Suitability Test-17

First Question Paper

Time Allowed- 3:00 Hours (Including 2nd Que. Paper)  Maximum Marks-100

Instructions :-

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। All questions are compulsory.
2. सभी प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। All questions shall carry equal Marks.
3. प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्नों की निर्धारित संख्या 150 हैं। परीक्षार्थी आश्चर्य हो लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में निर्धारित संख्या में प्रश्न मुद्रित है, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र मांग लें।

The question paper contains 150 questions. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of questions are printed in the question paper, otherwise he/she should ask for another question paper.

4. प्रश्न पत्र के आवरण पुष्ट पर प्रश्न-पत्र में लगे पुष्टों की संख्या भी गई। परीक्षार्थी आश्चर्य हो लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में निर्धारित संख्या में पुष्ट लगे हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र मांग लें।

The cover page indicates the number of pages in the question paper. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of pages are attached in the question paper, otherwise he/she should ask for another question paper.

5. प्रदत्त उत्तर शीट पर दिए निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा अपने उत्तर तदनुसार अंकित करें।

Read carefully the instructions given on the answer sheet supplied and indicate your answers accordingly.

6. कृपया उत्तरशीट पर निर्धारित स्थानों पर निर्धारित प्रश्नों की जीवित, अन्य स्थानों पर नहीं।

Kindly make the necessary entries on the answer sheet only at the places indicated and nowhere else.

7. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की गुच्छ हो, तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी स्पॉट्स में से अंग्रेजी स्पॉट मानक माना जायेगा।

If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature in any question, then out of the Hindi and English versions of the question, the English version will be treated as standard.

8. अंकात्मक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।

There shall be no negative marking.
Que. The court may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under section 30 and for that purpose may impose a fine upon him not exceeding :-
(a) Not exceeding 2000/- Rupees
(b) Not exceeding 5000/- Rupees
(c) Not exceeding 1000/- Rupees
(d) None of the above.

Que. During the proceeding of execution of a decree a question arises as to whether any person is Or no the representative of a party, such question shall be determined by :-
(a) The court which passed the decree.
(b) The court executing the decree.
(c) The appellate court.
(d) A separate suit.

Que. On which of the following ground the plaint shall be rejected under Order 7 Rule 11 of the C.P.C. :-
(a) When the plaintiff has failed to describe the disputed property of the suit in proper manner.
(b) When the suit is filed in the name of wrong person as plaintiff.
(c) Where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any law.
(d) Where there is misjoinder of the parties.

Que. Whether an issue, heard and finally decided by a competent court of limited jurisdiction, shall operate as res judicata-
(a) No.
(b) Yes.
(c) Nothing can be said.
(d) None of the above.

Que. Provision relating to abatement shall also applies to appeal, are provided in :-
(a) Order 22 Rule 9
(b) Order 41 Rule 26
(c) Order 22 Rule 11
(d) Order 41 Rule 32

Que. "Order" means :-
(a) The formal expression of any decision of a civil court
(b) The Statement given of the grounds of a decree or order.
(c) The formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree.
(d) None of above.
Que. Auction purchaser is required to deposit 25% of the auction (purchase) money immediately and rest of the amount -
(a) Within 15 day
(b) Within 30 day
(c) Any time with permission of Court.
(d) None of above.

Que. A caveat lodged under section 148-A of C.P.C. shall not remain in force after the expiry of-
(a) 30 days
(b) 60 days
(c) 90 days
(d) 120 days

Que. Whether a suit shall lie to set aside decree on the ground that the compromise on which the decree is based was not lawful -
(a) Yes.
(b) No
(c) It will depend upon circumstances.
(d) It will depend upon discretion of Court.
Que. Appellate court may for sufficient cause order stay or execution of such
decree under which provision -
(a) Order 41 Rule 4 C.P.C.
(b) Order 41 Rule 5 C.P.C.
(c) Order 41 Rule 27 C.P.C.
(d) Order 41 Rule 29 C.P.C.

Que. Under section 35(b) CPC if the costs for causing delay is not paid, then
at the time of disposal -
(a) Such costs will be mentioned in the Decree
(b) A separate order shall be drawn up indicating the cost with decree
(c) Right to recover shall be extinguished
(d) A separate suit can be filed to recover such costs

Que. Where it appears to the Court that any joinder of plaintiffs may
embarrass or delay the trial of the suit, Court may ask the plaintiff -
(a) Direct to their election
(b) May order separate trial
(c) May pass any order under option a or b
(d) No order can be passed without the consent of the plaintiff
Que. The evidence of witness whose examination in chief by affidavit has been furnished to the Court, the report of his cross examination by the Commissioner shall be submitted within -
(a) 15 Days  
(b) 30 Days  
(c) 60 Days  
(d) 90 Days

Que. Whether judgment can be pronounced after death of defendant without taking his legal representative on record,
(a) Yes, If such defendant failed to file written statement and fail to appear and contest the suit and Court has exempted plaintiff from the necessity of substituting the legal representative.  
(b) If he is necessary party  
(c) If his any representative is already on record  
(d) In no condition

Que. Under which of the following provision of the Code, the court may readmit the appeal dismissed for default. :-
(a) Order 9 rule, 13 of the C.P.C.  
(b) Order 9 rule, 9 of the C.P.C.  
(c) Order 41 rule, 17 of the C.P.C.  
(d) Order 41 rule, 19 of the C.P.C.

Que. क्या मूल प्रतिवादी के विरुद्ध उसके वैध वारिसान को रिकॉर्ड पर लिये बिना निर्णय सुनाया जा सकता है –
(अ) हां, यदि ऐसे प्रतिवादी ने जजाददाया पेश नहीं किया है और सुनवाई में उपस्थित होने में असफल रहा है तथा न्यायालय द्वारा उसके प्रतिनिधि प्रतिस्थापित करने की आवश्यकता से छुट दी गई है।  
(ब) यदि वह आवश्यक पक्षकार रहा है।  
(स) यदि उसके कोई वारिस पूर्व से रिकॉर्ड पर हैं।  
(ड) किसी भी रिप्लिकेट में नहीं।
Que. Under which circumstance the suit of plaintiff may be decreed against the defendant in the absence of plaintiff on the date of hearing:
(a) Where the defendant admits the claim or part there of.
(b) Where the defendant did not file his written statement.
(c) Where the plaintiff has already produced some evidence.
(d) Where on the day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, both the parties failed to appear.

Que. Under order XVIII rule 4(4) of CPC, the objection raised during the recording of evidence by the Commissioner:
(a) Shall be recorded and decided by him.
(b) Shall be recorded by him and decided by the court during argument stage.
(c) Shall be recorded by him and referred to the court immediately for deciding further with the recording of evidence.
(d) Shall be recorded by him and decided by him in consultation with the court.

Que. In which of the following provisions the court may instead of examining witnesses in open court, direct to be recorded on commission.
(a) Order 18 Rule 17 A of C.P.C.
(b) Order 18 Rule 16 C.P.C.
(c) Section 151 of C.P.C.
(d) Order 18 Rule 19 C.P.C.
i) 19. Que. Interpleader suit is a suit :
(a) Between two advocates
(b) Between Union Govt. Pleader and State Govt. Pleader
(c) Instituted by a person who has no interest in the subject matter
(d) Instituted by a person who has interest in the subject matter

ii) 20. Que. Where within the time limited by law, no application is made under sub rule 1 of rule 4 of Order XXII Civil Procedure Code 1908 -
(a) The suit shall be decreed against the deceased defendant.
(b) The suit shall abate as against the deceased defendant.
(c) The suit shall be dismissed against all defendants.
(d) The suit shall be rejected under Order VII Rule 11.

Limitation Act, 1963
(Section 3, 5 to 14, 27 & 29 Articles 64, 65 & 137)

i) 21. Que. Section 6 of the Limitation Act does not apply to :-
(a) Suits
(b) Execution of a decree.
(c) Suits to enforce rights of pre-emption.
(d) None of the above.

ii) 22. Que. Paragraph 14 of the Limitation Act 1963 states that a suit can be barred by
(a) The suit is barred by Section 14 of Limitation Act.
(b) The suit is barred by Section 6 of Limitation Act.
Que. For the application of section 14, the plaintiff should have been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding :-
(a) In the court of first instance.
(b) In the court of appeal.
(c) In the court of revision.
(d) All of the above.

i 23& किसी विपरीतिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिये न्यासित संपत्ति के संबंध में न्याशी या उसके हित प्रतिनिधियों के विरुद्ध लेखा के लिये वाद प्रस्तुति की समयावधि कितनी है –
(अ) 1 वर्ष।
(ब) 2 वर्ष।
(र) 3 वर्ष।
(ड) कोई समयावधि नहीं है।

Que. What is the limitation for filing a suit for account against a trustee or his legal representatives whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose -
(a) 1 Year.
(b) 2 Years.
(c) 3 Years.
(d) No limitation is prescribed.

i 24& धारा 3 के अंतर्गत अतिक्रम के मामले में उस दिनांक को वाद संस्थित होना माना जायेगा –
(अ) जब वाद पत्र पेश होता है।
(ब) जब अतिक्रम के रूप में वाद करने की अनुमति के लिए उसका आवेदन पत्र दिया जाता है।
(र) जब अतिक्रम के लिए आवेदन स्वीकार किया जाता है।
(ड) जिस दिन वाद प्रथम सुनवाई पर आता है।

Que. Under section 3 a suit will be deemed to be instituted on date in case of pauper -
(a) When plaint is filed
(b) When application to leave to sue as a pauper is made
(c) When application to leave as pauper is accepted
(d) On the first date of the hearing.

i 25& आर्टिकल 64 के अंतर्गत अचल संपत्ति से बेकबूझ किये जाने पर, कब्जा प्राप्ति का दावा प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है –
(अ) पूर्व के कब्जे के आधार पर
(ब) स्वतंत्र के आधार पर
(र) लीज के आधार पर
(ड) किरायेनामे के आधार पर
Que. Under Article 64 suit for possession of immovable property can be filed:-
(a) On the basis of previous possession
(b) On the basis of title
(c) On the basis of the lease
(d) On the basis of tenancy

Specific Relief Act, 1963
(Chapter I - Section 5, 6, 7 & 8, Chapter VI - Section 34 & 35, Chapter VIII - Section 38 & 41)

Que. A suit for possession U/s 6 of the Specific Relief Act can be filed within :-
(a) 03 years.
(b) 06 months.
(c) 12 years.
(d) 30 years.

Que. Section 8 can be invoked:
(a) If compensation in money is adequate relief.
(b) If the actual damages can be easily ascertained.
(c) If the article is held by the person as an agent or trustee of the claimant.
(d) If the article has been rightly transferred from the claimant.
Que. Plaintiff an encroacher is forcibly dispossessed by defendant, real owner of property. In this regard plaintiff files a suit under section 6 of Specific Relief Act, 1963, which is -
(a) Maintainable.
(b) Not maintainable because plaintiff has no right.
(c) Without jurisdiction.
(d) Without cause of action.

Que. "A" files a suit for injunction in respect of land belonging to government against "B" who is encroacher of government land. Relief for this -
(a) Must be granted because matter is of public interest.
(b) May be given if suit is proved.
(c) Cannot be granted because plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter.
(d) Will depend upon discretion of the Court.

Que. Whether a suit can be filed against government for dispossession of property under Section 6?
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) In special circumstances
(d) With the permission of government

**Motor Vehicle Act, 1988**
(Section 140, 163-A & 166)

Que. किसी अन्य विधि के अधीन दिये जाने वाले प्रतिकर की ऐसी रकम को धारा—140 या धारा 163के मोटरसाइकल अधिनियम के अधीन संदेह प्रतिकर की रकम में से ........................
(a) घटा दिया जाएगा।
Que. The amount of such compensation to be given under any other law ........... from amount of compensation payable U/s 140 Or 163A of M.V.Act :-
(a) Shall be reduced.
(b) May be reduced.
(c) Shall not be reduced.
(d) May not be reduced.

Que. Who shall be liable to pay compensation U/s 163A :-
(a) Driver, owner of motor vehicle Or authorized insurer.
(b) Driver, owner of motor vehicle.
(c) Owner of motor vehicle Or authorized insurer.
(d) Driver Or authorized insurer.

Que. The Claim Tribunal, shall treat any report of the accident forwarded to it under sub section (6) of section 158 as :-
(a) Mere information furnished by police.
(b) Mere information to help claimant.
(c) An application for compensation under this Act.
(d) Not substantial for any purpose.
(d) उपरोक्त में कोई आवश्यक नहीं।

Que. For the legal representatives of the deceased who have not joined in any such application for compensation :-
(a) The application shall be made on behalf of Or for the benefit of all the legal representatives of the deceased.
(b) The legal representatives who have not so joined, shall be impleaded as respondents to the application.
(c) A & B both above.
(d) Not necessary any of above.

Que. Which fact is not correct about Section 163-A of Motor Vehicle Act.
(a) Proof of accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle is necessary.
(b) Wrongful act or neglect or default of a person should be proved.
(c) Calculation of damages is guided by second schedule.
(d) "Permanent disability" shall have same meaning as in the Workmen's Compensation Act. 1923.

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Que. To set-aside declaration of forfeiture of certain publications U/s 95 of Cr.P.C application may be given to :-
(a) The Sessions Court.
(b) The High Court.
(c) The Supreme Court.
(d) The Court of Judicial Magistrate first Class.

Que. जहाँ ऐसे व्यक्ति, जिसने धारा—306 या 307 दृष्टिकोण जाने के लिए आवश्यक सवाल कर लिया है, उसने किसी अवधारणा वाला कौन का जानकारी देने वाला व्यक्ति को जानकारी देता था, उसे जानकारी का पालन नहीं किया है, जिस पर क्षमादान किया गया था, तो इस तथ्य को कौन प्रमाणित करेगा?
(अ) जिला व्यक्ति
Any person, who has accepted a tender of pardon made U/s 306 Or 307 Cr.P.C., has either by willfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with condition on which tender was made, then who will prove this fact ?
(a) The District Magistrate.
(b) The Sessions Judge.
(c) The Public Prosecutor.
(d) The Chief Judicial Magistrate.

In case of merger of the complaint with the police report, the procedure to be followed for the trial :-
(a) Shall be of the complaint case.
(b) Shall be of the case instituted on the police report.
(c) Shall be of both as per convenience during the trial.
(d) Shall be the one as directed by the magistrate.

Due to non framing of charge Or due to any error/omission Or irregularity in the charge, the finding, sentence Or order by a court of competent jurisdiction :-
(a) Shall be invalid always.
(b) Shall not be deemed invalid generally.
(c) Shall be deemed invalid only, when it has infact occasioned in failure of justice.
(d) Both B & C.
In which case, it has been held that widow of deceased comes within definition of "Victim":

(a) C.R. Radhakrishnan Vs. State of Kerala and other, AIR 2017 SC 1968
(b) State of Himachal Pradesh Vs. Nirmala devi, AIR 2017 SC 1981
(c) Manti Devi and another Vs. Kishun Deo Sao and others, AIR 2017 SC 2002
(d) Roopendra Singh Vs. State of Tripura and another, AIR 2017 SC 1801

It shall be the duty of the person having the custody of an accused to take reasonable care of the health and safety of the accused. This is provided in:

(a) Sec. 56
(b) Sec. 55
(c) Sec. 55A
(d) Sec. 54A

Power U/s 311 of Cr.P.C. can be exercised:

(a) To recall any witness 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.
Que. What legal remedy is available against an order under section 117 or 121 of Cr.P.C. requiring security or refused to accept security or rejecting security previously accepted for keeping peace or good behavior -
(a) Appeal.
(b) Revision.
(c) Review.
(d) Writ petition.

Que. During the pendencey of an appeal from a sentence of fine, on death of accused/appellant -
(a) Appeal shall finally abate.
(b) Appeal shall not abate.
(c) On near relatives application, appeal can be continued.
(d) None of the above.

Que. Who decide the quantum of compensation under victim compensation scheme-
(a) Trial Court.
(b) Sessions Court.
(c) District Legal Service Authority.
(d) State Government.
Que. What remedy is available against an order made by a court under section 452 Cr.P.C.
(a) Appeal.
(b) Revision.
(c) Review.
(d) None of above.

Que. Generally in cases of rape, evidence taken in the course of trial shall be taken in the presence of accused, unless exempted, but in what circumstances court may take appropriate measures to ensure that such women is not confronted by the accused?
(a) If she is below the age of 18 years
(b) She is of any age
(c) If she has not engaged a Lawyer
(d) If she is illiterate

Que. Under section 309 Cr.P.C. when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under section 376, section 376-A, 376-B, 376-C, 376-D IPC as far as possible it should be completed in which period after filing of the Charge-sheet?
(a) One year
(b) Six months
(c) Three months
(d) Two months

Que. Cross case can be committed under which provision.
(a) Under section 209
(b) Under section 190
(c) Under section 325
(d) Under section 323

Que. In offence of rape the statement of the prosecutrix under section 161
(a) Shall be recorded by Gazetted Office of Police
(b) Shall be recorded by Incharge Police Station himself
(c) Shall be recorded by officer doing investigation
(d) Shall be recorded by a women police officer or any women officer

Que. Who can grant a search warrant for a document parcel or other thing in the custody of the Postal or telegraph authority -
(a) Chief Judicial Magistrate.
(b) Judicial Magistrate First Class.
(c) Judicial Magistrate Second Class.
(d) Any Magistrate.
Que. Order passed under section 446 can be challenged -
(a) In Appeal
(b) In Revision
(c) In review
(d) In Mercy petition

Que. Which of the following section empowers magistrate to order any person including an accused to give specimen signatures or handwriting for the purpose of the investigation or proceeding?
(a) Sec. 313 of the Cr.P.C.
(b) Sec. 315 of the Cr.P.C.
(c) Sec. 54A of the Cr.P.C.
(d) Sec. 311A of the Cr.P.C.

Que. Which one of the following section authorizes the appellate court to take additional evidence or direct it to be taken?
(a) Section 273 of the Cr.P.C.
(b) Section 262 of the Cr.P.C.
(c) Section 311 of the Cr.P.C.
(d) Section 391 of the Cr.P.C.

Que. किस प्राधान के अन्तर्गत, अभियोजन का साक्ष्य लेने के पश्चात और अभियुक्त को उसके बचाव में प्रवेश कराये बिना, दोषप्रकृति का निर्णय अभिलिखित किया जा सकता है?
(a) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 235 के अन्तर्गत।
(b) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 232 के अन्तर्गत।
(c) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 236 के अन्तर्गत।
(d) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 230 के अन्तर्गत।
Que. Under which provision an order of acquittal may be recorded after taking the evidence for the prosecution and without entering the accused upon his defence.
(a) Under section 235 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(b) Under section 232 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(d) Under section 230 of Cr.P.C., 1973

Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Que. That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place :-
(a) Is a fact.
(b) Is an opinion.
(c) Is a document.
(d) Is a motive.

Que. When a party refuses to produce a document which he had notice to produce ?
(a) He cannot use the document as evidence without consent of opposite party Or order of court.
(b) Objection of opposite party is worthless.
(c) Order of court not necessary.
(d) Document will be deemed to be an admitted document.

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(d) Under section 230 of Cr.P.C., 1973

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(a) He cannot use the document as evidence without consent of opposite party Or order of court.
(b) Objection of opposite party is worthless.
(c) Order of court not necessary.
(d) Document will be deemed to be an admitted document.
Que. Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy, it is:-
(a) Rebuttable presumption of law.
(b) Presumption of fact.
(c) Mixed presumption of law and fact.
(d) A irrebuttable presumption of law.

Que. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead and it is shown that he was alive within ................. years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it?
(a) 18
(b) 07
(c) 30
(d) None of these.

Que. Facts of which the Court will take judicial notice, its prove -
(a) Is not necessary
(b) Is necessary.
(c) Court can expect to be proved.
(d) It will depend upon facts of the case.

Que. Which presumption is provided in section 113-A of Indian Evidence Act.
(a) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
(b) Presumption as to dowry death.
(c) Presumption as to absence of consent in prosecution for rape.
(d) Presumption as to existence of any fact.

Que. In a prosecution for offence under section 376 I.P.C. during cross examination of victim as to general immoral character, or previous sexual experience of such victim with any person for proving such consent or nature of consent, to put a question is -
(a) Permissible to test his veracity.
(b) Permissible to discover what is his position in life.
(c) Permissible to shake his credit, by injuring his character.
(d) Is not permissible.

Que. No new trial for improper admission or rejection of evidence. This is provided in which section of the Indian Evidence Act. -
(a) Section 164
(b) Section 165
(c) Section 166
(d) Section 167

Que. In which year section 90-A "Presumption as to electronic records five years old" was inserted in Indian Evidence Act. -
(a) 1998
(b) 2000
(c) 2008
Que. A deed contains blanks. Whether evidence can be given of facts which would show how they were meant to be filled -
(a) Yes, Evidence may be given to clarify the document.
(b) Yes, Evidence may be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.
(c) "A" and "B" both are correct.
(d) No

Que. Dying declaration is relevant if -
(a) It complies with the conditions of Section 18
(b) It complies with the conditions of Section 21
(c) It complies with the conditions of Section 22
(d) It complies with the conditions of Section 32

Que. Admissions are not conclusive proof, but may estop -
(a) Statement is true
(b) Statement is not true
(c) Statement is uncertain
(d) Is not a rule of law
Que. “All facts may be proved by oral evidence”, exception of this rule is -
(a) Contents of document or electronic records
(b) Only registered document
(c) Only electronic records
(d) None of the above

Que. Burden of proving that case of accused comes within general exception lies on which party -
(a) On prosecution.
(b) On accused.
(c) It depends upon the discretion of the Court.
(d) None of the above.

Que. Which of the following section provides that a witness may be cross examined as to previous statement made by him in writing without such writing being shown to him or being proved.
(a) Section 145 of the Evidence Act.
(b) Section 141 of the Evidence Act.
(c) Section 147 of the Evidence Act.
(d) None of the Above.

**Indian Penal Code, 1860**

(i 71& हर मामले में जिसमें आजीवन कारावास का दण्डादेश दिया गया हो, अपराधी की सम्मति के बिना भी समुच्चित सरकार उस दण्ड को किसी भी माति के कारावास की ऐसी अवधि के लिये लघुगुल्ल कर सकेंगी, जो अधिक न हो :-
(a) सात वर्ष से।
(b) बीस वर्ष से।
Que. In every case, where sentence of imprisonment for life shall have been passed, the appropriate government may without the consent of the offender commute punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding :-
(a) Seven years.
(b) Twenty years.
(c) Fourteen years.
(d) Eleven years.

Que. ‘A’ being legally bound to appear before District Judge as a witness in obedience to a summons issued by that District Judge, ‘A’ intentionally omits to appear, A has committed :-
(a) Offense U/s 170.
(b) Offense U/s 173.
(c) Offense U/s 174.
(d) Offense U/s 174-A.

Que. Disclosure of identity of victim of rape is punishable under :-
(a) Section 376D of IPC.
(b) Section 229 of IPC.
(c) Section 228 of IPC.
(d) Section 228A of IPC.

Que. आपराधिक मानव क्षति हत्या नहीं है, यदि वह किया गया है :-
(a) यदि अभियुक्त ने उसे कोई में किया हो।
(b) यदि अभियुक्त ने उसे पागलपन की अवधि में किया हो।
(स) यदि मृतक 18 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर चुका था, तब उसकी सहमति से किया हो।
Que. Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed :-
(a) When the offender is acting in anger.
(b) When the offender is acting under the spell of madness.
(c) With the consent of the victim, who has completed 18 years of age.
(d) With the consent of the victim, who has completed 12 years of age.

Que. Which is not essential for offense of kidnapping from lawful guardianship according to IPC?
(a) A minor who is below 16 years of age if male or 18 years of age if female.
(b) Intention of offender.
(c) Taking without consent of lawful guardian.
(d) Taking out of the keeping of lawful guardian.

Que. Z, dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before money comes in to possession of any person entitled to such possession,dishonestly misappropriates it. A has committed offense defined :-
(a) U/s 403 of IPC.
(b) U/s 404 of IPC.
(c) U/s 406 of IPC.
(d) U/s 408 of IPC.
Que. Which section is concerned with intentional omission to produce document or electronic record to public servant by person legally bound to produce it -
(a) Sec. 174 I.P.C.
(b) Sec. 175 I.P.C.
(c) Sec. 176 I.P.C.
(d) Sec. 177 I.P.C.

Que. "A" by instigation voluntarily causes "Z" a person under eighteen years of age to commit suicide. "A" has committed which of the following offence -
(a) Abetment of suicide.
(b) Abetment of suicide of child or insane person.
(c) Murder.
(d) Abetment of murder.

Que. Which of the following section of I.P.C. is concerned with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid -
(a) 326-A
(b) 327-A
(c) 325-A
(d) 329-A
Que. "A" meets "Z" and his child on the highway. "A" takes the child and threatens to fling it down a precipice, unless "Z" delivers his purse. "Z" in consequence delivers his purse. "A" has committed offence under section -
(a) Sec. 384 I.P.C.
(b) Sec. 392 I.P.C.
(c) Sec. 394 I.P.C.
(d) Sec. 397 I.P.C.

Que. In the offence of trafficking of person consent of the victim is -
(a) Immaterial.
(b) Important.
(c) Only minor's consent is immaterial.
(d) It will depend upon facts of the case.

Que. The definition of "Gang grape" is given in which section of I.P.C.
(a) 376(2)(g)
(b) 376(2)(f)
(c) 376-C
(d) 376-D
Que. "A" finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. "A" sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. "A" is guilty of which offense -
(a) Section 402 I.P.C.
(b) Section 403 I.P.C.
(c) Section 404 I.P.C.
(d) Section 379 I.P.C.

Que. Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to the third persons and where such image or act is disseminated then it is an offence -
(a) Under section 354A
(b) Under section 354C
(c) Under section 509
(d) It is not an offence

Que. If the offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine the limit of imprisonment for non payment of fine shall not exceed -
(a) Maximum sentence
(b) ½ of maximum sentence
(c) 1/3 of maximum sentence
(d) ¼ of maximum sentence

Que. जब कि अपराध कारावास और जुर्माना दोनों से दण्डनीय है, तो जुर्माना न देने पर कारावास की अवधि निम्न से अधिक नहीं होगी -
(अ) अधिकतम दण्ड से
(ब) अधिकतम दण्ड के 1/2 से
(स) अधिकतम दण्ड के 1/3 से
(द) अधिकतम दण्ड के 1/4 से

Que. धारा 149 में प्रयुक्त शब्द ‘विधि विरुद्ध जमाव’ को परिभाषित किया गया है –
(अ) धारा 141 में
(ब) धारा 144 में
(स) धारा 145 में
(द) धारा 146 में
Que. Word 'unlawful assembly' used in section 149 is defined in -
(a) Section 141
(b) Section 144
(c) Section 145
(d) Section 146

Que. Where death is caused by bodily injury and such death may although by resorting to proper remedies and skillful treatment might have been prevented this offence will be -
(a) Culpable homicide
(b) Attempt to commit murder
(c) Attempt to commit culpable homicide
(d) determined as per nature of injury

Que. 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 horsewhipped, shoots Z dead.
(a) A has committed murder
(b) A has committed culpable homicide
(c) A has committed no offence
(d) None of the above
Que. House-trespass described in section 450 -
(a) Triable by any Magistrate
(b) Triable by Magistrate First Class only
(c) Triable by Chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) Triable by the Sessions Court

Que. The minimum sentence in dowry death case is-
(a) 7 years
(b) 5 years
(c) 10 years
(d) 3 years

**Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881**
*(Section 138 to 142)*

Que. For the purpose of attracting the provisions of section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act 1881, a cheque has to be presented to the bank :-
(a) Within a period of 06 months.
(b) Within a period of 06 months from the date on which it is drawn Or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier.
(c) Within a period of 15 days from the date on which it is drawn.
(d) None of the above.
Que. The period of maximum jail sentence prescribed in the offence under section 138 Negotiable Instrument Act. is -
(a) 6 Months.
(b) 1 Years.
(c) 2 Years.
(d) 3 Years.

Que. If any person is nominated as a director of a company owned or controlled by Central Government or State Government is liable for offence under Section 138 ..............
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) with the permission of Central//State Government
(d) In personal position

Que. Under section 138 if the drawer make the payment after receiving information of dishonour of the cheque of the said amount to the holder in due course of the cheque within .............. days then he is not liable for offence
(a) Three months
(b) 30 Days
(c) 10 Days
(d) 15 Days

Que. यदि कोई व्यक्ति जो केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के द्वारा मालिकी की या नियंत्रित कंपनी का निदेशक है, धारा 138 के अपराध के लिए उल्लंघनी है .................
(अ) हां
(ब) नहीं
(स) केंद्र या राज्य सरकार की अनुमति से
(द) व्यक्तिगत हैंसिपत से

Que. धारा 138 का अपराध कारित होना नहीं माना जायेगा, यदि लेखीवाल चेक के अधीन राशि प्राप्त करने वाले या सामान्य अनुकूल में चेक के धारक व्यक्ति को चेक अनावृत्त होने पर सूचना पत्र प्राप्त होने पर निम्न समय सीमा में राशि अदा कर देता है ............
(अ) तीन महा
(ब) 30 दिन
(स) 10 दिन
(द) 15 दिन

Que. यदि चेक किसी खाते के माध्यम से संग्रहण के लिए परिदल किया जाता है, तो धारा 138 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध की जांच और विचारण केवल किसी ऐसे व्यवहार के लिए किया जायेगा, जिसकी स्थानीय क्षेत्र व्यावस्थापित करने वाले ............
(अ) बैंक की शाखा, जहां लेखीवाल खाता बनाये रखता है।
(ब) बैंक की शाखा, जहां पर यथार्थतित पाने वाला या सम्पक अनुकूल में धारक, खाता
If the cheque is delivered for collection through an account for the offence under section 138 shall be inquired into and tried only by a court within whose local Jurisdiction…..

(a) Branch of the Bank, there drawee maintain account
(b) Branch of the Bank, where payee or holder in due course as the case may be maintain accounts, is situated
(c) Both the places above a and b
(d) At the place where cheque is issued

**Electricity Act, 2003**

1. Any person aggrieved by the final order made U/s 126 of Electricity Act may prefer an appeal to an appellate authority :-
   (a) Within a period of 15 days.
   (b) Within a period of 30 days.
   (c) Within a period of 45 days.
   (d) Within a period of 60 days.

Que. In case of any conviction in summary trial U/s 154(3), a special court may pass a maximum sentence of imprisonment of a term :-
   (a) Not exceeding 01 year.
   (b) Not exceeding 02 years.
   (c) Not exceeding 03 years.
   (d) Not exceeding 05 years.
The minimum fine imposed on first conviction for offense of theft of electricity U/s 135 shall not be less than :-
(a) 2 times of the financial gain of such theft of electricity.
(b) 4 times of the financial gain of such theft of electricity.
(c) 3 times of the financial gain of such theft of electricity.
(d) 5 times of the financial gain of such theft of electricity.

Which is penal section for receiving stolen property in the Electricity Act. 2003 -
(a) 136
(b) 137
(c) 138
(d) 139

How much times compounding of an offence under section 152(1) of Electricity Act. can be allowed -
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) Many times.