempt to commit an offence under Section 15 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is for -
- One year
 - Two years
 - Three years
 - Four years
75. The power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant or authorization u/s 41 of NDPS Act, 1985 is conferred upon -
- Any Officer including Peon, Sepoy, or Constable of the department of central excise
 - Any Officer including Peon, Sepoy, or Constable of the department of narcotics
 - Any Officer including peon, sepoy, or constable of the department of customs, revenue intelligence or any other department of central government
 - None of the above
76. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes -
- Article 15 (4)
 - Article 16 (4)
 - Article 16 (4-A)
 - Article 16 (4-B)
77. Limitation Act, 1963 contains -
- 32 Sections excluding one repealed and 151 Articles
 - 31 Sections excluding one repealed and 137 Articles
 - 33 Sections excluding one repealed and 137 Articles
 - 31 Sections excluding one repealed and no Articles
78. Burden of proving the existence of exceptions is put on accused by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under Section -
- 102
 - 103
 - 105
 - 106
79. Under Section 5 of T.P Act, 1882 'living person' include -
- Individual human being only
 - Company only
 - Company or association or body of individuals
 - None of the above
80. In which case has the Supreme Court held that Section 125 Cr.PC was applicable to all irrespective of their religion ?
- Mohd. Umar Khan Vs. Gulshan Begum
 - Mohd. Ahmed Khan Vs. Shah Bano Begum
 - Mst. Zohara Khatoon Vs. Mohd. Ibrahim
 - Noor Saba Khatoon Vs. Mojid. Quasim
81. Which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 provides that, the Public Prosecutor in charge of a case may, with the consent of the Court at any time before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person in respect of any offence for which he is tried ?
- Section 304
 - Section 306
 - Section 321
 - Section 313
82. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act makes the provision that there shall be no new trial on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence?
- Section 166
 - Section 165
 - Section 167
 - Section 161
83. Under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which of the following facts becomes relevant, namely -
- Facts showing state of mind
 - Facts showing state of body
 - Facts showing state of bodily feelings
 - All the above
84. The power to grant anticipatory bail under Section 438 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 vests with -
- The Court of Magistrate
 - Only in the Court of Sessions
 - Only in the High Court
 - Both the Court of Sessions and the High Court
85. Which one of the following Sections of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with High Courts' Power of revision ?
- Section 395
 - Section 401
 - Section 399
 - Section 396

86. Which of the following provision is related with set off under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- Order VIII Rule 5
 - Order VIII Rule 6
 - Order VIII Rule 7
 - Order VIII Rule 8
87. Which one of the following is not the pre-requisite of presumption as to dowry-death under Section 113-B of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- Victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or relatives
 - Victim had illicit relationship with other male person
 - Such cruelty or harassment was for connections with any demand for dowry
 - It was done within 7 years of the marriage
88. One of the most important principle of the law of evidence is that 'evidence is to be weighed and not to be counted'. This has been incorporated under which Section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 mainly under –
- Section 132
 - Section 133
 - Section 123
 - Section 134
89. "Where the mortgagor sells the mortgaged property on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage money on a certain date, the sale shall become absolute". This statement is related to which Section of Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- Section 55
 - Section 56
 - Section 58
 - Section 60
90. An agreement in restraint of trade under Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is –
- Valid
 - Voidable
 - Void
 - Enforceable
91. "Continuing Guarantee" has been defined –
- Under Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act
 - Under Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act
 - Under Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act
 - Under Section 147 of the Indian Contract Act
92. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the Collector may be appointed as receiver ?
- Order XL Rule 5
 - Order XLI Rule 1
 - Order XL Rule 2
 - Order XLI Rule 5
93. "No right of action is conferred on transfer in possession under an unregistered contract of sale". Which Section of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 contains this Principle
- Sections 35
 - Sections 41
 - Sections 53
 - Sections 53-A
94. In which of the following sections of T.P. Act, 1882 'transfer by ostensible owner' is provided –
- Section 39
 - Section 41
 - Section 40
 - Section 42
95. Which one of the following section of the T.P. Act, 1882 provides that when there is a conflict between marshalling and contribution, marshalling shall prevail ?
- Section 80
 - Section 81
 - Section 82
 - Section 83
96. Punishment for violation of condition as to age as provided under Section 5 (III) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been provided under which of the following section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1956 ?
- Section 18(b)
 - Section 17
 - Section 18(a)
 - None of the above
97. Hindu husband converting to Islam and marrying again will be guilty of bigamy. It was held in which of the following case ?
- Bahurao Vs. State of Maharashtra
 - Dr. A.N. Mukherji Vs. State
 - Sarla Mudgal Vs. Union of India
 - P.V. Venkatraman Vs. State

98. "Local Law" mentioned under Section 42 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 means a law applicable to –

- (A) Whole of India
- (B) A particular part of India
- (C) Any part of India
- (D) None of the above

99. Which one of the following Sections of the C.P.C, 1908 provides for the trial in open Courts where public may have access ?

- (A) Section 153 A
- (B) Section 153 B
- (C) Section 153 C
- (D) Section 153 D

100. Under Section 143 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, trial shall be concluded within....Months from that date of filing of complaint –

- (A) 2 Months
- (B) 4 Months
- (C) 6 Months
- (D) 8 Months

Question Ends.

