Paper Set-A

Instruction for the candidates

1. The written test is of objective type, having multi choice, such as a, b, c, and d etc.
2. The written test is of 100 marks
3. Each right answer will carry 01(one) mark and each wrong answer make liable for deduction of 1/4th (one forth) mark
4. The candidate will have to tick(✓) mark on the right answer from multiple choices. In case any candidate marks double tick on any answer it shall be treated as wrong. Tick mark should be on the left hand side of the answer.
5. The duration of the written test shall be two hours.
6. The candidate will use blue ball pen, use of any other colour of ink is not permitted.
7. Candidate will put his signature on each page of answer sheet.
8. In case any error is found in any question than candidate concerned must give in writing to the Centre Superintendent before leaving the Centre.

1. The law of 'Plea bargaining under code of criminal procedure came into force on
   (a) 2nd July 2006
   (b) 5th July 2006
   (c) 9th July 2006
   (d) 11th July 2006

2. Under Section 107 of the criminal procedure code the period of execution of a bond by the parties is
   (a) 1 year
   (b) upto 1 year
   (c) 6 month
   (d) upto 6 month
3. The proceedings under section 145 of the criminal procedure code is done under the report of
(a) executive magistrate
(b) police officer
(c) complainant
(d) judicial magistrate

4. In a bailable offence
(a) condition can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer
(b) condition can be imposed while granting bail by the court
(c) no condition can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer or by the Court
(d) only mild condition can be imposed by the court only

5. Section 91 of CrPC does not apply to
(a) The complainant
(b) The accused
(c) The witness
(d) a person who is neither a complainant nor an accused nor a witness

6. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a
(a) question of law
(b) question of fact
(c) mixed question of law and fact
(d) Question of law or question of fact depending on the facts and circumstances

7. in re-examination the previous statement made to a police officer can be used for
(a) the purposes of contradicting what is stated in the cross-examination
(b) the purposes of explaining what is left over in the examination-in-chief
(c) the purpose of explaining any matter in the cross-examination
(d) all of the above
8. Direction to the police to investigate under section 202 of Cr Pc
   (a) can be given without examining the complainant on oath
   (b) cannot be given without examining the complainant on oath
   (c) can be given before or after the examining of the complainant on oath
   (d) both (a) & (c)

9. Under section 439 of Cr Pc, the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with
   (a) the Court of Session
   (b) the High Court
   (c) the court of Magistrate
   (d) only (a) & (b)

10. Addition or alteration of charge has been provided
    (a) under section 214 of Cr Pc
    (b) under section 215 of Cr Pc
    (c) under section 216 of Cr Pc
    (d) under section 218 of Cr PC

11. Withdrawal of a complaint under section 257 of Cr Pc results in
    (a) acquittal of the accused in cases where charge has already been framed
    (b) discharge of the accused in cases where the charge has not yet been framed
    (c) acquittal of the accused irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not
    (d) either (a) or (b)

12. Power under section 311 of Cr Pc can be exercised
    (a) to re-call any witness(es) already examined
    (b) to summon any witness who has been cited as a witness but not produced or examined before the evidence is closed
    (c) to summon any witness who has not been cited as a witness
    (d) all the above
13. Infancy as an exception has been provided under
   (a) section 80
   (b) section 81
   (c) section 82
   (d) section 84

14. Right to private defence is
   (a) available under all circumstances
   (b) available where there is time to have the recourse to protection of the public authorities
   (c) available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
   (d) all of the above.

15. Section 149 of IPC is
   (a) declaratory provision
   (b) creates a distinct offence
   (c) a rule of evidence
   (d) all the above.

16. The essential ingredients of a crime are
   (a) motive, mens rea and actus reus
   (b) motive, intention and knowledge
   (c) actus reus and mens rea
   (d) knowledge, intention and action

17. A finds a letter on the road containing a bank note. From the direction and contents of the letter he learns to whom it belongs. He keeps the letter with himself. He is guilty of
   (a) Theft
   (b) Criminal misappropriation
   (c) dishonest misappropriation
   (d) none of these
18. Use of violence by a member of assembly consisting of 12 persons, in furtherance of their common object will constitute
   (a) affray
   (b) assault
   (c) rioting
   (d) unlawful assembly.

19. Sex with a girl through fraudulent consent, amounts to
   (a) simple physical assault
   (b) molestation
   (c) attempt to rape
   (d) rape

20. Grave & sudden provocation is
   (a) question of fact
   (b) question of law
   (c) mixed question of fact & law
   (d) a presumption under the law.

21. For an affray under section 159 of IPC the minimum number of persons required is
   (a) five
   (b) two
   (c) four
   (d) seven

22. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant
   (a) Under section 5 of evidence act
   (b) Under section 6 of evidence act
   (c) Under section 7 of evidence act
   (d) Under section 8 of evidence act

23. Section 13 of evidence act applies to
   (a) corporal rights
   (b) incorporeal rights
   (c) both corporal rights & in corporal rights
   (d) neither a nor b
24. Admissions
   (a) must be in writing
   (b) must be oral
   (c) either oral or in writing
   (d) only in writing & not oral.

25. A dying declaration is admissible
   (a) only in criminal proceedings
   (b) only in civil proceedings
   (c) in civil as well as criminal proceedings both
   (d) in criminal proceedings alone & not in civil proceedings

26. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible as a substitute for
   (a) admissible primary evidence
   (b) inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
   (c) inadmissible primary evidence under all the circumstances
   (d) both (a) & (b) are correct

27. A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness
   (a) When it is registered
   (b) When it is un registered
   (c) When it is admitted
   (d) all of the above

28. Burden of proof under section 101 of Evidence act
   (a) never shifts
   (b) goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
   (c) may shift
   (d) both (b) & (c) are correct

29. An accomplice is a competent witness
   (a) Under section 118 of Evidence act
   (b) Under section 119 of Evidence act
   (c) Under section 133 of Evidence act
   (d) Under section 132 of Evidence act
30. A leading question has been defined as a question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive under
(a) Under section 140 of Evidence act
(b) Under section 141 of Evidence act
(c) Under section 142 of Evidence act
(d) Under section 143 of Evidence act

31. The provision ‘hostile witness’ is provided under section ........... of Indian Evidence act
(a) Section 155
(b) Section 133
(c) Section 154
(d) Section 145

32. The amendment procedure laid down in the constitution of India is on the pattern of
(a) Govt of India Act, 1935
(b) Govt of India Act, 1947
(c) Constitution of USA
(d) Constitution of UK

33. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of preamble from the
(a) Italian constitution
(b) Canadian constitution
(c) French constitution
(d) Constitution of USA.

34. The Preamble to our constitution proclaims that ‘We’, the People of India have established
(a) a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(b) a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(c) a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist, Republic
(d) a Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Sovereign, Republic

35. Which of the following are included in the concept of ‘the state’ under Article 12
(a) Railway board and electricity board
(b) Judiciary
(c) University
(d) all of the above.
36. Article 14 lays down that 'state shall not deny to any person equality before law and equal Protection of laws'. The expression 'any person' means
(a) Citizens and non-citizens living within the territory of India
(b) Citizens of India living anywhere
(c) Natural persons but not artificial persons
(d) Only natural persons

37. Article 19 (1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression to
(a) all citizens of India
(b) all Indians and foreigners
(c) only persons above 21 years of age
(d) only persons who have attained 60 years of age.

38. Constitution 86th Amendment, 2002 inserted the provision for right to education which provides for that the state shall provide free and compulsory Education to all the children in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine. The age of such children should be
(a) 7 to 12 years
(b) 6 to 14 years
(c) 12 to 18 years
(d) 12 year only

39. The writ of mandamus would be issued when there is failure to
(a) perform a mandatory duty
(b) perform a discretionary duty
(c) perform an obligation arising out of contract
(d) perform a duty by a private institution

40. The word 'practice' mentioned in Article 25 does not include:
(a) Propagation
(b) Religious worship
(c) Rituals
(d) Observations
41. ‘Right to education’ was inserted in the Part III of the Constitution by:
   (a) 82nd Amendment Act, 2000
   (b) 85th Amendment Act, 2001
   (c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
   (d) None of the above.

42. ‘The Fundamental Duties incorporated in Article 51A of the constitution are mere reminder to the citizens with no enforceability to ensure their compliance’ was said by:
   (a) D.D. Basu
   (b) Subhash Kashyap
   (c) Justice J.S. Verma
   (d) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer

43. The President of India is elected
   (a) Directly
   (b) Indirectly
   (c) Indirectly by secret ballot
   (d) Indirectly by secret ballot and by proportional representation system by means of single transferable vote.

44. Council of Ministers can be suspended during session
   (a) by Prime Minister of India
   (b) by Speaker of Lok Sabha
   (c) by Chairman of Rajya Sabha
   (d) none of the above.

45. The speaker of Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to the
   (a) Prime Minister
   (b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
   (c) President of India
   (d) Vice-President of India

46. The voting age has been reduced from 21 to 18 by the Parliament in the year
   (a) 1976
   (b) 1978
   (c) 1989
   (d) 1991
47. What number of witnesses will be required for the proof of any fact?
   (a) No particular number
   (b) At least one eye witness
   (c) Two witnesses with regard to documents
   (d) One party and one witness

48. Residuary powers are vested in the:
   (a) executive
   (b) judiciary
   (c) parliament
   (d) state Legislatures

49. The Advisory opinion tendered by the Supreme Court:
   (a) is binding on the President
   (b) is not binding on the President
   (c) is binding on the President only if it is unanimously made
   (d) is not made public at all

50. The relief provided under the Specific Relief Act, is –
   (a) Statutory
   (b) Mandatory
   (c) Discretionary
   (d) Obligatory

51. A decree becomes final
   (a) when it conclusively determines the rights of the parties
   (b) when no appeal has been preferred against the decree
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

52. Pecuniary jurisdiction of the court has been dealt with in
   (a) section 3 of CPC
   (b) section 4 of CPC
   (c) section 5 of CPC
   (d) section 6 of CPC
53. Principle of *res-judicata* applies
   (a) between co-defendants
   (b) between co-plaintiffs
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

54. Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under section 13 of CPC
   (a) in a civil court only
   (b) in a criminal court only
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

55. The court under section 89(1) of CPC can refer the dispute for
   (a) arbitration or conciliation
   (b) conciliation or mediation
   (c) mediation or Lok Adalat
   (d) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation

56. List of witness, after settlement of issues, must be filed within
   (a) 15 days
   (b) 30 days
   (c) 45 days
   (d) 60 days

57. Which of the following legal pleas need not be pleaded?
   (a) estoppel
   (b) limitation
   (c) *res-judicata*
   (d) none of the above

58. Set-off can be
   (a) legal set-off
   (b) equitable set-off
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) either (a) or (b)
59. An *ex-parte* decree can be set aside on the ground of
   (a) summons not duly served
   (b) being prevented by any sufficient cause from appearance
   (c) non-appearance due to non-availability of documents with the
       plaint
   (d) both (a) & (b)

60. Who shall produce the evidence first
   (a) plaintiff
   (b) defendant
   (c) either plaintiff or defendant
   (d) as directed by the court.

61. A proposal when accepted becomes
   (a) promise
   (b) agreement
   (c) contract
   (d) none of the above

62. Tender is
   (a) an offer
   (b) an invitation to offer
   (c) a counter offer
   (d) a promise.

63. A contract without consideration under section 25 is
   (a) valid
   (b) voidable
   (c) void
   (d) illegal

64. A contingent contract
   (a) is void
   (b) never becomes void
   (c) becomes void when the event becomes impossible
   (d) is voidable
65. What is a reasonable time for performance of a contract
   (a) is a question of fact
   (b) is a question of law
   (c) is a mixed question of fact & law
   (d) is a question of prudence

66. Mere silence is not fraud unless
   (a) there is a duty to speak
   (b) the silence is deceptive
   (c) there is a change in the circumstances to be brought to the
    notice of other party
   (d) all the above

67. The doctrine of impossibility of performance rendering contracts void is based on
   (a) implied term
   (b) just & reasonable solution
   (c) supervening impossibility
   (d) unjust enrichment

68. A continuing guarantee under section 130 is
   (a) revocable absolutely
   (b) irrevocable absolutely
   (c) revocable as regards future transaction
   (d) either (a) or (b)

69. Goods may be pledged
   (a) by the owner of goods
   (b) by the servants in the absence of owner
   (c) by the person who is left with the goods for some special purpose
   (d) all the above

70. The principle of agency of necessity is
   (a) unknown to the law of agency
   (b) applicable in normal situations
   (c) applicable in emergent situations where communication with the
    principal is possible
   (d) applicable in emergent situation where the communication with
    the principal is not possible
71. Burden to prove adverse possession is on
(a) court
(b) defendant
(c) plaintiff
(d) none of above

72. A suit for possession under section 5 of Specific Relief Act, can be filed within
(a) 3 years
(b) 6 months
(c) 12 years
(d) 30 years

73. A claim for damages in suits for injunction can be laid
(a) under section 38
(b) under section 39
(c) under section 40
(d) under section 37

74. Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 mentions the cases in which
(a) perpetual injunction can be granted
(b) perpetual injunction cannot be granted
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b)

75. Obligation under Specific Relief Act
(a) is a right in rem
(b) is a right in persona
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b)

76. Section 3, Limitation Act, 1963, does not apply to
(a) suits
(b) appeals
(c) applications
(d) execution proceedings
77. For a suit filed by or on behalf of Central Government or any State Government, the period of limitation is
   (a) one year
   (b) three years
   (c) twelve years
   (d) thirty years

78. Law of limitation is
   (a) lex loci
   (b) lex fori
   (c) non-estante
   (d) all the above

79. Period of limitation for setting aside an *ex-parte* decree is
   (a) 10 days
   (b) 30 days
   (c) 60 days
   (d) 90 days

80. "*Condonation of delay*" is dealt with under
   (a) Section 5 of the Limitation Act
   (b) Section 7 of the Limitation Act
   (c) Section 9 of the Limitation Act
   (d) Section 10 of the Limitation Act

81. World Environment Day is celebrated on
   (a) 5<sup>th</sup> June          (b) 10<sup>th</sup> June
   (c) 11<sup>th</sup> June       (d) 5<sup>th</sup> September

82. Who is author of "Discovery of India?"
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (b) Mahatma Gandhi
   (c) Sarojini Naidu
   (d) Indira Gandhi

83. The National Commission for Women was set up in
   (a) 1990
   (b) 1987
   (c) 1992
   (d) 1995

84. Human Rights Day is observed on
   (a) 4<sup>th</sup> June
   (b) 10<sup>th</sup> December
   (c) 24<sup>th</sup> October
   (d) 6<sup>th</sup> August
85. International Labour Day is celebrated on
   (a) 1st May           (b) 14th January
   (c) 22nd September    (d) 2nd August

86. Why was Justice V.S. Malimath Committee in news?
   (a) It is a committee on UPSC Examination System
   (b) It is a committee on review and the assessment of existing forest policy
   (c) It is committee on reforming the Criminal justice system which has submitted its report to the Government.
   (d) It is the committee on review of POTA

87. In India “Law Day” is observed on?
   (a) 26th January  (b) 15 August
   (c) 26 May      (d) 26 November

88. The Highest peak in India is
   (a) Mount Everest   (b) Nanga Parbat
   (c) Kanchenjungha   (d) Thottabetta

89. Which city is known as a “City of Joy”?
   (a) Delhi      (b) Mumbai
   (c) Kolkata    (d) Chennai

90. “Swaraj Day” was observed for first time on
   (a) 26th January, 1930  (b) 26th January, 1942
   (c) 26th January, 1949  (d) 26th January, 1950

91. Who gave the call “Back to the Vedas”?
   (a) Vivekananda   (b) Dayananda
   (c) Shirahama    (d) Ram Mohan Roy

92. The Simon Commission was concerned with
   (a) Higher education   (b) Constitutional reforms
   (c) Reforms in princely states  (d) Famines

93. Who issued the famous call “Delhi Chalo”?
   (a) Nehru    (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
   (c) Gandhi   (d) Sardar Patel
94. Who is referred to as the “Grand old man of India”?
   (a) Gandhiji       (b) Sardar Patel
   (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Frontier Gandhi

95. Vasco-da-Gama found out a new sea route to India and in 1498 reached
   (a) Pulicat    (b) Karikal
   (c) Goa        (d) Calicut

96. The System of Competitive examination for civil service was accepted in principle in the year
   (a) 1833       (b) 1853
   (c) 1858       (d) 1882

97. In which year was Battle of Haldighatti fought
   (a) 1576       (b) 1600
   (c) 1676       (d) 1876

98. Where is Mohenjodaro situated
   (a) Afghanistan (b) India
   (c) Sind(Pakistan) (d) Egypt

99. Who wrote “Train of Pakistan”
   (a) Vikram Singh (b) V.S. Naipul
   (c) Kushwant Singh (d) C. Rajgopala Chari

100. Kalpana Chawla who died in space in Florida in the year 2003 had her first voyage into space in
   (a) 2001       (b) 2002
    (c) 1997       (d) 2000
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PAPER SET-B

Roll No. ..........

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   (b) section 4 of CPC
   (c) section 5 of CPC
   (d) section 6 of CPC

...Please sign here...
3. Principle of *res-judicata* applies
   (a) between co-defendants
   (b) between co-plaintiffs
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

4. Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under section 13 of CPC
   (a) in a civil court only
   (b) in a criminal court only
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

5. The court under section 89(1) of CPC can refer the dispute for
   (a) arbitration or conciliation
   (b) conciliation or mediation
   (c) mediation or Lok Adalat
   (d) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation

6. List of witness, after settlement of issues, must be filed within
   (a) 15 days
   (b) 30 days
   (c) 45 days
   (d) 60 days

7. Which of the following legal pleas need not be pleaded
   (a) estoppel
   (b) limitation
   (c) *res-judicata*
   (d) none of the above
8. Set-off can be
   (a) legal set-off
   (b) equitable set-off
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) either (a) or (b)

9. An *ex-parte* decree can be set aside on the ground of
   (a) summons not duly served
   (b) being prevented by any sufficient cause from appearance
   (c) non-appearance due to non-availability of documents with the plaint
   (d) both (a) & (b)

10. Who shall produce the evidence first
    (a) plaintiff
    (b) defendant
    (c) either plaintiff or defendant
    (d) as directed by the court.

11. A proposal when accepted becomes
    (a) promise
    (b) agreement
    (c) contract
    (d) none of the above

12. Tender is
    (a) an offer
    (b) an invitation to offer
    (c) a counter offer
    (d) a promise.
13. A contract without consideration under section 25 is
   (a) valid
   (b) voidable
   (c) void
   (d) illegal

14. A contingent contract
   (a) is void
   (b) never becomes void
   (c) becomes void when the event becomes impossible
   (d) is voidable

15. What is a reasonable time for performance of a contract?
   (a) is a question of fact
   (b) is a question of law
   (c) is a mixed question of fact & law
   (d) is a question of prudence

16. Mere silence is not fraud unless
   (a) there is a duty to speak
   (b) the silence is deceptive
   (c) there is a change in the circumstances to be brought to the notice of other party
   (d) all the above

17. The doctrine of impossibility of performance rendering contracts void is based on
   (a) implied term
   (b) just & reasonable solution
   (c) supervening impossibility
   (d) unjust enrichment
18. A continuing guarantee under section 130 is
   (a) revocable absolutely
   (b) irrevocable absolutely
   (c) revocable as regards future transaction
   (d) either (a) or (b)

19. Goods may be pledged
   (a) by the owner of goods
   (b) by the servants in the absence of owner
   (c) by the person who is left with the goods for some special purpose
   (d) all the above

20. The principle of agency of necessity is
   (a) unknown to the law of agency
   (b) applicable in normal situations
   (c) applicable in emergent situations where communication with the principal is possible
   (d) applicable in emergent situation where the communication with the principal is not possible

21. Burden to prove adverse possession is on
   (a) court
   (b) defendant
   (c) plaintiff
   (d) none of above

22. A suit for possession under section 5 of Specific Relief Act, can be filed within
   (a) 3 years
   (b) 6 months
   (c) 12 years
   (d) 36 years
23. A claim for damages in suits for injunction can be laid
   (a) under section 38
   (b) under section 39
   (c) under section 40
   (d) under section 37

24. Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 mentions the cases in which
   (a) perpetual injunction can be granted
   (b) perpetual injunction cannot be granted
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

25. Obligation under Specific Relief Act
   (a) is a right in *rem*
   (b) is a right in *personam*
   (c) both (a) & (b)
   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

26. Section 3, Limitation Act, 1963, does not apply to
   (a) suits
   (b) appeals
   (c) applications
   (d) execution proceedings

27. For a suit filed by or on behalf of Central Government or any State Government, the period of limitation is
   (a) one year
   (b) three years
   (c) twelve years
   (d) thirty years
28. Law of limitation is
   (a) *lex loci*        (b) *lex fori*
   (c) non-obstante     (d) all the above

29. Period of limitation for setting aside an *ex-parte* decree is
   (a) 10 days          (b) 30 days
   (c) 60 days          (d) 90 days

30. *"Condonation of delay"* is dealt with under
    (a) Section 5 of the Limitation Act
    (b) Section 7 of the Limitation Act
    (c) Section 9 of the Limitation Act
    (d) Section 10 of the Limitation Act

31. World Environment Day is celebrated on
    (a) 5\textsuperscript{th} June    (b) 10\textsuperscript{th} June
    (c) 11\textsuperscript{th} June    (d) 5\textsuperscript{th} September

32. Who is author of *"Discovery of India"*?
    (a) Jawaharlal Nehru     (b) Mahatma Gandhi
    (c) Sarojini Naidu       (d) Indira Gandhi

33. The National Commission for Women was set up in
    (a) 1990                (b) 1987
    (c) 1992                (d) 1995

34. Human Rights Day is observed on
    (a) 4\textsuperscript{th} June    (b) 10\textsuperscript{th} December
    (c) 24\textsuperscript{th} October (d) 6\textsuperscript{th} August

35. International Labour Day is celebrated on
    (a) 1\textsuperscript{st} May    (b) 14\textsuperscript{th} January
    (c) 22\textsuperscript{nd} September (d) 2\textsuperscript{nd} August
36. Why was Justice V.S. Malimath Committee in news?
   (a) It is a committee on UPSC Examination System
   (b) It is a committee on review and the assessment of existing forest policy
   (c) It is committee on reforming the Criminal justice system which has submitted its report to the Government.
   (d) It is the committee on review of POTA

37. In India “Law Day” is observed on?
   (a) 26th January  (b) 15 August
   (c) 26 May       (d) 26 November

38. The Highest peak in India is
   (a) Mount Everest (b) Nanga Parbat
   (c) Kanchenjungha (d) Thottabetta

39. Which city is known as a “City of Joy”?
   (a) Delhi  (b) Mumbai
   (c) Kolkata (d) Chennai

40. “Swaraj Day” was observed for first time on
   (a) 26th January, 1930  (b) 26th January, 1942
   (c) 26th January, 1949  (d) 26th January, 1950

41. Who gave the call “Back to the Vedas”?
   (a) Vivekananda  (b) Dayananda
   (c) Shirananda   (d) Rammohan Roy

42. The Simon Commission was concerned with
   (a) Higher education  (b) Constitutional reforms
   (c) Reforms in princely states (d) Famines
43. Who issued the famous call “Delhi Chalo”?
   (a) Nehru                  (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
   (c) Gandhi                (d) Sardar Patel

44. Who is refereed to as the “Grand old man of India”?
   (a) Gandhiji              (b) Sardar Patel
   (c) Dadabhai Naoroji      (d) Frontier Gandhi

45. Vasco-da-Gama found out a new sea route to India and in 1498 reached
   (a) Pulicat               (b) Karikal
   (c) Goa                   (d) Calicut

46. The System of Competitive examination for civil service was accepted in principle in the year
   (a) 1833                  (b) 1833
   (c) 1858                  (d) 1882

47. In which year was Battle of Haldighatti fought
   (a) 1576                  (b) 1600
   (c) 1676                  (d) 1876

48. Where is Mohenjodaro situated
   (a) Afghanistan           (b) India
   (c) Sind(Pakistan)         (d) Egypt

49. Who wrote “Train of Pakistan”
   (a) Vikram Singh          (b) V.S. Naipul
   (c) Kushwant Singh        (d) C. Rajgopala Chari

50. Kalpana Chawala who died in space in Florida in the year 2003 had her first voyage into space in
   (a) 2001                  (b) 2002
   (c) 1997                  (d) 2000

signature
51. The law of 'Plea bargaining' under code of criminal procedure came into force on
   (a) 2nd July 2006
   (b) 5th July 2006
   (c) 9th July 2006
   (d) 11th July 2006

52. Under Section 107 of the criminal procedure code the period of execution of a bond by the parties is
   (a) 1 year
   (b) upto 1 year
   (c) 6 month
   (d) upto 6 month

53. The proceedings under section 145 of the criminal procedure code is done under the report of
   (a) executive magistrate
   (b) police officer
   (c) complainant
   (d) judicial magistrate

54. In a bailable offence
   (a) condition can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer
   (b) condition can be imposed while granting bail by the court
   (c) no condition can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer or by the court
   (d) only mild condition can be imposed by the court only
55. Section 91 of Cr PC does not apply to
(a) The complainant
(b) The accused
(c) The witness
(d) a person who is neither a complainant nor an accused nor a witness

56. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a
(a) question of law
(b) question of fact
(c) mixed question of law and fact
(d) Question of law or question of fact depending on the facts and circumstances

57. In re-examination the previous statement made to a police officer can be used for
(a) the purposes of contradicting what is stated in the cross-examination
(b) the purposes of explaining what is left over in the examination-in-chief
(c) the purpose of explaining any matter in the cross-examination
(d) all of the above

58. Direction to the police to investigate under section 202 of Cr Pc
(a) can be given without examining the complainant on oath
(b) cannot be given without examining the complainant on oath
(c) can be given before or after the examining of the complainant on oath
(d) both (a) & (c)
59. Under section 439 of Cr Pc, the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with
   (a) the Court of Session
   (b) the High Court
   (c) the court of Magistrate
   (d) only (a) & (b)

60. Addition or alteration of charge has been provided
   (a) under section 214 of Cr Pc
   (b) under section 215 of Cr Pc
   (c) under section 216 of Cr Pc
   (d) under section 218 of Cr PC

61. Withdrawal of a complaint under section 257 of Cr Pc results in
   (a) acquittal of the accused in cases where charge has already been framed
   (b) discharge of the accused in cases where the charge has not yet been framed
   (c) acquittal of the accused irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not
   (d) either (a) or (b)

62. Power under section 311 of Cr Pc can be exercised
   (a) to re-call any witness(es) already examined
   (b) to summon any witness who has been cited as a witness but not produced or examined before the evidence is closed
   (c) to summon any witness who has not been cited as a witness
   (d) all the above
63. Infancy as an exception has been provided under
   (a) section 80
   (b) section 81
   (c) section 82
   (d) section 84

64. Right to private defence is
   (a) available under all circumstances
   (b) available where there is time to have the recourse to protection of the public authorities
   (c) available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
   (d) all of the above.

65. Section 149 of IPC is
   (a) declaratory provision
   (b) creates a distinct offence
   (c) a rule of evidence
   (d) all the above.

66. The essential ingredients of a crime are
   (a) motive, mens rea and actus reus
   (b) motive, intention and knowledge
   (c) actus reus and mens rea
   (d) knowledge, intention and action

67. A finds a letter on the road containing a bank note. From the direction and contents of the letter he learns to whom it belongs. He keeps the letter with himself. He is guilty of
   (a) Theft
   (b) Criminal misappropriation
   (c) dishonest misappropriation
   (d) none of these
68. Use of violence by a member of assembly consisting of 12 persons, in furtherance of their common object will constitute
   (a) affray
   (b) assault
   (c) rioting
   (d) unlawful assembly.

69. Sex with a girl through fraudulent consent, amounts to
   (a) simple physical assault
   (b) molestation
   (c) attempt to rape
   (d) rape

70. Grave & sudden provocation is
   (a) question of fact
   (b) question of law
   (c) mixed question of fact & law
   (d) a presumption under the law.

71. For an affray under section 159 of IPC the minimum number of persons required is
   (a) five  (b) two
   (c) four  (d) seven

72. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant
   (a) Under section 5 of evidence act
   (b) Under section 6 of evidence act
   (c) Under section 7 of evidence act
   (d) Under section 8 of evidence act
73. Section 13 of evidence act applies to
   (a) corporal rights
   (b) incorporeal rights
   (c) both corporal rights & in corporal rights
   (d) neither a nor b
74. Admissions
   (a) must be in writing
   (b) must be oral
   (c) either oral or in writing
   (d) only in writing & not oral.
75. A dying declaration is admissible
   (a) only in criminal proceedings
   (b) only in civil proceedings
   (c) in civil as well as criminal proceedings both
   (d) in criminal proceedings alone & not in civil proceedings
76. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible as a substitute for
   (a) admissible primary evidence
   (b) inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
   (c) inadmissible primary evidence under all the circumstances
   (d) both (a) & (b) are correct
77. A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness
   (a) When it is registered
   (b) When it is un registered
   (c) When it is admitted
   (d) all of the above
78. Burden of proof under section 101 of Evidence act
   (a) never shifts
   (b) goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
   (c) may shift
   (d) both (b) & (c) are correct

79. An accomplice is a competent witness
   (a) Under section 118 of Evidence act
   (b) Under section 119 of Evidence act
   (c) Under section 133 of Evidence act
   (d) Under section 132 of Evidence act

80. A leading question has been defined as a question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive under
   (a) Under section 140 of Evidence act
   (b) Under section 141 of Evidence act
   (c) Under section 142 of Evidence act
   (d) Under section 143 of Evidence act

81. The provision 'hostile witness' is provided under section .............of Indian Evidence act
   (a) Section 155
   (b) Section 133
   (c) Section 154
   (d) Section 145

82. The amendment procedure laid down in the constitution of India is on the pattern of
   (a) Govt of India Act, 1935
   (b) Govt of India Act, 1947
   (c) Constitution of USA
   (d) Constitution of UK
83. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of preamble from the
(a) Italian constitution
(b) Canadian constitution
(c) French constitution
(d) Constitution of USA.

84. The Preamble to our constitution proclaims that ‘We, the People of
India have established
(a) a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(b) a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(c) a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist, Republic
(d) a Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Sovereign, Republic

85. Which of the following are included in the concept of ‘the state’ under
Article 12
(a) Railway board and electricity board
(b) Judiciary
(c) University
(d) all of the above.

86. Article 14 lays down that ‘state shall not deny to any person equality
before law and equal Protection of laws’. The expression ‘any person’
means
(a) Citizens and non-citizens living within the territory of India
(b) Citizens of India living anywhere
(c) Natural persons but not artificial persons
(d) Only natural persons

87. Article 19 (1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression to
(a) all citizens of India
(b) all Indians and foreigners
(c) only persons above 21 years of age
(d) only persons who have attained 60 years of age.
88. Constitution 86th Amendment, 2002 inserted the provision for right to education which provides for that the state shall provide free and compulsory Education to all the children in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine. The age of such children should be
(a) 7 to 12 years
(b) 6 to 14 years
(c) 12 to 18 years
(d) 12 year only

89. The writ of mandamus would be issued when there is failure to
(a) perform a mandatory duty
(b) perform a discretionary duty
(c) perform an obligation arising out of contract
(d) perform a duty by a private institution

90. The word ‘practice’ mentioned in Article 25 does not include:
(a) Propagation
(b) Religious worship
(c) Rituals
(d) Observations

91. ‘Right to education’ was inserted in the Part III of the Constitution by:
(a) 82nd Amendment Act, 2000
(b) 85th Amendment Act, 2001
(c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(d) None of the above.
92. 'The Fundamental Duties incorporated in Article 51A of the constitution are mere reminder to the citizens with no enforceability to ensure their compliance' was said by:
(a) D.D. Basu
(b) Subhash Kashyap
(c) Justice J.S. Verma
(d) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer

93. The President of India is elected
(a) Directly
(b) Indirectly
(c) Indirectly by secret ballot
(d) Indirectly by secret ballot and by proportional representation system by means of single transferable vote.

94. Council of Ministers can be suspended during session
(a) by Prime Minister of India
(b) by speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) by Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(d) none of the above.

95. The speaker of Loksabha has to address his letter of resignation to the
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) President of India
(d) Vice-President of India

96. The voting age has been reduced from 21 to 18 by the Parliament in the year
(a) 1976
(b) 1978
(c) 1989
(d) 1991
97. What number of witnesses will be required for the proof of any fact?

(a) No particular number
(b) At least one eye witness
(c) Two witnesses with regard to documents
(d) One party and one witness

98. Residuary powers are vested in the:

(a) executive
(b) judiciary
(c) parliament
(d) state Legislatures

99. The Advisory opinion tendered by the Supreme Court:

(a) is binding on the President
(b) is not binding on the President
(c) is binding on the President only if it is unanimously made
(d) is not made public at all

100. The relief provided under the Specific Relief Act, is—

(a) Statutory
(b) Mandatory
(c) Discretionary
(d) Obligatory
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