

Question Starts:

1. Photostat copy of family settlement is allowed to be produced before court as
 - a) Primary evidence
 - b) Secondary evidence
 - c) Electronic evidence
 - d) Original evidence
2. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies to
 - a) Proceedings before Tribunals
 - b) Proceedings before the Arbitrator
 - c) Judicial proceedings in Courts
 - d) All the above
3. A fact forming part of the same transaction is relevant under section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - a) If it is in issue and have occurred at the same time and place
 - b) If it is in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place
 - c) Though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place, or at different times and places
 - d) Though not in issue, but must have occurred at the same time and place
4. Admission can be
 - a) Formal only
 - b) Informal only
 - c) Either formal or informal
 - d) Only formal and not informal
5. Confession of an accused is admissible against co-accused
 - a) If they are tried jointly for the same offences
 - b) If they are tried jointly for different offences
 - c) If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
 - d) If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
6. The presumption under section 109 of Evidence Act as to certain human relationship
 - a) Is obligatory and arises irrespective of the lapse of time
 - b) Is permissive and operates only for a period for which the state of things which are the subject matter of presumption ordinarily lasts
 - c) Is obligatory and operates only for a period for which the state of things which are the subject matter of presumption ordinarily lasts
 - d) Either (a) or (b).
7. The doctrine of estoppel is a
 - a) Substantive law
 - b) Rule of equity
 - c) Rule of evidence
 - d) Law of pleadings.
8. The right to cross-examine on an answer to court question is available
 - a) to the adverse party only
 - b) to the party calling the witness only
 - c) to either of the parties if the answer is adverse to either of the parties
 - d) Only (a) and not (b)
9. An accomplice is
 - a) Not a competent witness against an accused
 - b) A competent witness against an accused
 - c) Cannot be a competent witness against an accused
 - d) None of the above.
10. The deciding factor under section 112 of Evidence Act is
 - a) The date of conception of the child
 - b) The date of birth or conception depending on the facts and circumstances
 - c) The date of death of the child
 - d) The date of birth of the child.
11. Examination in witnesses in criminal case through video conferencing is
 - a) Permissible
 - b) Impermissible
 - c) Permissible at the option of the witness
 - d) Permissible at the option of the accused
12. Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place of murder, are
 - a) Relevant issues
 - b) Relevant facts
 - c) Irrelevant issues
 - d) Irrelevant facts

13. A dying declaration to be admissible
- must be made before a Magistrate
 - must be made before the police officer
 - may be made before a doctor or a private person
 - may be made either before a Magistrate or a police officer or a doctor or a private person
14. Confessional statement of an accused before a police officer is
- Admissible as against the police officer
 - Admissible as against the accused
 - Inadmissible as against the police officer
 - Inadmissible as against the accused
15. Facts can be
- Physical facts
 - Psychological facts
 - Physical facts as well as psychological facts
 - Physical facts only and not psychological facts
16. Fact in issue means
- Fact, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties
 - Fact, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties
 - Fact, existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties
 - All the above
17. Confession of an accused is admissible against co-accused
- If they are tried jointly for the same offences
 - If they are tried jointly for different offences
 - If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
 - If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
18. Document includes
- Written facts
 - A map or plan
 - An inscription on a stone
 - All the above
19. Under section 27 of the Evidence Act, 'discovery of fact' includes
- The object found
 - The place from where it is produced
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
20. Oral account of the contents of a document is admissible
- When given by a person who has seen and read the document
 - When given by a person who has seen but not read the document
 - When given by a person to whom the document was read over
 - When given by any of the above
21. In which of the following there is no estoppel
- On a point of law
 - Against a statute
 - Attestation of a deed
 - All of the above.
22. A husband or wife are permitted to disclosed any communication between them during marriage
- in civil proceeding between the parties
 - in criminal proceeding between the parties
 - in matrimonial proceedings between the parties
 - all the above
23. Statements made by an agent of a party to a proceedings is
- admissible only if it is expressly authorized by the party
 - admissible only if it is impliedly authorized by the party
 - admissible if it is expressly or impliedly authorized by the party
 - not admissible at all even if it is expressly or impliedly authorized by the party

24. Under section 32 of the Evidence Act, the statement of a person who is dead to be admissible
- Must relate to the cause of his own death
 - May relate to the cause of someone else's death
 - May relate to the cause of his own death or someone else's death
 - None of the above
25. A dying declaration
- Can form the sole basis of conviction without any corroboration by independent evidences
 - Can form the basis of conviction only on any corroboration by independent evidences
 - Cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless corroborated by independent witness
 - Only (b) and (c) are correct
26. Due execution and authentication of a power of attorney shall be presumed under section 85 of the Evidence Act when executed before and authentication by
- A magistrate
 - A judge
 - A notary
 - All the above
27. Secondary evidence of a document means
- Copies of that document
 - Oral account of the contents of that document
 - Both (a) and (b) above
 - Only (a) but not (b)
28. Legal advisor
- Can disclose the communication after his death
 - Can disclose the communication after relation with his client has ended
 - Cannot disclose the communication even when the relation is ended or the client has died
 - both (a) and (b) are correct
29. X, a businessman, executes a document in several parts. Which part of the document is primary evidence of the document?
- The part containing the major issues / facts
 - The part containing the most significant issue / fact
 - None, since a document cannot be executed in part
 - Each part
30. Admissions
- Must be in writing
 - Must be oral
 - Either oral or in writing
 - Only in writing and not oral
31. Electronic record in proper custody gives rise to a presumption as to the digital signature, to be affixed by that particular person under Section 90A if the electronic record produce is
- 20 years old
 - 25 years old
 - 10 years old
 - 5 years old
32. Identification of a suspect by photo is
- Admissible in evidence
 - not admissible in evidence
 - Section 9 of Evidence Act exclude identification by photo.
 - Section 8 of Evidence Act exclude identification by photo.
33. The calling of at least one attesting witness to prove a document under section 68 is not necessary
- When the document other than a Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act 1908
 - When the document including a Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act 1908
 - When the document irrespective of whether it is a Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act 1908
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct
34. Leading question can be asked during
- examination in chief
 - cross examination
 - re-examination
 - all the above

35. The Law of Evidence consists of
- Ordinary rules of reasoning
 - Legal rules of evidence
 - Rules of logic
 - All the above.
36. Proof of Facts depends on
- accuracy of the statement and not upon the probability of its existence
 - not upon the accuracy of the statement but upon the probability of its existence
 - artificial probability value assigned to a fact
 - rigid mathematical demonstration
37. Documents which are not covered under section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 are called
- Semi-public documents
 - Quasi-public documents
 - Private documents
 - None of the above
38. Admission of oral evidence, in respect of a written document, is prohibited under section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, for the purpose of
- Contradicting its terms
 - Varying its terms
 - Adding to its terms
 - All the above
39. Re-examination of a witness can be done
- After examination-in-chief but before cross-examination
 - After examination-in-chief and after cross-examination
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
40. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under
- Oral Evidence
 - Documentary Evidence
 - Hearsay Evidence
 - Scientific Evidence
41. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the bond for appearance has been forfeited, the court may call upon the person bound by such bond
- to pay the penalty
 - to show cause why it should not be paid
 - to do either (a) or (b)
 - to do both (a) and (b)
42. Public Prosecutors may be appointed for conducting any prosecution, appeal or other proceedings for
- The Central Government
 - For the State Government
 - For (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
43. Who among the following authorities after being authorized by the State Government can issue conditional order for removal of public nuisance under section 143 of the CrPC?
- District Magistrate
 - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 - Executive Magistrate
 - All the above
44. With the consent of the court, the Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor may withdraw from the prosecution of any person
- Generally
 - In respect of one offence for which he is tried
 - In respect of all the offences for which he is tried
 - Either (a) or (b) or (c)
45. When there exists cause of any breach of action regarding the right of land or water, the Executive Magistrate
- Can make an order to parties to be present before him in person
 - Can make an order to parties to be present before him with their pleaders
 - Can send a written statement about their claim for right by post
 - Either (a) or (b)

46. Who among the following authorities has power to command an unlawful assembly to disperse?
- District Magistrate
 - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 - Executive Magistrate
 - None of the above
47. A case relating to an offence punishable with an imprisonment for a term of less than two years is
- A summon-case
 - A warrant-case
 - An appeal case
 - None of the above
48. In a summon case, when an accused is brought before a magistrate, he shall be
- Stated of the particulars of the offences he is accused of
 - Asked if he pleads guilty
 - Asked if he has any defence to make
 - All the above
49. In every trial in a Court of Session, the prosecution is conducted by the
- Concerned judge
 - Defence lawyer
 - Public prosecutor
 - Investigating officer
50. In a summon case, a magistrate of first class may stop the proceeding by
- giving reasons to be announced in open court
 - giving reasons to be recorded in writing
 - giving no reason
 - getting approval of the public prosecutor
51. In case of non-appearance of the complainant due to his death, the magistrate may dispense with his attendance
- Insist on the attendance of his legal representative and proceed with the case
 - Insist on the attendance of his counsel and proceed with the case
 - dispense with his attendance and proceed with the case
 - None of the above
52. In case of complaints against many persons, subject to the satisfaction of the magistrate, a complainant may withdraw his complaints
- Only against the prime accused
 - Against one or all of the accused
 - Only against the witnesses
 - None of the above is correct
53. In a summon case, the magistrate may at his discretion convict an accused if
- The accused pleads innocent
 - The accused pleads guilty
 - The public prosecutor observes the accused guilty
 - The investigating officer observes the accused guilty
54. When the complainant withdraws a complaint against the accused, the magistrate
- Has no power to allow the withdrawal
 - May allow the withdrawal and acquit the accused
 - May allow withdrawal but may not acquit the accused completely
 - May not allow the withdrawal without approval from the District judge.
55. Which among the following authorities has authority to issue summons
- A court
 - A Commissioner of Police
 - A police officer-in-charge
 - Only the High Court of a Stat
56. An Executive Magistrate or an officer in charge of a police station has the power to order dispersal of an assembly likely to cause disturbance to public peace. Such assembly should be of
- two or more persons
 - three or more persons
 - four or more persons
 - five or more persons
57. Who among the following District Magistrate has power to try a case summarily under CrPC?
- Any Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - Any Metropolitan Magistrate
 - Any First Class Magistrate
 - All the above

58. A Second Class Magistrate is empowered to try a case summarily
- When the Public Prosecutor empowers him
 - When the defence lawyer empowers him
 - When a High Court confers the power upon him
 - When the plaintiff and the defendant apply for early disposal of the case
59. For purposes of section 24 of the CrPC, a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor only if he has been in practice as an advocate for not less than:
- 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 3 years
 - 7 years
60. Which of the following offences may not be tried summarily
- Receiving or retaining stolen property where the value of the property does not exceed two thousand rupee
 - Offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years
 - Insult with intention to provoke a breach of peace
 - Theft where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two thousand rupee
61. Under Section 450 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which Court has been conferred the power to direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on bond for appearance or attendance at such Court.
- High Court
 - Court of Session
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b)
62. During the trial of a summons case relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment of at least six months, if it appears to the magistrate that the offence should be tried as a warrant case, the magistrate
- May rehear the case as if it were both a summons case and a warrant case
 - May rehear the case as if it were a warrant case
 - May rehear the case as if it were a warrant case, only with the consent of the accused
 - Has no power to convert as a warrant case
63. Public Prosecutors may be appointed
- In High Courts
 - In District and Sessions Courts
 - In Special Courts
 - All the above
64. Under Section 449 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 all orders passed under section 446 in case of an order made by a Magistrate, shall be appealable to:
- High Court
 - Session Judge
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b)
65. Under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all orders passed under section 446 in case of an order made by a Court of Sessions, shall be appealable to:
- High Court
 - To the Court to which an appeal lies from an order made by such court
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
66. When the person required by any court to execute a bond is a minor, such court may accept in lieu thereof a bond executed by
- A bailor
 - A bailee
 - A surety
 - None of the above.

67. Under Section 447 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 when any surety to a bond becomes insolvent or dies, or when any bond is forfeited under the provisions of section 446, which of the following Court may order the person from whom such security was demanded to furnish fresh security in accordance with the directions of the original order?
- The Court by whose order such bond was taken
 - Magistrate of the First Class
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
68. A Police Officer investigating into an offence, for which the accused is being prosecuted, may conduct the prosecution:
- No permission can be granted
 - With permission of the Judge
 - With permission of the Public Prosecutor
 - With permission of the Court
69. Which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the procedure when bond has been forfeited?
- Section 445
 - Section 446
 - Section 446-A
 - Section 447
70. Under Section 445 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, when any person is required by any Court or Officer to execute a bond with or without sureties, such Court or Officer may excepting which of the following cases, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond?
- In the case of bond for good behaviour
 - In the case of the bond for appearance on the next date fixed
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b)
71. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provides for a circumstance where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited, his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond.
- Section 446 (1)
 - Section 446 (3)
 - Section 446 (4)
 - Section 446 (5)
72. When the surety to a bond dies, the court by whose order such bond was taken, or a magistrate of first class, may order the person from whom such surety was demanded
- To do nothing since the surety is dead
 - To furnish a fresh bail
 - To furnish a fresh security
 - None one of the above.
73. Under Section 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Public Prosecutor or the Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of a case may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which that case is under:
- Inquiry
 - Trial
 - Appeal
 - All of the above
74. Under Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 where the Public Prosecutor or the Assistant Public Prosecutor withdraws from the prosecution of the any person before a charge has been framed
- The Accused shall not be discharged in respect of such offence or offences
 - Prosecution cannot be withdrawn before a Charge has been framed
 - The Accused shall be discharged in respect of such offence or offences
 - None of the above
75. Under Section 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which of the following may be excluded by a Magistrate to conduct a case?
- Police Officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector
 - Police Officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector
 - Police Officer below the rank of Inspector
 - All of the above

76. Under Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, the Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of a case may withdraw from the prosecution of any person either generally or in respect of any one or more of the offences for which he is tried. Such withdrawal should be:
- With the consent of the Director (Prosecution)
 - With the consent of the Court
 - With the consent of the State Government
 - Without any consent
77. In which of the following offences under Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Prosecutor in charge of the case may not move the Court for its consent to withdraw from the prosecution, unless already permitted by the Central Government to do so?
- the offence was committed by a person in the service of the Central Government while acting in the discharge of his official duty
 - the offence involved misappropriation or destruction of, or damage to, any property belonging to the Central Government
 - the offence was against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
 - All of the above
78. Which of the following authorities has power to appoint Public Prosecutors?
- The Central Government
 - The State Government
 - The District Magistrate
 - All the above
79. If a private person instructs a pleader to prosecute any person in any court, the public prosecutor in charge of the case shall conduct the prosecution and the pleader so instructed shall act:
- Under the direction of the Magistrate
 - Under the direction of the Public Prosecutor
 - Under the direction of the Defence Lawyer
 - None of the above
80. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a person may conduct the prosecution:
- Through a Pleader
 - Through a personal friend who is not a pleader
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
81. If two or more persons smoke opium in company:
- All of them shall be punishable
 - All of them shall be punishable, only if they have the common object of smoking
 - Only the person who instigated the smoking shall be punishable
 - None of them are punishable.
82. Under section 3 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, the penalty for smoking Opium in case of first conviction has been made punishable with:
- Imprisonment for one month
 - Fine of Rupees Fifty
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b)
83. Under Section 10 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, whoever possesses or deals in prepared opium shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to:
- 1 year
 - 1 year or with fine or with both
 - 2 years
 - 2 years or with fine of with both
84. Under Section 20 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 no Magistrate shall take cognizance of any charge made against any person in case of a suit under this Act, unless the suit is instituted within
- 6 months
 - 8 months
 - 1 year
 - 2 years

85. Under Section 20 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 the Magistrate shall take cognizance of any charge made against any person in case of a prosecution under this Act:
- 6 months
 - 8 months
 - 1 year
 - 2 years
86. Under Section 12 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 the Magistrate of the First class may after recording his reasons issue warrant to which of the following Officers?
- An Officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector
 - An Officer of the Police Department not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or an Officer In-Charge of A police station
 - Only (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
87. Section 15 of the Assam Smoking of Opium Act, 1927, a person arrested under this Act, may be released on bail when:
- He is prepared to furnish bail
 - At the discretion of the officer making the arrest on his own bond
 - Only (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
88. Under section 3 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, the penalty for smoking Opium in case of second or subsequent conviction has been made punishable with:
- Imprisonment for one month only
 - Imprisonment for one month and fine of Rupees 50
 - Fine only for Rupees 50
 - None of the above
89. X, a first class magistrate, on information received made an enquiry and finds reason to believe that opium smoking is going on Y place. He issues a warrant to Z, an Inspector in the Excise Department, authorizing him to do the needful as per law. Such authorization may not include:
- To search Y to look for opium
 - To arrest any person found smoking opium at Y
 - To seize money found in possession of the smoker
 - To enter Y by day or night.
90. Under Section 16 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, which of the following persons shall be bound to give reasonable aid to any Excise Officer or Police Officer in carrying out the provisions of this Act upon notice given and request made?
- Every Officer of the Police and Land Revenue Departments
 - Every Village Headman or Goanbura
 - Every Village Choukidar
 - All of the above
91. Under which provision of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 provides for the Aid to the Excise Officer by every officer of the Police and Land Revenue Departments, every village headman or gaonbura and every village chaukidar in carrying out the provisions of this Act?
- Section 14
 - Section 15
 - Section 16
 - Section 17
92. Under the provisions of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, when an officer makes an arrest of an opium smoker or seizes opium in the unlawful possession of that person, he shall make a full report of such arrest or seizure to his immediate superior officer within:
- 24 hour
 - 48 hours
 - 7 days
 - 15 days.

93. Which provision of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 provides for the confiscation and destruction of opium and things seized under this Act?
- Section 16
 - Section 17
 - Section 18
 - Section 19
94. Under Section 18 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, a Magistrate can take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act on the complaint or report of which of the following?
- Collector or a Mauzadar
 - An Officer of the Excise Department or the Police Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
 - An Officer of the Police Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
 - All of the Above
95. The term "Opium" under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, includes:
- Opium dross
 - Opium scrapping
 - Madak
 - All the above.
96. Under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, the term "Collector" has been defined as:
- Chief Officer in-charge of the revenue administration of the district
 - Any Officer whom the Government may, by notification, declare or appoint to be a collector for the purposes of the Act
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b)
97. An officer makes any arrest or seizure under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 and if the person arrested is prepared to furnish bail, he should be:
- Remanded to police custody
 - Released only on the order of his immediate senior officer
 - Released only on the order of a magistrate
 - Released on bail.
98. Which provision of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 provides for the taking of the cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act?
- Section 20
 - Section 18
 - Section 21
 - Section 19
99. Under Section 19 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 no suit shall lie in any civil court for damages for any act in good faith done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Act under which of the following officers?
- Government or Collector or Mauzadar
 - Officer of the Excise or Police Department
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
100. In respect of the execution of warrant issued and searched made under the provisions of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, the applicable procedure is as per the provisions of:
- The Code of Civil Procedure
 - The Code of Criminal Procedure
 - The Indian Penal Code
 - The Assam Excise Rules.

Question Ends.