Uttarakhand Civil Judge (Prelims) 2008

Uttarakhand Public Service Commission · General Knowledge and Law · Series A (TNB-A) · 200 questions

Part 1 — General Knowledge

1. Which of the following is not a principal organ of United Nations Organisation?
(a) Trusteeship Council
(b) Economic and social council
(c) International Court of Justice
(d) Human Rights Commission

2. Which one of the following can enforce the judgement of International Court of Justice?
(a) General Assembly on the recommendations of Security Council
(b) Secretary General
(c) Security Council on the request of International Court of Justice
(d) None of the above

3. The International Criminal Court is located at
(a) Geneva
(b) The Hague
(c) London
(d) Washington

4. The name of first woman judge of International Court of Justice is
(a) Rosalyn Higgins
(b) Rosa E. Otunbayeva
(c) Gertrude Mongella
(d) Sadako Ogata

5. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that a strike by lawyers is illegal and unethical?
(a) M.C.Mehta Vs. Union of India
(b) Lily Thomas Vs. Union of India
(c) Dr. B.L. Wadehra Vs. NCT Delhi
(d) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India

6. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court directed the Government to implement the law against female foeticide?
(a) Madhu Kishwar v. State of Bihar
(b) CEHAT Vs. Union of India
(c) Balvinder Kaur v. Dhirdas
(d) None of the above

7. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India has observed sexual harassment as a violation of human rights?
(a) Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan
(b) Kapila Hingurani Vs. State of Bihar
(c) Tukaram Vs. State of Maharashtra
(d) Ahmed Khan Vs. Shah Bano Begam

8. The case of Roman Catholic priest John Vallamattom v. Union of India relates to
(a) enactment of uniform civil code
(b) enactment of uniform Hindu code
(c) enactment of uniform law for both Hindus and Christians
(d) none of the above

9. The Chief Justice of India may appoint an adhoc judge in the Supreme Court from amongst
(a) retired judges of Supreme Court
(b) serving judges of the High Court
(c) persons qualified to be appointed as judge of the Supreme Court
(d) retired judge of a High Court

10. Copy right subsists after the death of an author for
(a) 50 years
(b) 60 years
(c) 70 years'
(d) 75 years

11. In which one of the following states recently the first regular quasi judicial mobile court has been inaugurated?
(a) Uttarakhand
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) Maharashtra

12. By which constitutional amendment was Article 21A on the right to education added to the Constitution?
(a) 85th Amendment
(b) 86th Amendment
(c) 87th Amendment
(d) 88th Amendment

13. Who among the following was the chairman of sixth pay commission?

(a) Justice Rathnavel Pandian
(b) Justice A.S. Anand
(c) Justice Srikrishna
(d) Justice A.K. Majumdar

14. In which one of the following sections the term "Information" has been defined in the Right to Information Act, 2005?

(a) Sec 2 (g)
(b) Sec 2 (a) (i)
(c) Sec 2 (h)
(d) Sec 2 (f)

15. Which one of the following cases relate to anti-strike verdict?

(a) T. K. Rangarajan v. Government of Tamil Nadu
(b) Shyam Narayan v. Union of India
(c) High Court of Gujarat v. Gujarat Kisan Mazdoor Panchayat
(d) M. K. Usman v. C. S. Santhe

16. In the history of India, who among the following is famous for the policy of market control?

(a) Balban
(b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah
(d) Allauddin Khilji

17. Who among the following got the Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna award 2006?

(a) Parimarjan Negi
(b) Jeev Milkha Singh
(c) Pankaj Advani
(d) Mahendra Singh Dhoni

18. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution at present?

(a) 9
(b) 10
(c) 11
(d) 12

19. Which one of the following is not listed as a source of international law in the Statute of the International Court of Justice?

(a) Treaties
(b) Custom
(c) Precedent
(d) None of the above

20. Members of International Court of Justice are elected for a period of

(a) 3 years
(b) 5 years
(c) 7 years
(d) 9 years

21. Who amongst the following is not appointed - by the President?

(a) Attorney General
(b) Advocate General
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Chief Election Commissioner

22. In which of the following cases the whole hearing was conducted through video conferencing first time in India?

(a) Abdul Kareem Mulla 2006
(b) Abdul Karim Telgi (2006)
(c) Ottavio Quattrocchi (2006)
(d) Telephone Tapping case 2006

23. In India power to declare any area as » 'scheduled area' belongs to

(a) Parliament
(b) Assembly of the State
(c) President
(d) Election Commissioner

24. On which of the following dates 'Law Day' is celebrated?

(a) 8th September
(b) 28th October
(c) 26th November
(d) 20 December

25. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India relates to untouchability?

(a) Art. 17
(b) Art. 18
(c) Art. 23
(d) Art. 24

26. National Human Rights Commission in India was established on

(a) 26th January, 1993
(b) 15th March, 1993
(c) 15th June, 1993
(d) 27th September, 1993

27. Caveat shall not remain in force after expiry of
(a) 30 days'
(b) 60 days
(c) 90 days
(d) six months

28. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted by the General Assembly on
(a) January 3,1966
(b) October 13,1966
(c) November 5,1966
(d) December 16,1966

29. Phukan Commission is related to
(a) Reservations for minorities
(b) Tehelka defence scandal
(c) Anti-Sikh riots of 1984'
(d) Reforms in civil Services

30. In 2005, the Supreme Court struck down the Illegal Migration (Determination by Tribunal) Act of 1983 applicable to the state of
(a) Assam
(b) West Bengal
(c) Nagaland
(d) Manipur

31. The "full faith and credit" clause of the Constitution does not apply to
(a) Public Records
(b) Judicial proceedings
(c) Acts of corporations
(d) Public acts

32. The concept of Judicial Review in India has been taken from the Constitution of
(a) Britain
(b) France
(c) U.S.A.
(d) Switzerland

33. A political party is recognised as National or Regional by the
(a) State Government
(b) Central Government
(c) Chief State Election Commission
(d) Election Commissioner of India

34. Which one of the following is the correct statement? The customary International law of treaties was codified in the
(a) Vienna Convention, 1980
(b) Statute of International Court of Justice
(c) Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly
(d) Vienna Declaration, 1993

35. VAT is related to
(a) Banking service
(b) Business Tax System
(c) Life Insurance
(d) None of the above

36. The name of first woman chief justice of High Court is India is
(a) Leila Seth
(b) Leila Mukherjee
(c) Lalitabasu
(d) Sarojini Naidu

37. Which one of the following is related to SEBI?
(a) Banking
(b) Share Market
(c) Insurance
(d) Banking and Insurance

38. Which medium is used by 'Radar' to trace aeroplanes?
(a) Micro wave
(b) Electric wave
(c) Ultrasonic wave
(d) Sound wave

39. Which one of the following properties is not liable to be attached and sold in execution of decree?
(a) Government Securities
(b) Promissory notes
(c) Books of account
(d) Bonds

40. The transfer of the company's Government to, British Crown was done on
(a) 1st October, 1857
(b) 1st October, 1858
(c) 1st October, 1859
(d) 1st October, 1860

41. Which of the following High Courts has jurisdiction over the largest number of states in India?

(a) Calcutta High Court
(b) Bombay High Court
(c) Gauhati High Court
(d) Madras High Court

42. How many judges of Supreme Court of India by now have been removed from their office before expiry of their normal term through impeachment?

(a) one
(b) two
(c) three
(d) none

43. In which one of the lists of Constitution of India the subject of Preventive detention lies?

(a) Union list
(b) State list
(c) Concurrent list
(d) None of the above

44. World Environmental Day is celebrated on

(a) 5th June
(b) 10th June
(c) 11th June
(d) 5th September

45. Gandhi International Peace Award 2006 was given to

(a) Kiran Desai
(b) Ruth Manorama
(c) Shabana Azmi
(d) Suketu Mehta

46. How many members are nominated in Rajya Sabha under Indian Constitution?

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 6
(d) 12

47. Who is the Head of the state under the Constitution of India?

(a) Prime Minister
(b) President of India
(c) Parliament of India
(d) All the above

48. A law for preventive detention may be enacted

(a) exclusively by Parliament
(b) exclusively by state legislature
(c) by both Parliament as well as by state' legislature
(d) only by means of ordinance promulgated by the President

49. Who appoints the officers and employees of the High Court?

(a) Chief Justice of High Court
(b) Governor of the concerned state
(c) Public Service Commission
(d) Registrar of High Court

50. Which one of the following scholars consider International law as true law?

(a) Grotius
(b) Hobbes
(c) Holland
(d) Austin

Part 2 — Law

51. Which one of the following is not an actionable claim under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(a) A share in Partnership
(b) A claim for return of earnest-money
(c) A claim for arrears of rent
(d) A copyright

52. Who is not competent to transfer his property under Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(a) Blind
(b) Lame
(c) Minor
(d) Hermit

53. Which one of the following sections of Transfer or Property Act 1882 deals with “Rule Against Perpetuity”?

(a) Section 13
(b) Section 14
(c) Section 15
(d) Section 17

54. Which one of the following-sections of the Transfer of Property Act defines charge?

(a) Section 100
(b) Section 95
(c) Section 105
(d) Section 92

55. Section 53 A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with

(a) doctrine of frustration.
(b) Doctrine of lis pendens
(c) doctrine of severelity
(d) doctrine of part performance

56. Which one of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act defines "universal donee"?

(a) Section 122
(b) Section 123
(c) Section 128
(d) Section 129

57. Which one of the following is not transfer by an act of parties under Transfer of Property Act?

(a) Succession
(b) Sale
(c) Mortgage
(d) Gift

58. Point out the correct answer Under Transfer of Property Act, 1882

(a) The salary of a public officer can be transferred
(b) the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
(c) no provision regarding the transfer of salary of a public officer is found in the act
(d) none of the above

59. The term 'sale' in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 has been defined under

(a) Section 53
(b) Section 54
(c) Section 55
(d) Section 56

60. Which provision of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides the statutory duties of a mortgagee in possession?

(a) Section 76
(b) Section 77
(c) Section 78
(d) Section 79

61. The provisions of Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 were substituted by the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 2002 and this provision came into force with effect from

(a) December 31,2002
(b) July 1, 2002
(c) October 30,2002
(d) November 2,2002

62. Condition restraining alienation of property is given under

(a) Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act.
(b) Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act.
(c) Section 11 of the Transfer of Property Act.
(d) Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act.

63. Point out the correct answer: 'A' sells his agricultural land to 'B' with a condition that B can cultivate only wheat but cannot grow the crops of paddy

(a) The transfer is void
(b) The transfer is valid
(c) The condition is void
(d) Both (B) and (C) above

64. Lease' under Section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 relates to

(a) a lease of immovable property
(b) a lease of movable property
(c) both movable and immovable property
(d) does not relate to any special property

65. Which one of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act is concerned with the doctrine of "marshalling"

(a) Section 55
(b) Section 56
(c) Section 60
(d) None of the above

66. Which of the following is not a movable property within the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(a) standing timber
(b) fruit bearing trees
(c) right to take fish from a lake.
(d) growing crops

67. Doctrine of subrogation applies to

(a) sale
(b) mortgage
(c) lease
(d) gift

68. Onerous gift under Transfer of Property Act, 1882 has been defined under

(a) Section 129
(b) Section 128
(c) Section 127
(d) Section 126

69. In case of a gift, if donee dies before acceptance of the gift, the gift is
(a) valid
(b) void
(c) partly valid
(d) court is to decide

70. The doctrine "nemo dat quod non habet" under the Transfer of Property Act is applied to
(a) Section 41, Section 42, Section 43 and Section 44
(b) Section 53 and 54
(c) Section 45 and Section 46
(d) None of the above

71. Which of the following is not an actionable claim under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
(a) Right to claim money payable under Life Insurance act
(b) Right to claim decree sum
(c) Right to claim arrears of rent of a house
(d) Right to claim arrears of maintenance

72. The doctrine of part performance' under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 does not apply to
(a) oral contracts
(b) standing timber
(c) if subject matter is grass
(d) all the above

73. Which one of the following transfers can be made orally?
(a) lease from year to year
(b) surrender of lease
(c) exchange of immovable property exceeding rupees one hundred
(d) simple mortgage

74. When does an unborn person acquire vested Interest on transfer under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
(a) On attaining majority
(b) On attaining 21 years of age
(c) After marriage, if female
(d) As soon as he is born

75. A lease of immovable property from month to month is terminable, on the part of the lessor or lessee, by
(a) one month notice
(b) three months notice
(c) fifteen days notice
(d) forty five days notice

76. Which one of the following is not -essential for commission of an offence?
(a) intention
(b) motive
(c) prohibited act
(d) punishment

77. Wrongful gain' and 'wrongful loss' have been defined under Indian Penal Code, 1860 in
(a) Section 22
(b) Section 23
(c) Section 24
(d) Section 25

78. In which one of the following cases the | Supreme Court of India has held that wife cannot be charged for harbouring her husband?
(a) State Vs. Ratan Singh
(b) State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Nalini
(c) Jai Narain Mishra Vs. State'
(d) Sardara Singh Vs. State

79. Which provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deal with the 'Solitary confinement and 'limits on solitary confinement'?
(a) Section 68 and Section 69
(b) Section 59 and Section 60
(c) Section 73 and Section 74
(d) Section, 71 and Section 72

80. Which one of the following sections of .the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides that 'Nothing is an offence which is done by a judge while acting judicially'?
(a) Section 75
(b) Section 76
(c) Section 77
(d) Section 79

81. Which one of the following provision of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is based on Macnaughten's Rule?
(a) Section 83
(b) Section 84
(c) Section 85
(d) Section 86

82. Which section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides that the right of private defence of the body extends to causing harm short of death?

(a) Section 99
(b) Section 100
(c) Section 103
(d) Section 101

83. In which one of the following cases difference between common intention and similar intention was discussed by the Privy council?

(a) Mahboob Shah Vs. King Emperor
(b) Barendra Kumar Ghose Vs. Emperor
(c) Srinivas Mai Barolia Vs. Emperor
(d) In all the above

84. In which of the following cases husband and wife both were held guilty of criminal conspiracy

(a) Tej Khan Vs. State of M.P.
(b) Kuldeep Singh Vs; State of Rajasthan
(c) Darshan Singh Vs. State
(d) Pradumma Vs. State

85. Punishment for being a member of unlawful assembly under Indian Penal Code has been provided under

(a) Section 141
(b) Section 142
(c) Section 143
(d) Section 146

86. Dowry death' under Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been put under the chapter

(a) offences against human body
(b) offences against marriage
(c) offences against law and justice
(d) offences against public nuisance

87. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 defines "Thug"?

(a) Section 307
(b) Section 310
(c) Section 311
(d) Section 312

88. Which one of the following is the date of enforcement of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(a) January 1,1860
(b) July 1,1860
(c) January 1,1861
(d) January 1,1862

89. Minimum number of offenders 'for the commission of robbery under Iridian Penal Code, 1860 must be

(a) one person
(b) two persons
(c) five persons
(d) three persons

90. Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is.

(a) a declaratory provision
(b) creates a distinct offence
(c) a rule of evidence
(d) All the above

91. Which one of the following elements is not essential for the applications of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(a) common intention
(b) commission of an offence
(c) number of offenders be five
(d) offence should be committed in furtherance of common intention

92. Basudev v. State of PEPSU is a leading case on

(a) Infancy
(b) Insanity
(c) Intoxication
(d) All the above

93. A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent to make her afraid of, is liable for

(a) assault
(b) criminal force
(c) hurt
(d) defamation

94. Punishment for attempt to commit culpable homicide has been provided in Indian Penal Code, 1860 under

(a) 303
(b) 305
(c) 306
(d) 308

95. A' instigates ,'B' to burn the house of Z. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of the property there. Whether A is guilty of?

(a) abetting of theft
(b) abetting of burning of house
(c) abetting of theft and burning of house
(d) None of the above

96. 'X', by putting 'Z' into fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces 'Z' to sign a blank paper and deliver it to 'X'. 'Z' signs and delivers the paper to 'X'. Here 'X' has committed

(a) no offence
(b) robbery
(c) extortion
(d) cheating

97. Death caused by rash and negligent act Is covered in Indian Penal Code under

(a) Section 304
(b) Section 304 A
(c) Section 300 (exceptions)
(d) Section 301

98. Which of the following is not an ingredient of theft?

(a) dishonest intention
(b) removal from possession
(c) any property
(d) without consent of the person in possession

99. A' has sexual intercourse with a widow with her consent. 'A' is guilty of

(a) rape
(b) adultery
(c) insulting modesty of widow
(d) no offence

100. Match list — I (cases) with list — II (subjects) and select correct answer using code given below :
List I (cases) — List II (subject)
1. Kehar Singh Vs. Delhi Administration — (i) Right of Private defence
2. Nawab Ali Vs. State of U.P. — (ii) Criminal Conspiracy
3. Vishwanath Vs. State of U.P. — (iii) Common intention
4. Mahboob Shah Vs. King Emperor — (iv) Common object
(v) Mistake of fact
Code: 1, 2, 3, 4

(a) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(b) (iii) (i) (v) (ii)
(c) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(d) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

101. Which one of the following was appointed as Khalifa after the death of Mohammad Sahib, the Prophet

(a) Abu Hanifa
(b) Umar
(c) Abu Bakr
(d) Ali Sahib

102. If a muslim husband has falsely charged his wife with adultery, the process of retract is called

(a) Zihar
(b) Li'an
(c) Ila
(d) None of the above

103. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 is based on which school of Muslim law?

(a) Hanafi school
(b) Shafi school
(c) Maliki school
(d) Zaidi school

104. Under Muslim Law, a divorce by Khula is a divorce with the consent and at the instance of

(a) husband
(b) wife
(c) kazi
(d) husband and wife

105. 'Point out the incorrect answer: legal effects of divorce are

(a) Cohabitation becomes illegal
(b) The wife is required to observe Iddat
(c) Divorcee wife is not entitled to be maintained by her former husband
(d) Right to contract other marriage is accrued.

106. Sunni Muslims consider "Muta Marriage"

(a) void
(b) voidable
(c) valid
(d) invalid

107. If a sunni muslim marry with a kitabiya girl, the marriage is

(a) valid
(b) invalid
(c) void
(d) irregular

108. Under Muslim law, a Muslim can make a Will of his property upto the extent of
(a) one fourth of the property
(b) one third of the property
(c) one half (1/2) of the property
(d) the entire property

109. In Muslim Law marriage contracted without witness is
(a) void
(b) valid
(c) invalid
(d) irregular

110. Under Muslim Law a Muslim can make gift of his property upto the extent of
(a) only 1/4 of his property
(b) only 1 /3 of his property
(c) only 1/2 of his property
(d) the entire property

111. Which one oi the following statements regarding gift in Muslim law is correct?
(a) Gift can be made orally only
(b) Gift can be made only in writing
(c) Gift can be made orally and in writing both ways
(d) None is correct

112. The most proper divorce is
(a) Hasan Talak
(b) Ahsan talaq
(c) Talak-ul-Sunna
(d) None of the above

113. When in a muslim marriage 'Mehr' is unspecified, the wife is entitled to get
(a) Mehr-i-Muajjal
(b) Mehr-i- Muwajjal
(c) Mehr-i-Misl
(d) All of the above

114. A Muslim is prohibited from having two wives at a time if those wives are related to each other by
(a) consanguinity
(b) affinity
(c) fosterage
(d) all the above

115. In Muslim Law when husband and wife both desire separation, the transaction is known
(a) Mubaraat
(b) Talak-in-bain
(c) Muta
(d) None of the above

116. A Muslim woman guilty of illicit relationship is punishable for
(a) Izl
(b) Zina
(c) Khula
(d) None of the above

117. Muslim Jurisprudence is known
(a) Fiqh
(b) Qiyas
(c) Koran
(d) None of the above

118. Widow's right of retention for non-payment of her dower is her
(a) personal right
(b) religious right
(c) traditional right
(d) right given under dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939

119. Which is not a place of public worship?
(a) Mosque
(b) Imambara
(c) Dargah .
(d) None of the above

120. Which one of the following gifts is not void under Muslim law?
(a) A gift by a pardanashin lady
(b) A. gift to an unborn person
(c) A gift to a dead person
(d) All of the above

121. The provisions of the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 give right of Judicial divorce to
(a) husband only
(b) wife only
(c) both husband and wife
(d) none of the above

122. Which of the following is not a primary source of Muslim Law?

(a) Quran
(b) Urf or taamul
(c) Ijma
(d) Qiyas

123. Dower 'is

(a) a mark of respect to the wife
(b) a consideration to the marriage
(c) an essential incidence of marriage
(d) all of the above

124. According to Shia law to execute the marriage presence of witness is

(a) not necessary
(b) necessary
(c) required two witnesses
(d) required two male witnesses

125. An acknowledgement with regard to children can be for

(a) son
(b) daughter
(c) only son not daughter
(d) both son and daughter

126. Under which one of the following sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 'sapinda relationship' has been defined?

(a) Section 3
(b) Section 5
(c) Section 7
(d) Section9

127. A petition for divorce with mutual consent, under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be filed' after

(a) 3 years
(b) 2 years
(c) 1 year
(d) 6 months

128. Who amongst the following defined Hindu Law as "Hindu Law is law of Smritis"?

(a) Derret
(b) Salmond
(c) Maine
(d) K.P. Rangaswami

129. In which of the following cases was it held that restitution of conjugal rights is not violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution?

(a) T. Saritha Vs. B. Subiya
(b) Harjinder Vs. Harvinder
(c) Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar
(d) Swaraj Vs. K.M. Garg

130. Under which one of the following sections of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 a Hindu woman is empowered to adopt?

(a) Section 3
(b) Section 6
(c) Section 7
(d) Section 8

131. Can a Hindu marry second time on the basis of written consent of his first wife?

(a) yes
(b) no
(c) yes, if wife is more than 21 years of age
(d) yes, if wife does not give birth to any child in last 10 years?

132. Under which one of the following provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Hindu has a right to alienate his interest in Mitakshara coparcenary by will

(a) Section 6
(b) Section 30
(c) Section 28
(d) None of the above

133. Where a Hindu male dies intestate leaving behind an ascendant agnate, a descendant agnate and a collateral agnate, their order of succession on preference basis shall be

(a) Descendant, Collateral, Ascendant
(b) Descendant, Ascendant, Collateral
(c) Ascendant, Descendant, Collateral
(d) Ascendant, Collateral, Descendant

134. The case of Hanuman Prasad v. Mst. Babooee relates to

(a) adoption
(b) marriage
(c) guardianship
(d) maintenance

135. Which one of the following sections of the Hindu Marriage Act provides Restitution of Conjugal rights?
(a) Section 9
(b) Section 10
(c) Section 5
(d) Section 11

136. The separate property of a Hindu male dying intestate is succeeded by
(a) father
(b) mother
(c) brother
(d) sister

137. Karta of Joint Hindu Family is
(a) father
(b) mother
(c) grandmother
(d) grandmother's mother (great grand mother)

138. A Joint Hindu family does not include
(a) married son
(b) married daughter
(c) adopted son
(d) adopted daughter

139. A Hindu may be
(a) Buddhist
(b) Jain
(c) Arya Samaji
(d) All the above

140. If a Hindu male of 30 years of age adopts a female child of 15 years of age, that adoption is
(a) valid
(b) void
(c) Voidable
(d) irregular

141. The constitutional validity of Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was tested in
(a) Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar
(b) Shakuntla Bai v. Kulkarni
(c) Sureshta Devi v. Om Prakash
(d) Nanda v. Bina Nanda

142. Which one of the following sections of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 makes provisions for 'notional partition'?
(a) Section 14
(b) Section 10
(c) Section 6
(d) Section 18

143. Sapinda relationship extends to
(a) fourth generation through mother
(b) Third generation through the mother
(c) five generation through mother
(d) none of the above

144. A, groom of 25 years marries a bride of 15 . years of age under Hindu Law, the marriage is
(a) illegal
(b) void
(c) voidable
(d) valid but punishable

145. In which of the following cases it was first time held that "Hindu is by birth and can also be made"?
(a) Morarjee Vs. Administrator General of Chennai
(b) Ibrahim Vs. Ibrahim
(c) Jabala Vs. Dharam
(d) Parvati Vs. Jagdish

146. Who among the following is eligible to adopt a son under Hindu Law?
(a) who has no son surviving
(b) who has one natural born son living
(c) who has already adopted a son
(d) whose son has separated from him after partition

147. A Hindu girl wishes to marry her mother's sister's adopted Hindu son who happens to be her childhood friend since the preadoption days. Such a marriage under,, Hindu Law will be
(a) valid
(b) void
(c) voidable
(d) none of the above

148. Under Hindu Law an unmarried woman adopts a child, later on she marries a man. This man shall be deemed to be the
(a) natural father of her child
(b) adopted father of her child
(c) step father of her child
(d) none of the above

149. A Hindu who has adopted a son is subsequently blessed with natural born twins, a boy and a girl. Now he wishes to give the adopted son to his friend in adoption. The Hindu

(a) cannot give this child into adoption
(b) can give this child into adoption
(c) can give only after prior permission of the court
(d) can move the court for revocation of earlier adoption

150. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 confers upon a Hindu woman

(a) a right to claim partition
(b) a right to ownership as coparcener
(c) a right of residence and partition in parental dwelling house even after marriage
(d) all the above

151. The burden of proof generally lies on

(a) prosecution
(b) accused
(c) the discretion of the court
(d) on both

152. Under which provision of the Indian Evidence Act may contents of electronic records be proved?

(a) Section 65 A
(b) Section 65 B
(c) Section 66
(d) Section 67

153. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act defines admission?

(a) Section 16
(b) Section 17
(c) Section 15
(d) Section 18

154. A person shall be deemed to be dead if he remained unheard for

(a) 5 years
(b) 7 years
(c) 10 years
(d) 12 years

155. Under Indian Evidence Act, the evidence given by a dumb witness will be regarded

(a) written evidence
(b) documentary evidence
(c) oral evidence
(d) all the above

156. Under which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act previous good character is relevant in criminal cases

(a) Section 18
(b) Section 26
(c) Section 49
(d) Section 53

157. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act provides the provision regarding plea of Alibi

(a) Section 7
(b) Section 6
(c) Section 4
(d) Section 11

158. “Leading question” is defined in the Indian Evidence Act under

(a) Section 41
(b) Section 121
(c) Section 141
(d) Section 144

159. Public documents under Indian Evidence Act have been stated under

(a) Section 72
(b) Section 74
(c) Section 73
(d) Section 75

160. Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act applies to

(a) testamentary documents
(b) non testamentary documents
(c) testamentary and non testamentary documents
(d) none of the above

161. Sec. 112 of the Indian Evidence Act applies when there is a dispute regarding

(a) maternity of child
(b) paternity of child
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) either (a) or (b)

162. In Evidence Act, leading questions can be asked during

(a) cross examination
(b) examination in chief
(c) re-examination
(d) all the above

163. A voluntary confession is admissible in evidence
(a) when made to a police officer
(b) when made to Magistrate of competent jurisdiction
(c) when made to a village sarpanch with request to save him from police
(d) when made to a police officer who kept him in his custody

164. The maxim omnia praesumuntur rite esse acta means
(a) All facts are presumed to be rightly done
(b) all facts are presumed to be not rightly , done
(c) all acts are presumed to be wrongly done
(d) all acts are presumed to be not wrongly done

165. Contents of a documents under Section 59 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(a) can be proved by oral evidence
(b) cannot be proved by oral evidence
(c) may or may not be proved by oral evidence
(d) can only be proved by oral evidence under the orders of the court

166. In Evidence Act the facts of which judicial notice is to be taken are stated in
(a) Section 55
(b) Section 56
(c) Section 57
(d) Section 58

167. The presumption of continuance of life is contained in
(a) Section 106 of the Evidence Act
(b) Section 107 of the Evidence Act
(c) Section 108 of the Evidence Act
(d) Section 109 of the Evidence Act

168. Point out the correct statement
(a) The doctrine of estoppel is applied in civil and criminal matters.
(b) The doctrine of estoppel is applied in criminal matters.
(c) The doctrine of estoppel is applied in civil matters.
(d) All the above statements are incorrect.

169. Under section 122 of the Evidence Act, 1872 privilege is available to
(a) professionals
(b) magistrates
(c) wife and husband
(d) judges

170. Under Indian Evidence Act a copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is
(a) primary evidence
(b) oral evidence
(c) secondary evidence
(d) any of the above

171. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act provides exception to the rule “hearsay evidence is not admissible”
(a) Section 29
(b) Section 30
(c) Section 31
(d) Section 32

172. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies to
(a) administrative tribunal's proceedings
(b) arbitrator's proceedings
(c) contempt's proceedings
(d) none of the above

173. Under Indian Evidence Act the dying declaration is not admissible if
(a) it relates to cause of action
(b) it relates to any transaction of death
(c) the person making the statement was not competent in the opinion of the court
(d) none of the above

174. Under which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, the doctrine of ‘Res gestae’ has been dealt with
(a) Section 5
(b) Section 6
(c) Section 7
(d) None of the above

175. Under which one of the following sections of the Evidence Act the previous conviction of a person is relevant
(a) explanation I to Section 14
(b) explanation II to Section 14
(c) explanation III to Section 14
(d) explanation IV to Section 14

176. Provisions relating to set-off and counterclaims under the Code of Civil Procedure are contained in
(a) Order VI
(b) Order VII
(c) Order VIII
(d) Order IX

177. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure requires all orders and notices served on or given to any person under the Code to be in writing?

(a) Section 141
(b) Section 142
(c) Section 143
(d) Section 144

178. Which one of the following sections of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the essence of this code that "Objections as to local or pecuniary jurisdiction shall be raised at the first opportunity

(a) Section 21
(b) Section 22
(c) Section 24
(d) Section 25

179. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure is the principle of constructive res judicata explained?

(a) Section 11 explanation I
(b) Section 11 explanation III
(c) Section 11 explanation IV
(d) Section 11 explanation VII

180. Point out the correct Answer: Under Civil Procedure Code where any party dies after conclusion and before pronouncement of judgement

(a) The suit shall be abated
(b) The suit shall not abate
(c) The suit shall not be abated if cause of action survives
(d) It will be deemed that judgement has been pronounced after death of the party

181. Under C.P.C. where a person who is a necessary party to a suit has not been joined as a party, it is a case of

(a) misjoinder
(b) non-joinder
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) none of the above

182. Under C.P.C when the service of summons to the defendant is not made to him due to his absence within reasonable time, summons can be served to the

(a) servant of the defendant
(b) adult son of the defendant
(c) minor daughter of the defendant
(d) minor of the defendant

183. Under section 96 of the C.P.C. an appeal can lie against the

(a) preliminary decree
(b) original decree
(c) secondary decree
(d) none of the above

184. Under which one of the following "rejection of plaint" has been mentioned in C.P.C.

(a) Order VII Rule 11
(b) Order VI Rule 13
(c) Order VII Rule 12
(d) Order VIII Rule 4

185. Which one of the following provisions of C.P.C. related to "Affidavits"?

(a) Order 17
(b) Order 19
(c) Order 26
(d) Order 39

186. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure may the Collector be appointed as a receiver?

(a) ' Order 40 Rule 1
(b) Order 40 Rule 2
(c) Order 40 Rule 3
(d) Order 40 Rule 5

187. The provisions of Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure are

(a) mandatory
(b) directory
(c) discretionary
(d) none of the above

188. How much time is required for serving a notice under sec. 80 of the Civil Procedure Code?

(a) three months
(b) two months
(c) one month
(d) four months

189. Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 which one of the following courts can try a murder case

(a) Magistrate 1st class
(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(c) Sessions judge
(d) Any of the above court

190. Under Cr.P.C no court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable with fine only, after expiry of period of

(a) two months
(b) three months
(c) four months
(d) six months

191. Under Cr.P.C. provisions relating to prosecution of public servant is given under

(a) Section 196
(b) Section 197
(c) Section 198
(d) Section 200

192. What is the time' limit under sec. 468 of the Cr. P.C. for taking cognizance in a case of defamation?

(a) six months
(b) one year
(c) three years
(d) no limit

193. How much punishment may be provided to an accused who is found guilty under a summary trial under Cr.P.C.?

(a) not exceeding two years
(b) not exceeding one year
(c) not exceeding six months
(d) not exceeding three months

194. Under which one of the following sections of Cr.P.C., police can arrest an accused without warrant?

(a) Section 43
(b) Section40
(c) Section 41
(d) Section 42

195. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person where a Magistrate of the first class imposes only a sentence of fine not exceeding

(a) one hundred rupees
(b) two hundred rupees
(c) three hundred rupees
(d) five hundred rupees

196. A refusal to answer questions put to a' witness under Sec. 161 of the Cr.P.C. is an offence under

(a) Section 176 of I.P.C
(b) Section 179 of I.P.C
(c) Section 187 of I.P.C
(d) None of the above

197. According to the Cr.P.C. every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence shall be signed by

(a) the person giving it
(b) the officer incharge of a police station
(c) the investigating officer
(d) the concerned magistrate

198. Who may record confessional statement under Section 164 of the Cr.P.C.?

(a) Police officer
(b) Executive Magistrate
(c) Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction only .
(d) Any Judicial Magistrate

199. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure is it mandatory for the officer to produce the person arrested before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours of arrest?

(a) Section 57
(b) Section 68
(c) Section 79
(d) Section 90

200. Under Cr.P.C. an accused person can be remanded to police custody for not more than

(a) 7 days at one time
(b) 15 days at one time
(c) 20 days at one time
(d) 30 days at one time