

Question Starts:

1. Offences relating to contempt of the lawful authority of a public servant is dealt in
 - a) Sections 21 and 172 to 190
 - b) Sections 172 to 190
 - c) Sections 172 to 229
 - d) Sections 172 to 229A.

2. Under the provision of IPC, an order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed an offence punishable with either a term which may extend to:
 - a) One month or with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.
 - b) One month or with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.
 - c) Six months or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
 - d) Six months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

3. Persons falling under section 21 of IPC
 - a) Should be a public servant appointed by the Government
 - b) Should be a public servant which may not be appointed by the Government
 - c) Should be a public servant which may or may not be appointed by the Government
 - d) None of the above.

4. Mr. Thoiba, being legally bound to appear before the District Judge, as a witness in obedience to a summons issued by that District Judge intentionally omits to appear. Mr.Thoiba has committed the offence of
 - a) Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof
 - b) Omission to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce it
 - c) Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servants
 - d) Furnishing false evidence.

5. X gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause Y to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. X therefore is liable to
 - a) Imprisonment for life or imprisonment, with or without fine
 - b) Not liable to imprisonment for life
 - c) Rigorous imprisonment for a term of six years
 - d) None of the above.

6. Whoever insults or causes an interruption of a public servant is punishable if:
 - a) The insult or interruption is intentional
 - b) The insult or interruption is caused while the public servant is sitting in a judicial proceeding
 - c) Both the above elements must be present for incurring punishment
 - d) Either of the above elements must be present for incurring punishment.

7. Which one of the following is not a "Public Servant" under IPC?
 - a) Liquidator
 - b) A Juryman
 - c) Secretary of a Co-Operative Society
 - d) Member of a Panchayat assisting a Court of Justice

8. Under the provision of IPC, fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution shall be punished with
- Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both
 - Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine, or with both
 - Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both
 - Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
9. The printing or publication of the judgement of any High Court or the Supreme Court:
- Is not an offence
 - Is an offence
 - Is an offence unless permitted by the Court
 - Is an offence unless permitted by the parties.
10. Omission to assist a public servant is punishable:
- when bound by law to give assistance
 - when humanity demands to give assistance
 - when morality demands to give assistance
 - None of the above.
11. Which of the following elements should be present for a person to be punished for harbouring offender:
- The person knows that the person whom he is hearbouring is an offender
 - The person has reason to believe that the person whom he is harbouring is an offender
 - The person has intention to conceal the alleged offender from legal punishment
 - All the above elements should be present.
12. Under the CrPC, a bailable offence is one:
- Which is shown as bailable under First Schedule of the CrPC
 - Which is shown as bailable under any other law for the time being in force
 - Which is not a non-bailable offence
 - All the above.
13. Classification of offences given in the Code of Criminal Procedure under
- The First Schedule
 - The Second Schedule
 - Section 320
 - Section 482.
14. Under section 345 of CrPC, the court may sentence the offender to fine, and, in default of payment of fine,
- To simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month
 - To simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months
 - To simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six month
 - To simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be paid sooner.
15. Complaint, as provided under section 2(d) of CrPC:
- Can be in writing only
 - Can be oral
 - Either in writing or oral
 - Can be by gestures.
16. On receipt of a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of CrPC, the Magistrate
- Has the jurisdiction to conduct an inquiry himself
 - Has the jurisdiction to direct the police to investigate
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Only (b) and not (a).

17. The provisions of section 195 of CrPC are
- Directory, being procedural
 - Discretionary, depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
 - Mandatory
 - Optional for the case.
18. A summon-case is a case relating to an offence and not being:
- Police case
 - Warrant case
 - High profile case
 - Hit and run case.
19. Under section 195 of CrPC, a complaint can be filed by:
- A public servant
 - A private individual
 - Police
 - Either (a) or (b) or (c).
20. Recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with under section 200 of CrPC
- If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
 - If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - None of the above.
21. Which chapter of the CrPC provides the provision of withdrawal of complaint?
- Chapter X
 - Chapter XV
 - Chapter XX
 - Chapter XXV.
22. After a charge has been framed under Chapter XIX of the CrPC, if the magistrate finds the accused as not guilty, he may issue an order of:
- Deferment
 - Call for more witnesses
 - Acquittal
 - d) Only Fine.**
23. Consider the statement – “issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by one party and denied by the other”. The above statement is:
- False
 - True
 - The material proposition has to be of fact only and not of law
 - The material proposition has to be of law only and not of fact
24. Which among the following statements is true about *res-judicata* under the CPC:
- No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly but not substantially in issue has been directly but not substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties
 - No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter substantially but not directly in issue has been substantially but not directly in issue in a former suit between the same parties
 - No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties
 - No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit in which a party in the present suit is one of the parties in the former suit.
25. Documents which are not admitted in evidence under Order XIII, Rule 7 of CPC, shall
- Form part of the record
 - Not form part of the record and shall be returned to the party in whose name the same stand
 - Not form part of the record and shall return to the person(s) producing them
 - Either (b) or (c).
26. As per section 27 of CPC, summons to the defendant is to be served on such date not beyond
- 30 days from the date of passing the summons order
 - 60 days from the date of passing the summons order
 - 30 days from the date of institution of suits
 - 60 days from the date of institution of suits.

27. Summons to the defendant under Order V, Rule 9(1) of CPC, can be delivered for the purposes of serving the same on the defendant, to a courier services as
- Approved by the defendant
 - Approved by the court
 - Approved by the plaintiff
 - Either (a) or (b) or (c).
28. Order XVII, Rule 2 of CPC and Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC relate to a situation where:
- Either party fails to produce his evidence
 - Either party fails to cause the attendance of his witnesses
 - Either party fails to appear
 - All of the above.
29. Under section 75 of CPC, a commission can be issued
- To make local investigation
 - To hold a scientific, technical or expert investigation
 - To perform any ministerial act
 - All the above.
30. The number of adjournments that can be granted under Order XVII, Rule 1 of CPC, is:
- One if no sufficient cause is shown
 - Two if no sufficient cause is shown
 - Three if sufficient cause is shown
 - Four if sufficient cause is shown.
31. *Dasti* summons for serving on the defendant(s) can be given to the plaintiff by virtue of
- Order V, Rule 9 of CPC
 - Order V, Rule 9A of CPC
 - Order V, Rule 7 of CPC
 - Order V, Rule 6 of CPC.
32. Purposes for which the court can issue a commission have been enumerated in
- Section 70
 - Section 75
 - Section 80
 - Section 85.
33. Which of the following suits or other proceedings may not be entertained by a Revenue Court under the CPC:
- Those relating to rent
 - Those relating to revenue
 - Those relating to profits of agricultural land
 - Those relating to land Tax
34. There shall not be any presumption of dowry death of a woman, if it is shown that such woman was:
- subjected to cruelty in connection with any demand for dowry
 - subjected to harassment in connection with any demand for dowry
 - subjected to both cruelty and harassment in connection with any demand for dowry
 - subjected to cruelty or harassment in connection with the marriage
35. The doctrine of *estoppel* is a:
- Rule of evidence
 - Substantive law
 - Rule of equity
 - Law of pleadings.
36. Burden of proof under section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,
- Never shifts
 - May shift
 - Goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct.

37. Which of the following is true as to the standard of proof in criminal and civil proceedings:
- In criminal proceedings the standard is beyond reasonable doubt and also in civil proceedings
 - In criminal proceedings the standard is beyond reasonable doubt while in civil proceedings it is 'upon the balance of probabilities'
 - In criminal proceedings the standard is 'upon the balance of probabilities' while in civil proceedings it is 'beyond reasonable doubt'
 - In criminal and civil proceedings both it is 'upon the balance of probabilities.
38. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the word 'evidence' is defined in:
- Section 1
 - Section 2
 - Section 3
 - Section 4.
39. In which of the following, there is no *estoppels*?
- On a point of law
 - Against a statute
 - Attestation of a deed
 - All of the above.
40. X, an accused in a murder case, alleges that by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of power of self control. The burden of proving that X was deprived of power of self control by the grave and sudden provocation, is:
- On X since he makes the said assertion
 - On X since he loses the power of self control
 - Not on X since grave and sudden provocation is not proved
 - Not on X since deprivation of power of self control is not proved.
41. The deciding factor under section 112 of the Evidence Act is:
- The date of conception of the child
 - The date of birth or conception depending on the facts and circumstances
 - The date of death of the child
 - The date of birth of the child.
42. *Estoppel* operates in case of a tenant:
- During the continuance of tenancy
 - Who remain in possession after the termination of tenancy by notice to quit
 - Only (a) and not (b)
 - Both (a) and (b).
43. An accomplice is:
- Not a competent witness against an accused
 - A competent witness against an accused
 - Cannot be a competent witness against an accused
 - None of the above.
44. If a court has taken judicial notice of a fact, that fact:
- Needs to be proved as true at trial
 - Needs to be proved as true at the initial stage
 - Needs to be proved if the opposite party controverts
 - Needs not be proved.
45. If a power to issue a notification, order or rule is conferred by a Central Act or Regulation, the expressions used in the said notification, order or rule shall have the same meaning as in the Act or Regulation, provided:
- The notification, order or rule is made after the commencement of the Constitution
 - There is no repugnancy in the subject or context
 - Both (a) and (b) should be satisfied
 - Either (a) or (b) should be satisfied.

46. Under the provision of the General Clauses Act, 1897, "Official Gazette" shall mean
- The Gazette of India
 - The Official Gazette of a State
 - Only (a) is true
 - Both (a) and (b) are true.
47. "Central Act" under the General Clauses Act, 1897, does not include:
- An Act of the Dominion Legislature
 - An Act of the Indian Legislature before the commencement of the Constitution
 - An Act made before the commencement of the Constitution by the Governor General acting in a legislative capacity
 - An Act made before the commencement of the Constitution by the Governor General acting in an executive capacity
48. In respect of 'effect of repeal', the repeal shall not
- Revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect
 - Affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Neither (a) nor (b) are correct.
49. Section 13A of the General Clauses Act, 1897, was inserted in
- 1948
 - 1921
 - 1928
 - 1916.
50. Section 19 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, applies to all Central Regulations made on or after:
- The third day of January, 1868
 - The fourteenth day of January, 1868
 - The third day of January, 1887
 - The fourteenth day of January, 1887.
51. Under the provision of the General Clauses Act, 1897, "notification published in Official Gazette" means
- A formal announcement
 - Notification published in accordance with relevant facts
 - Notification published by the authority of law
 - None of the above.
52. The term "year" under the General Clauses Act, 1897, means:
- A year reckoned to the Roman calendar
 - A year reckoned to the British calendar
 - A year reckoned to the Lunar calendar
 - A year reckoned to the Hindu calendar
53. Provision as to offences punishable under two or more enactments are provided under the General Clauses Act, 1897:
- In Section 22
 - In Section 24
 - In Section 26
 - In Section 28.
54. "Public nuisance" under the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall mean a public nuisance as defined in
- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
 - Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - Tort Law
 - Indian Contract Act, 1872.
55. A "financial year" under the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall mean the year commencing on:
- The first day of January
 - The first day of April
 - The day decided in the State Cabinet
 - None of the above.

56. A state legislature may make a law:
- Imposing on goods imported from other states any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that state are subject
 - Imposing reasonable restrictions in public interest
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
57. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
- Amount of annual taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments payable by a person to the State or to any one municipality, district board, local board or other local authority in the State was two thousand to the maximum, till 2015.
 - The power of the Legislature of a State to make laws as with respect to taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments is equivalent to that of the power of Parliament.
 - Both A and B are correct
 - Both A and B are incorrect.
58. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
- Goods and Services tax on supplies in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and such tax shall be apportioned between the Union and the States in the manner as may be provided by Parliament by law, in consultation with state(s) concerned, on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council.
 - The definition of "inter-State" under Article 269-A, inserted after the Constitutional Amendment Act of 2017 popularly known as GST Act, covers the Union Territory of Delhi, formally known as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
 - Tax levied under Article 269-A confines to "supplies" of goods only.
 - All the above.
59. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
- A rule banning movement of forest produced goods within the state between 10 p.m. and sunrise can held to be void under Art. 301.
 - The expression of the word "trade" under Art. 301 cannot be confined to the movement of goods but extends to transactions linked with merchandise or flow of goods, the promotion of buying and selling, advances, borrowings, discounting bills and mercantile documents, banking and other forums of supply of funds.
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
60. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
- Parliament's power to impose restrictions upon Art 302 upon freedom of commerce in the public interest is not subject to the requirement of reasonableness, the power of the States to impose restrictions on the freedom of commerce in the public interest under Art. 304 are subject to the condition that they are reasonable.
 - Article 302 does not speak of reasonable restrictions yet it is evident that the restrictions contemplated by it must bear a reasonable nexus with the need to serve public interest.
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
61. Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be:
- Restricted
 - Free
 - Conditional
 - All the above.

62. The freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India as provided under Article 301 of Indian Constitution is:
- Subject to the other provisions of the Indian Constitution
 - Subject to the provisions of Part 1 of the Indian Constitution
 - Subject to the provisions of Part 13 of the Indian Constitution
 - Absolute
63. The freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India provided in Article 301 of Indian Constitution is a:
- Fundamental right
 - Justiciable right
 - Commercial right
 - Transferable right.
64. The expression "taxes on the consignment of goods" shall mean taxes on the consignment of goods where such consignment takes place
- In the course of inter-State trade or commerce
 - In the course of intra-State trade or commerce
 - In the course of both inter-State as well as intra-State trade or commerce
 - None of the above.
65. Article 19(1)(g) confers a fundamental right and can be claimed by citizens, while Article 301 confers
- Only statutory right and can be claimed by citizens
 - Only statutory right and can be claimed by anyone
 - A fundamental right and thus can be claimed by anyone
 - A fundamental right and thus can be claimed by citizens only
66. The conditions imposed by Article 304 upon the power of the State Legislature to impose restrictions on freedom of trade and commerce etc. would be attracted only if it is first held that the State Law offends:
- Article 301 only
 - Article 303 only
 - Both Articles 301 and 303
 - All the above
67. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods and taxes on the consignment of goods shall be levied and collected by:
- The Central Government and assigned to the states on or after 1st day of April, 1950
 - The Central Government and assigned to the states on or after 1st day of April, 1996
 - The State Government itself on or after 1st day of April, 1996
 - The Central Government but not assigned to any state.
68. An agency can be terminated or revoked by the Principal by:
- The agent himself renouncing the business of agency
 - Completion of the business of agency
 - Death of either Principal or Agent
 - All the above.
69. 'A' directs 'B', his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A that it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. Here,
- 'A' can compel his agent 'B' to sell it to 'A' for the same price
 - 'A' can compel his agent 'B' to sell it to 'A' but not for the same price
 - 'A' cannot compel his agent 'B' to sell it to 'A' for the same price
 - None of the above.
70. Under which of the following ways agency may be created?
- By operation of law
 - By implied agreement
 - By ratification
 - All of the above.

71. The Principal can revoke the authority of his agent:
- At any time
 - At any time before the authority has been exercised to bind the Principal
 - At any time after the authority has been exercised to bind the Principal
 - At any time when the court orders
72. Under the provision of section 187 of Indian Contract Act, 1872, A was the shop owner. B managed the shop. B regularly placed orders with C on A's name, and A used to pay them. This practice ran for months. Later, B purchased certain goods from C and absconded from the city. Here in this illustration, A was
- Liable
 - Not liable
 - May be liable
 - None of the above.
73. An advocate, who is engaged to attend to a work in court may delegate it to another advocate. This is an example related to which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- Section 183
 - Section 189
 - Section 190
 - Section 194.
74. When an agent does more than what he is authorized to do and the excess act is separable, then:
- The Principal is bound by all the acts of the agent
 - The Principal is bound only the contracted act of the agent
 - The Principal is bound only for the excess act of the agent
 - The Principal is not bound at all for any act of the agent.
75. Under the provision of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, if the auctioneer is an agent:
- He can sue the purchaser indirectly
 - He cannot sue the purchaser indirectly
 - He cannot sue the purchaser directly
 - He can sue the purchaser directly.
76. The authority of an "agent" may be:
- Express
 - Implied
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
77. If a Sub-agent is responsible to the agent, then a Substituted-agent is responsible to the
- Agent
 - Principal
 - Sub-agent
 - All of the above.
78. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, imposes on agent, the duty not to deal on his own account and make secret profit?
- Section 195
 - Section 185
 - Section 205
 - Section 215.
79. The word 'Property' in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means:
- Seller or transferor
 - Goods or subject-matter
 - Buyer or purchaser
 - Ownership or title.
80. The term "goods" in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, means / includes:
- Specific goods only
 - Ascertained goods only
 - Ownership
 - Growing crops

81. The distinction between sale and agreements to sell determines:
- Price of the contract
 - Nature of goods in the contract
 - Nature of property in the contract
 - Rights and liabilities of the parties to the contract.
82. In an agreement to sell, the property in goods is transferred:
- In future
 - At present
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
83. A contract for sale of goods to be delivered at a future date shall:
- Be invalid if the seller does not have the goods in present possession
 - Be invalid if the seller has not contracted for the purchase of those goods
 - Be invalid if the seller only expects or hopes to acquire
 - Not be invalid if the seller has not got the goods in present possession or has contracted for the purchase of the same nor has any expectation of getting them.
84. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, in its operation is:
- Prospective
 - Retrospective
 - Prospective in certain respects and retrospective in certain other respects
 - None of the above
85. The circumstances under which breach of condition can be treated as breach of warranty have been enumerated in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, under:
- Section 23
 - Section 18
 - Section 16
 - Section 13.
86. Which of the following are instances of constructive delivery of goods under a contract of sale of goods?
- A seller of goods after sale, holding the goods as buyer's bailee
 - A buyer already in possession of goods, after, holding the same on his own account
 - Goods in third party's hand and such third party attorns to the buyer
 - All of the above.
87. A sale of goods by person in possession of goods under a voidable contract, can pass a valid title to the buyer, as provided under:
- Section 39 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - Section 29 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - Section 30 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - Section 31 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
88. The right to sue a carrier lies:
- With the seller who delivers the goods
 - With the buyer to whom the goods have been delivered
 - With the party in whom the property in goods vests
 - Only the buyer and not the seller irrespective of in whom the property in goods vests.
89. By an agreement between the parties:
- Risk cannot be separated from ownership
 - Risk can be separated from ownership in particular
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
 - Only (a) and not (b)
90. An illegal partnership
- Can sue
 - Can be sued
 - Cannot be sued
 - Can sue and be sued

91. Which of the following is a valid partnership?
- Partnership between two partnership firm
 - Partnership between one partnership firm and an individual
 - Partnership between individual members of one firm and the individual members of another firm
 - Neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).
92. A partnership can be:
- A general partnership
 - A particular partnership
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Only (a) and not (b).
93. Under the Partnership Act, 1932, goodwill of the partnership business is / has:
- The property of the partnership
 - Not the property of the partnership
 - Nothing to do with the partnership business
 - A misnomer since goodwill is associated with companies only.
94. Statutory restrictions as contained in section 19(2) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, are:
- Binding on all the persons dealing with the firm, if they have knowledge of the restrictions
 - Binding on all the persons dealing with the firm, without knowledge of the restrictions
 - Not binding on all the persons dealing with the firm, if they do not have knowledge of the restrictions
 - None of the above.
95. A Hindu Undivided Family is entitled to enter into an agreement of partnership with:
- Another joint Hindu Family
 - Another partnership firm
 - An individual
 - None of the above.
96. A partnership contract based on fraud or misrepresentation is:
- Valid
 - Voidable at the instance of the victim of fraud or misrepresentation
 - Voidable at instance of any of the partners
 - Void.
97. The liability by holding out is an application of:
- Principle of undisclosed principle
 - Principle of estoppel
 - Principle of equity
 - Principle of agency.
98. Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, on the death of a partner, the partnership firm:
- Automatically stands dissolved
 - Does not dissolve at all
 - May or may not dissolve depending on the contract between the partners
 - None of the above.
99. The dissolution of a firm occurs when:
- Dissolution of 1/2 of partnership
 - Dissolution of 2/3 of partnership
 - At least one leaves the firm
 - Dissolution of partnership between all the partnerships
100. A partnership firm is entitled to enter into a partnership with:
- Another firm
 - Hindu Undivided Family
 - An individual
 - Neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

Question Ends.