Haryana Civil Judge (Preliminary) 2021

Punjab and Haryana High Court · HCS (Judicial Branch) Preliminary Examination, held 13 November 2021 · 125 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. The definition of "Victim" has been inserted in Cr.P.C. in

(A) 2008
(B) 2009
(C) 2010
(D) 2011

2. Sec. 27 of the Cr.P.C. deals with

(A) Trial of Persons of Unsound Mind
(B) Trial of Non-Citizens of India
(C) Trial of Juveniles
(D) Trial of Diplomats

3. Preventive action of Police has been discussed under

(A) Chapter X of Cr.P.C
(B) Chapter XI of Cr.P.C.
(C) Chapter XII of Cr.P.C.
(D) No specific Chapter has been prescribed

4. Sec. 166A Cr.P.C. deals with

(A) Medical Examination of Rape Victim
(B) Requisition of additional Search Warrant
(C) Recording of Statement of Rape Victim
(D) Investigation outside India

5. Women detained below the age of eighteen years shall be sent to

(A) Remand Home
(B) Women Prison
(C) Women Police Station
(D) Shall not be detained

6. Case Diary has been discussed under

(A) Sec. 169 of Cr.P.C
(B) Sec. 170 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Sec. 171 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Sec. 172 of Cr.P.C.

7. The Principle of Speedy Trial and the limitation period of completing the trial of certain cases has been provided under

(A) Sec. 301 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Sec. 305 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Sec. 308 of Cr.P.C
(D) Sec. 309 of Cr.P.C.

8. At what stage of the trial, prosecution of any person can be withdrawn with the consent of the court?

(A) Before framing of charges
(B) After the examination of accused
(C) After the completion of examination of prosecution witnesses
(D) At any time before the pronouncement of judgment

9. Application for Plea bargaining may be filed by

(A) The Prosecutor
(B) The De facto Complainant
(C) The Accused
(D) The Legal Services Authority

10. Section 394 Cr.P.C. provides the procedure relating to

(A) Suspension of sentence
(B) Summary dismissal of appeal
(C) Abatement of appeal
(D) Finality of judgment on appeal

11. Commutation of a death sentence on a pregnant woman is provided under

(A) Sec. 413 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Sec. 414 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Sec. 415 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Sec. 416 of Cr.P.C.

12. ..... can proceed under Section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and hold a preliminary enquiry.
I. Civil Court
II. Revenue Court
III. Criminal Court

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III and I
(D) I, II and III

13. ..... of the Cr.P.C deals with the power of the Magistrate to arrest.

(A) Sec. 40
(B) Sec. 44
(C) Sec. 48
(D) Sec. 52

14. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under:

(A) Sec. 56 Cr.P.C.
(B) Sec. 57 Cr.P.C.
(C) Sec. 58 Cr.P.C
(D) Sec. 59 Cr.P.C.

15. Under Cr.P.C. imprisonment in default of payment of fine can be awarded

(A) To run concurrently with substantive sentence imposed
(B) In addition to the substantive sentence imposed
(C) Court can condone it
(D) None of the above

16. Under Cr.P.C. the period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be three years

(A) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years
(B) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding seven years
(C) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding ten years
(D) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding five years

17. The contents of documents :

(A) may only be proved by primary evidence
(B) may only be proved by secondary evidence.
(C) may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.
(D) shall be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence

18. The following documents are public documents:

(A) Documents forming the acts, or records of the acts of the sovereign authority, of official bodies and tribunals, and of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, of any part of India or of the Commonwealth, or of a foreign country
(B) Public records kept (in any State) of private documents
(C) Both A) and B)
(D) Only documents maintained by legislative, judiciary and executive in India

19. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead

(A) is on a person who affirms it
(B) is on a person who denies it
(C) is on spouse of the dead person
(D) is on first blood relative of the dead person

20. Which of the following is not included in the expression 'court' under the Indian Evidence Act ?

(A) All judges
(B) All persons legally authorized to take evidence
(C) All magistrates
(D) Arbitrator

21. Which of the following was included in the definition of 'evidence' under the Evidence Act by the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(A) Social media
(B) E-mail
(C) Electronic record
(D) Compact Disk

22. An admission constitutes a :

(A) Substantive piece of evidence
(B) Corroborative piece of evidence
(C) Conclusive proof
(D) None of the above

23. "Hearsay evidence is no evidence." Which one of the following is an exception to the above rule under the Evidence Act?

(A) Sec. 32
(B) Sec. 27
(C) Sec. 14
(D) Sec. 23

24. Judges power to put question or order the production of any document or thing is given in ..... of Evidence Act

(A) Sec. 165
(B) Sec. 167
(C) Sec. 141
(D) Sec. 159

25. Confidential communication with whom of the following is protected under Evidence Act?

(A) To Magistrate
(B) To Police Officer
(C) To Legal Advisor
(D) To Revenue Officer

26. Section 62 of the Evidence Act deals with:

(A) Primary evidence
(B) Secondary evidence
(C) Proof of documents by primary evidence
(D) Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given

27. In the absence of substantive evidence:

(A) corroborative evidence can be used
(B) corroborative evidence has no worth
(C) corroborative evidence may be or may not be used as per the discretion of the Court
(D) none of the above

28. Where a married woman, dying of burns was a person of unsound mind and the medical certificate vouchsafed her physical fitness for a statement and not the state of mind at the crucial moment; in which of the following cases the court said that the statement could not be relied upon ?

(A) Ravi Chander v. State of Punjab
(B) Shripatrao v. State of Maharashtra
(C) Uka Ram v. State of Rajasthan
(D) Baldev Raj v. State of H.P.

29. Under Section 14 of the Evidence Act, the facts showing the existence of state of mind must be:

(A) Specific state of mind
(B) General state of mind
(C) Both A) and B)
(D) None of the above

30. Statement recorded during investigation under Section 161 Cr.P.C. can be used during trial:

(A) For corroborating the witness
(B) For contradicting the witness
(C) Both A) and B)
(D) Neither A) nor B)

31. Where by a contract of sale, the seller purports to effect a present sale of future goods, the contract operates as :

(A) Sale
(B) An agreement to sell the goods
(C) A sale or an agreement to sell the goods, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case
(D) None of the above

32. The unpaid seller's right of lien terminates:

(A) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods
(B) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods.
(C) Both A) and B)
(D) None of the above

33. There are exceptions to the rule that a seller of goods cannot give to the buyer a better title than he himself has over them. Which among the following is a wrong exception?

(A) Sale by Mercantile Agent
(B) Sale by one of the joint owners
(C) Sale by seller in possession after sale
(D) Sale without the consent or authority of owner

34. Which provision of the Limitation Act provides that an appeal from an order can be filed in a High Court within 90 days and in another court within 30 days?

(A) Article 102
(B) Article 133
(C) Article 116
(D) Article 109

35. Which of the following is not covered under Section 6 of The Limitation Act, 1963?

(A) Insane
(B) Insolvent
(C) Idiot
(D) Minor

36. Which of the following provisions of The Limitation Act, 1963 states that in case of debt, payment will provide fresh period of limitation from the time of payment?

(A) Sec. 13
(B) Sec. 16
(C) Sec. 19
(D) Sec. 22

37. Section 20 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for :

(A) Discretion of the court as to decreeing specific performance.
(B) Substituted performance of contract
(C) Power of the court to engage experts
(D) Expeditious disposal of suits

38. Which of the following situation(s) has/have been inserted by the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018 in Section 41 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (when an injunction cannot be granted) :

(A) To restrain any person from applying to any legislative body
(B) When equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceedings except in case of breach of trust
(C) If it would impede or delay the progress or completion of any infrastructure project or interfere with the continued provision of relevant facility related thereto or services being the subject matter of such project
(D) All the above

39. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relates to the application of the doctrine of res-judicata in a representative suit?

(A) Sec. 11, Explanation II
(B) Sec. 11, Explanation IV
(C) Sec. 11, Explanation VI
(D) Sec. 11, Explanation VIII

40. In which of the following proceedings Order II Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure is applicable ?
I. Appeals
II. Execution Proceedings
III. Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India

(A) Only II
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and III
(D) None of the above.

41. Which of the following provision of the Code of Civil Procedure prohibits further appeal against the decision of a single judge in second appeal?

(A) Section 100
(B) Section 100-A
(C) Section 101
(D) Section 102

42. An order allowing or disallowing an application for amendment is :

(A) Appealable
(B) A decree
(C) An appealable order
(D) None of the above

43. Among the following properties, which shall not be liable for attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure:

(A) Government securities
(B) Bank notes
(C) A mere right to sue for damages
(D) All the above

44. A plaint was rejected under Order VII Rule 11 Code of Civil Procedure, for non-payment of court fee. Remedy available to the aggrieved party is :

(A) To file an appeal
(B) To file a revision
(C) To file a restoration petition in the same court
(D) All the above.

45. A decree is preliminary

(A) When it deals with some preliminary issue
(B) When it is used in the preliminary stages of the suit
(C) When further proceedings have to be taken before the suit to be completely disposed of
(D) None of the above

46. Second appeal shall not lie from any decree, as provided under Section 102 of the Code of Civil Procedure when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding

(A) Rs. 10,000/-
(B) Rs. 25,000/-
(C) Rs. 20,000/-
(D) Rs. 15,000/-

47. Which of the following statement is correct

(A) No decree is to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction
(B) An appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of parties
(C) An appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte
(D) Both A) and C)

48. If a cloud is cast upon the title or legal character of the plaintiff, he is entitled to seek the aid of the court to dispel it by way of

(A) Injunction
(B) Order
(C) Declaratory Decree
(D) Specific Performance

49. The Order of injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court at the instance of

(A) Plaintiff
(B) Defendant
(C) Both A) and B)
(D) State Government

50. "Section 10 of Code of Civil Procedure, bars not only the trial of subsequent suit, but also the institution of subsequent suit." This statement is :

(A) Partly true
(B) Untrue
(C) True
(D) None of the above

51. Decree means

(A) Extract of the judgment
(B) Reasons for which the suit is decreed or dismissed
(C) Formal expression of the court of an adjudication determining the rights of parties
(D) Bill of costs

52. On the ground of jurisdiction under Section 13 of Code of Civil Procedure, ... can be challenged

(A) only a judgment in personam
(B) only a judgment in rem
(C) both A) and B)
(D) neither of the above

53. Which of the following propositions is incorrect:

(A) A void contract is void ab initio
(B) A void agreement is void ab initio
(C) A voidable contract is a contract until rescinded
(D) An illegal agreement is void ab initio

54. Where the acceptance to an offer is sent by the offeree by an e-mail:

(A) The postal rule will be applied for the purpose of determining the communication of acceptance, as also the place and time of contract
(B) The receipt (recipient) rule will be applied for the purpose of determining the communication of acceptance, as also the place and time of contract.
(C) The law in India is unclear on this subject
(D) Neither of the above

55. Which of the following propositions is incorrect about the doctrine of frustration of contract:

(A) The event which causes frustration must have occurred without the fault of either party
(B) Frustration puts an end to a contract independently of the volition of the parties at the time of the frustrating event (automatic discharge).
(C) A contract is not frustrated by an event arising from an act or election of the promisor
(D) The doctrine of frustration is applicable when the rights and obligations of the parties arise under a transfer of property under a lease.

56. X owes Rs.10,000/- to Y under a contract. It is agreed between X, Y & Z that Y shall henceforth accept Z as his debtor instead of X for the same amount. Old debt of X is discharged and a new debt from Z to Y is contracted. This is :

(A) Alteration of contract.
(B) Rescission of contract
(C) Novation of contract
(D) Change in contract

57. Which of the following statement(s) is correct?

(A) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract
(B) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.
(C) All agreements enforceable by law are contracts and valid. But all agreements are not enforceable by law.
(D) All the above.

58. Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act declares an agreement in restraint of trade

(A) Voidable
(B) Unenforceable
(C) Void
(D) Valid

59. As per the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, the provision for second appeal is mentioned in

(A) Sec. 40
(B) Sec. 41
(C) Sec. 39
(D) Sec. 43

60. Which country has become the first country to adopt bitcoin as legal tender ?

(A) Ecuador
(B) Costa Rica
(C) El Salvador
(D) Cuba

61. What is the amount of ex-gratia compensation recommended by the central government to be paid to the family members of persons who succumbed to Covid-19 ?

(A) Rs. 50,000/-
(B) Rs. 1,50,000/-
(C) Rs. 1,00,000/-
(D) Rs. 2,00,000/-

62. Which among the following cases deal with the "Pegasus" surveillance scandal ?

(A) Prashant Bhushan v. Union of India
(B) Sadre Alam v. Union of India
(C) CPIL v. Union of India
(D) Manohar Lal Sharma v. Union of India

63. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court refused to vacate its order allowing women candidates to appear for the National Defence Academy examination this year?

(A) Dr. Apurva Satish Gupta v. Union of India
(B) Kush Kalra v. Union of India
(C) R Rajeshwaran v. Union of India
(D) K Jayakumar v. Union of India

64. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Bar Council of India?

(A) Manan Kumar Mishra
(B) Apurba Kumar Sharma
(C) Prashant Kumar Singh
(D) Ashok Kumar Deb

65. Exposure to sunlight helps a person improve his health because

(A) the infrared light kills bacteria in the body
(B) resistance power increases
(C) the pigment cells in the skin get stimulated and produce tan
(D) the ultraviolet rays convert 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D

66. Ecology deals with

(A) Birds
(B) Cell formation
(C) Relation between the organisms and their environment
(D) Tissues

67. How many medals were won by India in the Tokyo Olympics 2020 ?

(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8

68. 'A dissent in a court of last resort is an appeal to the brooding spirit of the law, to the intelligence of a future day, when a later decision may possibly correct the error into which the dissenting judge believes the court to have been betrayed.' This statement made by Chief Justices Charles Evans Huges and subsequently cited in a famous Indian dissent by

(A) Justice M.C. Chagla
(B) Justice Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali
(C) Justice A.N. Ray
(D) Justice H.R. Khanna

69. Which is the first country to make broadband a legal right for every citizen?

(A) England
(B) Finland
(C) Denmark
(D) China

70. To inculcate reading habit among students, which mission has been initiated by the state Government of Haryana ?

(A) Read More Lead More - Haryana
(B) Reading to leading - Haryana
(C) Reading Mission - Haryana
(D) Read to learn - Haryana

71. Justice N.V. Ramana is serving as the ..... Chief Justice of India

(A) 49th CJI
(B) 48th CJI
(C) 47th CJI
(D) 46th CJI

72. The boundary line between India and China is

(A) Redline
(B) Durand Line
(C) McMahon Line
(D) Radcliffe Line

73. Who is the Union Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India?

(A) Pashupati Kumar
(B) Kiren Rijiju
(C) Ashwani Vaishnav
(D) Ravishankar Prasad

74. Under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 a marriage must be solemnised in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of

(A) the bride
(B) the bridegroom
(C) both bride and bridegroom
(D) either bride or bridegroom

75. The consequence of non-registration of a marriage under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act is

(A) Marriage becomes voidable at the option of either party thereto
(B) Marriage is valid but calls for imposition of penalty
(C) Marriage is void and calls for imposition of penalty
(D) None of the above

76. Restitution of conjugal rights can be claimed

(A) when there is a withdrawal from the society by one spouse from the other spouse with or without any excuse
(B) only when the withdrawal from society is with a valid excuse
(C) only when the withdrawal from society is without a valid excuse
(D) only when the withdrawal from society is with a wrong motive

77. On the ground of inability to produce a progeny a marriage can be

(A) void
(B) voidable
(C) both A) and B)
(D) none of the above

78. If two persons are related to each other by blood or adoption not wholly through males, they are called

(A) blood relations
(B) agnates
(C) cognates
(D) cousins

79. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu male can adopt a child without the consent of his wife provided,

(A) the wife is not interested in the adoption
(B) the wife is living in a foreign country
(C) he has more than one wife
(D) the wife has ceased to be a Hindu

80. Choose the wrong statement

(A) A Hindu who has a Hindu son cannot adopt a son
(B) A Hindu who has a Hindu grandson cannot adopt a son
(C) A Hindu who has a Hindu great grandson cannot adopt a son
(D) A Hindu who has a Hindu daughter cannot adopt a son

81. Alienation by the Karta without legal necessity or the benefit of estate is

(A) valid
(B) voidable at the instance of the coparcener
(C) voidable at the instance of alienee
(D) void ab initio

82. Proceedings to be in camera and may not be printed or published, is provided in Section ..... of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

(A) Section 24
(B) Section 22
(C) Section 21
(D) Section 23

83. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with Custody of children?

(A) Section 27
(B) Section 24
(C) Section 26
(D) Section 29

84. Desertion is

(A) total repudiation of obligation of marriage
(B) partial repudiation of the obligation of marriage
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) none of the above

85. Presumption that the younger survived the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act is a

(A) Presumption of fact
(B) Presumption of fact and law
(C) Rebuttable presumption of law
(D) Irrebuttable presumption of law

86. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act applies to

(A) Movable property
(B) Immovable property
(C) Both movable and immovable property
(D) None of the above

87. A Hindu dies leaving behind father and son's daughter's son. They are

(A) Class I heirs
(B) Class II heirs
(C) Preferential heirs
(D) None of the above

88. The effect of death of Muslim husband or wife during the period of iddat, following a revocable pronouncement of divorce on inheritance rights is

(A) only husband can inherit
(B) only wife can inherit
(C) both can inherit
(D) both cannot inherit

89. The punishment for pronouncement of any irrevocable form of divorce by a Muslim husband upon his wife is

(A) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
(B) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine
(C) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
(D) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine

90. Under Muslim law, Wakf means

(A) permanent dedication of movable property
(B) permanent dedication of immovable property
(C) permanent dedication of movable or immovable property
(D) permanent or temporary dedication of movable or immovable property

91. Where partners upon or in anticipation of the dissolution of the firm make an agreement that some or all of them will not carry on a business similar to that of the firm within a specified period or within specified local limits, such agreement is

(A) Valid, if restrictions imposed are reasonable; notwithstanding anything contained in Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act
(B) Void, irrespective of the nature of restrictions imposed, on the ground of being an agreement in restraint of trade
(C) Voidable
(D) None of the above

92. In which of the following situations, a public notice is not required to be given under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

(A) When a partner retires from the firm
(B) When a partner is expelled from the firm
(C) When the firm is dissolved
(D) When an alteration is made in the name of the firm

93. An act of a firm means :

(A) Any act of partner or agent of the firm which gives rise to a right enforceable by or against the firm
(B) Any act by all the partners
(C) Any omission by all the partners
(D) All of the above

94. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless ..... attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

(A) The Sub Registrar
(B) The Notary Public
(C) The persons executing the document
(D) Document Writer

95. Normally no document other than a Will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within ..... month(s) from the date of its execution.

(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

96. Which of the following documents needs compulsory registration as per the Registration Act, 1908 ?

(A) Wills
(B) Instruments acknowledging the receipt of payment
(C) Lease of Immovable property not exceeding one year
(D) Lease of immovable property exceeding one year

97. No person shall convert a residential building into a non-residential building except with the permission in writing of

(A) The Landlord
(B) The Tenant
(C) The Controller appointed by the State Government under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973
(D) The Municipal Authority

98. When the fair rent of building rented has been made or fixed under Section 4 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, no further increase or decrease in such fair rent shall be permissible for a period of

(A) Two years
(B) Three years
(C) One year
(D) Five years

99. A custom must be immemorial. In India this implies that

(A) The custom dates back to 1189 AD
(B) It should date back to 1773 for mofussil districts and 1775 for presidencies
(C) Long usage is sufficient
(D) It should date back to 1950

100. 'Uberrima Fides' means

(A) Reason for deciding the judgment
(B) In utmost good faith
(C) As much as deserved
(D) The principle that courts abide by

101. 'Persona non-grata' means :

(A) By the fact itself
(B) Person not wanted
(C) Granting legal personality
(D) No discrimination between persons

102. A police officer has received a sum of Rs. 5,000/- against fine from the persons violating traffic rules. Instead of depositing the fine money with State Treasury, he utilized the same for his personal use. What offence under Indian Penal Code, the police has committed ?

(A) Criminal breach of trust
(B) Mischief
(C) Cheating with Government
(D) None of the above

103. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of

(A) Section 77 of IPC
(B) Section 78 of IPC
(C) Section 79 of IPC
(D) Section 76 of IPC

104. 'A' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder, 'A' hanged her from the fan with a rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death by hanging. 'A' is liable for

(A) Murder
(B) Culpable homicide
(C) Hurt
(D) Grievous hurt

105. For abduction the abducted person should be

(A) Below 16 years of age
(B) Below 18 years of age
(C) Insane person
(D) Of any age

106. The case of Bachan Singh v State of Punjab is concerned with

(A) Capital punishment in India
(B) Custody of under trial prisoners
(C) Prosecution for attempt to suicide
(D) None of the above

107. Grave and sudden provocation is a

(A) question of fact
(B) question of law
(C) mixed question of law and fact
(D) presumption under law

108. 'A' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z' intending to cause wrongful loss to 'Z'. A has committed the offence of

(A) Criminal force
(B) Mischief
(C) Assault
(D) Battery

109. Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury is dealt under

(A) Section 164 of IPC
(B) Section 165 of IPC
(C) Section 166 of IPC
(D) Section 167 of IPC

110. Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes, is dealt under

(A) Section 506 of IPC
(B) Section 507 of IPC
(C) Section 508 of IPC
(D) Section 509 of IPC

111. Z is thrown from his horse and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds out that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself.

(A) A has committed offence
(B) A has committed no offence
(C) A has committed culpable homicide
(D) Both A) and C)

112. Voyeurism is punishable under

(A) Section 354 A of IPC
(B) Section 354 B of IPC
(C) Section 354 C of IPC
(D) Section 376 A of IPC

113. Under Section 82 and Section 83 of IPC an offence is punishable if it is done by a child

(A) of below seven years of age
(B) of above seven years of age but below twelve if he has not attained sufficient maturity and understanding
(C) of above seven years of age but below twelve having attained sufficient maturity and understanding
(D) all the above

114. Making a false document or part of a document with any one of the intents specified in Section 463 IPC constitutes

(A) Mischief
(B) Fabrication of false documents
(C) Forgery
(D) A) and C) only

115. The feature of 'Concurrent List' in our Constitution is borrowed from which country's Constitution ?

(A) Japan
(B) Ireland
(C) United States
(D) Australia

116. Which was the first case to introduce the concept of judicial review?

(A) Donoghue v Stevenson (1932)
(B) Marbury v Madison (1803)
(C) Entick v Carrington (1765)
(D) Rylands v Fletcher (1868)

117. Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court during British India?

(A) Sir Elijah Impey
(B) Sir Robert Chambers
(C) Sir John Anstruther
(D) Justice H.L. Kania

118. Which among the following language is NOT there in the 8th Schedule of Constitution of India ?

(A) Dogri
(B) Rajasthani
(C) Sindhi
(D) Manipuri

119. In India sovereignty lies with

(A) The Constitution
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The Parliament
(D) The people

120. Under the Constitution, the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India as per

(A) Article 40
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 48

121. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction, was held in

(A) Shamsher Singh v State of Punjab
(B) U.N. Rao v Indira Gandhi
(C) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v State of Punjab
(D) Sardar Lal v Union Government

122. Article 360 of the Constitution has been invoked

(A) Only one time
(B) Two times
(C) Three times
(D) Never

123. The protection and improvement of environment including forests and wild life of the country is

(A) Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Fundamental National Policy
(C) Fundamental Duty of a Citizen
(D) Both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duty of a Citizen

124. Secularism is part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution as held in :

(A) Excel Wear v. Union of India (SC, 1978)
(B) F.N. Balsara v State of Bombay (SC, 1951)
(C) Narasu Appa Mali v State of Bombay (SC, 1951)
(D) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (SC, 1994)

125. The Constitution does not provide for the post of

(A) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(B) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Deputy Prime Minister
(D) Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

De Facto IAS