

1. Who has won the Ramon Magsaysay award for year 2019
  - (a) Barkha Dutt
  - (b) Arnab Goswami
  - (c) Ravish Kumar.
  - (d) Arvind Kejriwal.
2. If any Muslim man pronounces divorce on his wife by instant triple talaq, he is liable for offence with \_\_\_ years and nature of offence is \_\_\_
  - (a) Two years, Cognizable
  - (b) Three years, Non Cognizable
  - (c) Two Years, Non Cognizable
  - (d) Three years, Cognizable
3. The date of enactment of Criminal amendment act 2018 is
  - (a) 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018
  - (b) 11<sup>th</sup> August 2018
  - (c) 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018
  - (d) 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018
4. Who is the highest wicket taking bowler in just concluded 2019 cricket World Cup:-
  - (a) Jasprit Bumrah
  - (b) Mitchell Starc.
  - (c) Jofra Archer.
  - (d) Lockie Ferguson
5. The first guru of Sikh religion Guru Nanak Dev ji's place of birth is:-
  - (a) Amritsar
  - (b) Nanded Sahib
  - (c) Nankana Sahib
  - (d) Hemkunt Sahib.
6. The present strength of judges in Supreme court is \_\_\_\_\_ and at time of Independence, the strength of judges was \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) 31,8
  - (b) 34, 11
  - (c) 31, 11
  - (d) 34,8
7. The present Solicitor general of India is
  - (a) Ranjit Kumar
  - (b) Arvind Datar
  - (c) Tushar Mehta
  - (d) k k Venugopal
8. The present Chief of RAW is
  - (a) Arvind Kumar
  - (b) Rajiv Jain
  - (c) Anil Dhasmana
  - (d) Dineshwar Sharma
9. The present Chairperson of NGT (National green Tribunal) is -
  - (a) Swatanter Kumar
  - (b) Lokeshwar Panta
  - (c) Justice Jawad Rahim
  - (d) Adarsh Kumar Goel

10. The first Lokpal of India is –
- (a) Anna Hazare (b) Madan B Lokur  
(c) Pinaki Chander Bose (d) J S Kekhar
11. The constitutional amendment bill \_\_\_\_\_ by virtue of which \_\_\_\_\_ percent reservation is given to the Economical Weaker Section is inserted by amendment number –
- (a) 124<sup>th</sup>, 10, 104<sup>th</sup> (b) 103<sup>rd</sup>, 15, 124<sup>th</sup>  
(c) 124<sup>th</sup>, 10, 103<sup>rd</sup> (d) 103<sup>rd</sup>, 10, 124<sup>th</sup>
12. “A’ and “B’ sue °C’ for Rs. 1000.
- (a) “C’ cannot set off a debt due to him from ‘A’ alone.  
(b) “C’ can set off debt due to him from ‘A’ alone as a matter of right.  
(c) C’ can set off debt due to him from ‘A’ alone with prior permission of the Court.  
(d) None of the above.
13. When English is not the language of the court, evidence may be taken in English if:-
- (a) The court considers it necessary. (b) All the parties do not object.  
(c) Botha’ and ‘b’. (d) None of the above.
14. Where immovable property forms one estate situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of two or more courts:-
- (a) Any one court may sell the entire estate.  
(b) The court can sell only that part which is within its jurisdiction.  
(c) None of the courts can sell any part of the estate.  
(d) That court can sell the entire estate within whose jurisdiction majority portion of the property is situated.
15. When a decree has been sent to a court for execution, if the said court does not have jurisdiction to execute the decree, it shall:-
- (a) Return the decree to court passing the decree.  
(b) Send the decree to High Court.  
(c) Send the decree to the court having such jurisdiction.  
(d) Any one of the above.
16. Which of the following is true:-
- (a) The suit cannot abate by reason of death of either party if the death

- occurs after the conclusion of hearing.
- (b) The suit can abate by reason of death of either party if the death occurs after the conclusion of hearing.
- (c) The suit cannot abate by reason of death of either party if the death occurs after the conclusion of hearing only if the cause of action survives.
- (d) None of the above.
17. The plaintiff may abandon his suit:-
- (a) at any time after institution of suit.
- (b) Only after written statement has been submitted.
- (c) only after settling of issues.
- (d) none of the above.
18. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in the name of:-
- (a) the minor. (b) the guardian of the minor.
- (c) the next friend of the minor. (d) both (b) and (c) .
19. Decree means the formal expression of an adjudication which, so far as regards the Court expressing it, conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in in the suit.
- (a) Controversy (b) Dispute (c) Issue (d) None of the above
20. At any time after a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor has been issued, the court may cancel it on the ground:-
- (a) that he is not in a fit state of health to be detained in prison.
- (b) that he is seriously ill.
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) only the state Government has the power to release.
21. Where immovable property is sold in execution of a decree and such sale has become absolute, the property shall be deemed to have vested in the purchaser from the time:-
- (a) when the sale becomes absolute
- (b) when the property is sold
- (c) when the purchaser acquires possession.
- (d) depends on the court.
22. Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are:-
- (a) directory (b) mandatory (c) non mandatory (d) discretionary
23. The total number of grounds of rejection of plaint is \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ of the CPC is–
- (a) 8, Order 7 Rule 11 (b) 6, Order 7 rule 11

- (c) 8, Order 7 Rule 10 (d) 6, Order 7 Rule 10
24. The chapter on Plea Bargaining does not apply:-
- (a) when the offence is punishable with Death.  
(b) when the offence is punishable with Imprisonment for life.  
(c) to offences against Juvenile.  
(d) all the above.
25. Which of the following is true:-
- (a) The State government can determine the language of each court within the state.  
(b) The State Government can determine the language of each court within the state except the High Court.  
(c) The state government cannot determine the language of any court within the state.  
(d) The state government can determine the language only in administrative tribunals.
26. When a person is accused of more offences than one committed within the space of twelve months, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three.
- (a) of similar nature (b) of similar kind  
(c) of same nature (d) of same kind
27. Which of the following person(s) are entitled under section 302 Cr.P.C. to conduct the prosecution of the case without the permission of the Magistrate:-
- (a) Public Prosecutor (b) Government Advocate  
(c) Assistant Public Prosecutor (d) All the above
28. The provisions as contained in Section 306(2) Cr.P.C. in relation to pardon to an accomplice applies to any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to or with a more severe sentence:-
- (a) 2 years. (b) 3 years. (c) 5 years. (d) 7 years
29. When the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of 2 months from the date of
- (a) commencement of examination of witnesses.  
(b) arrest of accused  
(c) charge being finalized.  
(d) none of the above
30. A Magistrate shall inquire into the unsoundness of mind of the person against whom the inquiry is being held when the Magistrate has reason to believe that such person is of unsound mind and consequently incapable:-
- (a) of undergoing any punishment. (b) of making his defence.  
(c) of conferring with his counsel. (d) to be his own witness.
31. Under Section 378[1] Cr.P.C., who can direct the 'Public

Prosecutor, to present an appeal \_ to the Court of Session from an order of acquittal passed by Magistrate in respect of a cognizable and non-bailable offence:-

- (a) District Magistrate (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate  
 (c) High Court (d) None of the above
32. The sentence of an imprisonment for a term is not set off against the period of detention undergone by the person during trial of the same case when such a sentence:- :{ A-7 }:
- (a) is for the offence of rape. (b) is for sedition.  
 (c) is in default of payment of fine. (d) None of the above.
33. In the trial of summons case by a Magistrate:-
- (a) charges must be framed (b) charges need not be framed.  
 (c) charges can be framed provided accused does not object.  
 (d) only substance of accusation is to be stated.
34. As per Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009), w.e.f. 31.12.2009, which inserted clause (wa) in Section 2 in Cr.P.C. defining 'victim' as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged includes:-
- (a) victim's guardian only. (b) Victim's guardian and legal heir.  
 (c) Victim's neighbour. (d) Victim's close friend.
35. Rules as to burden of proof are:-
- (a) rebuttable presumptions of law. (b) irrebuttable presumptions of law.  
 (c) rebuttable presumptions of fact. (d) irrebuttable presumptions of fact.
36. 'A' wishes to prove a dying declaration by 'B'. The burden to prove that "B" is dead is on
- (a) the state. (b) family members of 'B'.  
 (c) legal Heir of "B". (d) 'A'.
37. Section 105 of the Evidence Act requires that the Court presume the absence of such circumstances which brings a case within the purview of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code.
- (a) must (b) shall (c) may (d) ought to
38. All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from the questions put to them.
- (a) understanding (b) properly Understanding  
 (c) rationally Understanding (d) comprehending
39. As per section 120 of the Evidence Act, which of the following has been stipulated that:-
- (a) Wife of a party is not a competent witness in a civil proceeding.  
 (b) Husband of a party is not a competent witness in a civil proceeding.  
 (c) Wife of an accused is not a competent witness in a criminal proceeding.  
 (d) None of the above.
40. 'A' is accused before the Court of Sessions of attempting to murder a police officer whilst on his trial before B', a Sessions Judge. °B'

- (a) can be examined only upon a special order from a superior court.  
(b) may be examined as to what occurred.  
(c) cannot be examined at all.  
(d) None of the above.
41. Under Section 113A of the Evidence Act, the Court presume and under Section 113-B of the Evidence Act, the Court presume:-  
(a) may, shall (b) may, may (c) shall, shall (d) shall, may
42. Section 14 of Evidence Act makes relevant the facts which show the existence of:-  
(a) any state of mind.  
(b) any state of body or bodily feeling.  
(c) either state of mind or of body or bodily feeling.  
(d) a particular state of mind and of body.
43. Which of the following admission is no evidence:-  
(a) an admission by one of the several defendants in a suit against another defendant.  
(b) an admission by a guardian ad litem against a minor.  
(c) an admission by one of the partners of a firm against the firm or other partners.  
(d) only (a) & (b).
44. Section 27 of Evidence Act applies:-  
(a) when the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody.  
(b) when the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody.  
(c) when the person is in police custody but not an accused.  
(d) only (a) & (b).
45. Section 91 of Evidence Act:-  
(a) permits admission of oral evidence to prove the contents of a document where the writing is a fact in issue.  
(b) prohibits admission of oral evidence to prove the contents of a document, where the writing is a fact in issue.  
(c) prohibits admission of oral evidence to prove the contents of a document where the writing is not a fact in issue and is merely a collateral memorandum.  
(d) both (b) & (c).
46. The right to cross-examine on an answer to court question is available:-  
(a) to the adverse party only.  
(b) to the party calling the witness only.  
(c) to either of the parties with the leave of the Court.

- (d) none of the parties.
47. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under
- (a) oral evidence. (b) documentary evidence.  
(c) hearsay evidence. (d) scientific evidence.
48. The limitation period for recovery of arrears of rent is a period of from the date arrears becoming due.
- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years (c) 3 years (d) 5 years
49. A counter claim is treated as a separate suit and is deemed to have been instituted:-
- (a) on the same date as the suit in which it is pleaded.  
(b) on the date on which the counter-claim is admitted  
(c) on the date on which the counter-claim is made in court.  
(d) None of the above.
50. Section 7 of the Limitation Act does not apply to
- (a) liability in respect of any immovable property.  
(b) liability in respect of any movable property.  
(c) contractual liability.  
(d) none of the above.
51. Under Section 15 of the Limitation Act, which of the following is not excluded in computing the limitation period:-
- (a) The duration of the stay order.  
(b) The day on which the stay order was issued.  
(c) The day on which the stay order was withdrawn.  
(d) None of the above.
52. In relation to which of the following documents, registration is optional:-
- (a) Instrument of gift of immovable property.  
(b) Lease of immovable property for a period of two years.  
(c) A will valued at Rs. 10 Lakh. d  
(d) None of the above.
53. A' instigates B' to murder C'. °B' refuses to do so. Which of the following statements is true in this context?
- (a) 'A' is not guilty of abetment as the murder was not committed by 'B'.  
(b) 'A' is guilty of abetment even if the murder was not committed by "B'.  
(c) "A' and 'B' are both guilty of criminal conspiracy.  
(d) 'A' is not guilty of any offence under the IPC as no offence has been committed in this case.



54. For an offence of Criminal Conspiracy under Section 120-A of I.P.C., the parties involved should agree to do or cause to be done an act
- (a) the ultimate object of which is illegal .  
(b) which is not illegal, but by illegal means.  
(c) which is illegal but by legal means.  
(d) 'a' and 'b'.
55. 'A' and 'B' beat each other up and exchange blows in a cinema hall in the middle of a movie. They are guilty of:-
- (a) riot (b) assault (c) affray (d) use of Criminal Force
56. Z' attempts to horsewhip 'A', not in such a manner as to cause grievous hurt to 'A'. 'A' draws out a pistol. Z' persists in the assault. 'A', believing in good faith that he can by no other means prevent himself from being horse-whipped shoots 'Z' dead. 'A' is guilty of:-
- (a) murder (b) grievous hurt  
(c) culpable homicide (d) none of the above
57. 'A' has taken a house on rent from 'B'. 'A' has gone out after closing the house. 'B' puts his own lock on the premises in A's absence. This is:-
- (a) no offence at all. (b) wrongful confinement.  
(c) wrongful restraint. (d) trespass.
58. 'A' finds a valuable ring on the road. He immediately sells it without attempting to discover the owner. He is said to have committed.
- (a) Fraud (b) Theft  
(c) Dishonest Misappropriation (d) No offence at all
59. Abduction can be committed against
- (a) A person of any age.  
(b) A male or female person below 18 years only.  
(c) Women only.  
(d) None of the above.
60. 'A' is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable property which, A' knows to belong to her husband Z' and to be such property which she has no authority to give. If 'A' still takes the property, he commits:
- (a) robbery  
(b) theft  
(c) dishonest misappropriation of property  
(d) no offence
61. For the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property, the property should be:-



- (a) Movable (b) Immovable (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
62. 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent. He does so knowing that his act is likely to cause \_ fear or annoyance to her. He is guilty of:-
- (a) use of force. (b) use of criminal force.  
(c) affray. (d) outraging her modesty.
63. 'A', 'C' and 'D' commit rape on 'B' and are convicted by Court of law. Subsequently, 'A' is found guilty of having committed the rape of \*X' also. 'A' is liable to be punished with:-
- (a) imprisonment for 7 years, extendable to 10 years.  
(b) only imprisonment upto 10 years.  
(c) imprisonment for life till natural death or death.  
(d) life imprisonment or 10 years rigorous imprisonment.
64. Which of the following is/are true in the context of abetment? "A' says to "B' "I intend to kill "C"". 'B' says, "Do as you like". "A' kills "C". 'B' is guilty of:-
- (a) abetment. (b) instigation.  
(c) abetment to murder. (d) none of the above.
65. "A' picks up a cheque on a banker signed by 'B', payable to bearer, but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. 'A' fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees. 'A' is guilty of:-
- (a) criminal misappropriation. (b) Fraud.  
(c) cheating. (d) forgery.
66. In a case of free fight between two parties.
- (a) right of private defence is available to both the parties.  
(b) right of private defence is available to individual against individual.  
(c) no right of private defence is available to either party.  
(d) right to private defence is available only to one party.
67. "A' takes a camera belonging to "B' out of the possession of "B' without the consent of °B', with the intention of keeping it until he gets a reward from 'B' for its restoration. "A' is guilty of:-
- (a) criminal misappropriation. (b) extortion.  
(c) theft. (d) cheating.
68. Under the general principle of Criminal Law, the jurisdiction to try a person for an offence depends upon:-
- (a) place were such person is found.  
(b) place where crime is committed within local area.  
(c) the nationality of the offender.  
(d) none of the above.

69. Which of the following is a ceremony, without the performance of which, a Hindu marriage is considered null and void:-
- (a) Kanyadaan (b) Saptapadi (c) Sindoor-daan (d) None of the above
70. Study the following statements and pick up the right option from the codes given below:
- Statement I : Voluntary sexual intercourse outside the wedlock is a ground for judicial separation as well as divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- Statement II: Apart from being sued for divorce or judicial separation, a spouse having voluntary sexual intercourse outside the wedlock is also punishable under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code as such this act necessarily amounts to adultery.
- Codes:
- (a) Only Statement I is true. (b) Only Statement II is true.  
(c) Both I and II are true. (d) Neither I nor II is true.
71. In Islamic Law, a bequest to an heir
- (a) cannot be made at all.  
(b) can be made subject to the consent of other heirs.  
(c) can be made without the consent of other heirs.  
(d) can be made if the senior-most heir permits.
72. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, a woman can seek divorce from her husband:-
- (a) if he is impotent at the time of marriage.  
(b) if he continues to be impotent after marriage.  
(c) both 'a' and 'b'.  
(d) impotency is not at all a ground for divorce under the said Act.
73. Agnate is a person who is related by blood or adoption
- (a) through males and females both. (b) wholly through males.  
(c) wholly through females. (d) None of the above.
74. Which of the following dis-entitles a Hindu woman from the right to maintenance and separate residence from her husband?
- (a) Conversion (b) Unchastity (c) Remarriage (d) All the above
75. Study the following statements and pick up the correct code: Statement-I: The power of High Courts to issue writs under Article 226 is wider than the power of Supreme Court under Article 32. Statement-II: The Supreme Court has the power to issue writs only for violation of fundamental rights whereas the power of High Courts under article 226 can be invoked for the enforcement of fundamental rights as well as legal rights.
- Codes:
- (a) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.



- (b) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect..
- (c) Both the statements are correct but Statement II does not justify statement I.
- (d) Both the statements are correct and statement II justifies statement I
76. The Doctrine of Colorable Legislation means:-
- (a) One cannot do indirectly what cannot be done directly.
- (b) A legislation should not be coloured with malice.
- (c) The intention behind every legislation should be clear.
- (d) A legislation should be interpreted in such a manner that a noble end is reached.
77. Match the following correctly:
- | List A:                                   | List B   |
|---|----------|
| (I) Kesavananda Bharati v. Union of India | (w) 1975 |
| (II) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain    | (x) 1973 |
| (III) Minerva Mills' case                 | (y) 2000 |
| (IV) State of Bihar v. Bal Mukund Sah     | (z) 1980 |
- Codes:
- (a) I-w, II-x, III-y, IV-z      (b) I-x, II-w, III-z, IV-y
- (c) I-z, II-x, III-y, IV-w,      (d) None of the above
78. The pardoning power given to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution can be exercised:-
- (a) only after the trial and on the sentence of conviction.
- (b) during or after trial but never before trial.
- (c) at any time before, during or after the trial.
- (d) either before or after the trial but never during the trial of the case.
79. The enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy primarily depends on:-
- (a) the choice of Government.      (b) judiciary.
- (c) parliamentary Committee.      (d) resources available with the Government.
80. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to.
- (a) the President      (b) the People
- (c) the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature      (d) the Parliament
81. The Power of the President of India to issue an Ordinance is

- (a) Executive Power (b) Legislative Power  
(c) Constituent Power (d) Quasi-judicial Power
82. The Directive Principles of State Policy as embodied in Chapter IV of the Constitution were derived by us from:-  
(a) The Constitution of Ireland (b) The Constitution of U.S.S.R.  
(c) The Constitution of Switzerland (d) The Gandhian Constitution for Free India
83. State which of the following statements is correct:  
(a) Preamble is not part of the Constitution  
(b) Preamble is part of the Constitution and relates to its basic structure.  
(c) Preamble is not part of the Constitution but a sort of introduction to the Constitution.  
(d) Preamble is like a prologue to the Constitution
84. State which of the following statements is correct:-  
(a) The American doctrine of waiver of fundamental rights is part of the Indian Constitution. .  
(b) No person can waive his fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution as they are sacrosanct and no individual can tinker with them.  
(c) A non-citizen can waive his fundamental rights.  
(d) A citizen can waive his fundamental rights which are for his individual benefit.
85. Which one of the following writs can be issued only against the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities?  
(a) Mandamus (b) Habeas Corpus (c) Certiorari (d) Quo Warranto
86. The Directive Principles are:-  
(a) justiciable the same way as the fundamental rights.  
(b) justiciable though not the same way as the fundamental rights.  
(c) decorative portions of the Indian Constitution.  
(d) not justiciable, yet fundamental in the governance of the country
87. Only that person can be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court who is a citizen of India and:  
(a) judge of the High Court for at least five years.  
(b) advocate of the Supreme Court for at least 10 years' standing.  
(c) judge of the High Court for at least ten years.  
(d) advocate of the High Court for at least fifteen years.
88. While a proclamation of emergency is in operation the State Government:-  
(a) Cannot legislate.  
(b) Can legislate only on subjects in the Concurrent List.  
(c) Can legislate on the subject in the State List.  
(d) Is suspended
89. 'What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly'. This statement epitomizes the doctrine of:-  
(a) Pith and substance. (b) Implied powers.  
(c) Ancillary powers (d) Colorable legislation.
90. Residuary powers are vested in:  
(a) executive (b) judiciary (c) parliament (d) state legislatures
91. Who amongst the following is not a 'public officer' within the meaning of Section 2 (17) of CP(C)  
(a) a Judge  
(b) a person in service under the pay of Government  
(c) sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat  
(d) all of the above
92. A change of nature of obligation of a contract is known as  
(a) repudiation (b) rescission (c) alteration (d) none of the above
93. 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
94. Among the following States, which one sends the highest number of members to Lok Sabha?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Kamataka (d) Madhya Pradesh
95. A contract, which is formed without the free consent of the parties, is  
 (a) void ab initio (b) void  
 (c) illegal  
 (d) void ab initio at the instance of the party whose consent was not free.
95. Which of the following legal pleas need not be pleaded  
 (a) estoppel (b) limitation (c) res-judicata (d) none of the above
96. The National Anthem was first sung at this session of the Indian National Congress in 1911:-  
 (a) Pune (b) Calcutta (c) Lucknow (d) Ahmedabad
97. Goodwill of a partnership business is the property of the partnership  
 (a) under Section 14 (b) under Section 13  
 (c) under Section 12 (d) under Section 11
98. Compulsory dissolution of a firm has been provided under  
 (a) Section 39 of the Act (b) Section 41 of the Act  
 (c) Section 40 of the Act (d) Section 44 of the Act
99. After dismissal of a complaint under Section 203, a fresh similar complaint on the same facts  
 (a) is banned  
 (b) is not banned but will be entertained only in exceptional circumstances  
 (c) is not banned and will be entertained in all circumstances  
 (d) either (a) or (c)
100. A new person can be introduced into a firm as a partner under Section 31 of the Act by  
 (a) unanimous consent of all the partners (b) majority consent amongst the partners  
 (c) with the consent of the managing partner (d) none of the above
101. Complaint may relate to:  
 (a) a cognizable offence  
 (b) a non cognizable offence  
 (c) both (a) & (b) are correct  
 (d) must be for a non-cognizable offence as the police has no power to investigate such an offence.
102. If the person who is competent to compound offence is dead, the compounding  
 (a) cannot be done  
 (b) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased without the permission of the court  
 (c) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased only with the permission of the court.  
 (d) both (b) & (c)
103. In a bailable offence:  
 (a) conditions can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer  
 (b) conditions 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 conditions can be imposed by the court only

104. Irregularities which do not vitiate trial have been stated in
- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Section 460 of Cr.P.C | (b) Section 461 of Cr.P.C |
| (c) Section 462 of Cr.P.C | (d) Section 466 of Cr.P.C |
105. Power to recall any witness(es) under Section 311 of Cr.P.C. can be exercised:
- even after the evidence of both the sides is closed
  - after the evidence of the prosecution is closed, but before the evidence of defence is closed
  - before the evidence of the prosecution is closed, if the witness is to be called on the motion of the prosecution
  - after the evidence of the prosecution is closed if the witness is called on the motion of the defence
106. Section 428 Cr.P.C provides for concession to the effect that period of detention undergone by accused be set off
- against the substantive period of imprisonment awarded;
  - against the period of imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
  - (a) & (b) above.
  - none of the above.
107. Under Section 167 of Cr.P.C, the Magistrate can authorise detention for a total period of 90 days during investigation, in cases of offences punishable
- with death
  - with imprisonment for life
  - with imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years
  - all the above
108. Under Section 216 of Cr.P.C, the Court has the power to:
- add to the charge(s) already framed
  - alter the charge(s) already framed
  - neither to alter nor to add to the charge already framed
  - add to and alter the charge both
109. Under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC, an application for amendment of pleadings can be allowed .
- before the commencement of trial
  - after the commencement of trial
  - either before or after the commencement of trial
  - none of the above
110. Under Section 315 of Cr.P.C
- an accused cannot be a witness
  - an accused can be compelled to give his own evidence generally
  - an accused can be called as a witness only on his own request in writing
  - either (a) or (b)
111. Under Section 439 of Cr.P.C, the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with:
- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) The Court of Sessions   | (b) The High Court |
| (c) The Court of Magistrate | (d) Only (a) & (b) |
112. Section 34 of IPC
- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) creates a substantive offence | (b) is a rule of evidence |
| (c) both (a) and (b)              | (d) neither (a) nor (b)   |
113. Preparation and attempt are two stages of commission of crime. Preparation is not punishable generally but attempt is. One basic reason as to why preparation is not punishable is that there:
- is no nexus between preparation and attempt.
  - can be chances of change of mind before commission of offence

- (c) is absence of intention.  
 (d) is absence of attempt.
114. Illegal signifies:  
 (a) everything which is an offence  
 (b) everything which is prohibited by law  
 (c) everything which furnishes ground for civil action  
 (d) all the above
115. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code:  
 (a) three (b) six (c) five (d) four
116. Second appeal under Section 100 of CPC lies  
 (a) on question of facts (b) on substantial questions of law  
 (c) on mixed question of law & fact (d) none of the above
117. The maxim 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means:  
 (a) ignorance of law is no excuse (b) ignorance of fact is no excuse  
 (c) ignorance of law is an excuse (d) ignorance of fact is an excuse
118. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of  
 (a) Section 76 of IPC (b) Section 78 of IPC  
 (c) Section 77 of IPC (d) Section 80 of IPC
119. Section 511 does not apply in the case of  
 (a) attempt of riot (b) attempt of murder  
 (c) attempt of theft (d) attempt of affray
120. A mental pain is  
 (a) also covered under the offence of simple hurt.  
 (b) not covered under the offence of simple hurt.  
 (c) sometimes covered under the offence of simple hurt.  
 (d) none of the above.
121. Assault can be caused by  
 (a) gestures (b) preparations (c) both (a) & (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)
122. The causing of death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide under  
 (a) Indian law only (b) English law only  
 (c) Both English and Indian law (d) neither in Indian law nor in English law
123. The difference between Section 34 and Section 149 of Indian Penal Code is  
 (a) that whereas in Section 34 there must at least be five persons, Section 149 requires only two persons  
 (b) that Section 149 is only a rule of evidence whereas Section 34 creates a specific offence and provides for its punishment  
 (c) that Section 34 requires active participation in action whereas Section 149 requires mere passive membership of the unlawful assembly.  
 (d) that Section 34 need not be joined with the principle offence, whereas Section 149 must be combined with the principle offence.
124. Contents of a document under Section 59 of Evidence Act  
 (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 order of the court
125. A post-marriage agreement to live separately in future is  
 (a) void (b) voidable (c) valid (d) invalid





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