Total No. of Questions: 100  
कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या : 100

Suitability Test-18  
प्रथम प्रश्न-पत्र

First Question Paper

Time Allowed- 3:00 Hours (Including 2nd Que. Paper)  
समय – 3:00 घण्टे (द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र के साथ ही)

Maximum Marks-100  
पूर्णांक – 100

निर्देश :-

Instructions :-

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। सभी प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। ऋणात्मक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।

All questions are compulsory. All questions shall carry equal Marks. There shall be no negative marking.

2. प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्नों की निर्धारित संख्या 100 हैं। परीक्षार्थी आवश्यक हो लेंगे कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में निर्धारित संख्या में प्रश्न मुद्दित है, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र मांग ले।

The question paper contains 100 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.

3. प्रश्न पत्र के आवरण पृष्ठ पर प्रश्न-पत्र में लगे पृष्ठों की संख्या दी गई है। परीक्षार्थी आवश्यक हो लेंगे कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में निर्धारित संख्या में पृष्ठ लगे हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र मांग ले।

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.

4. प्रश्न पत्र के आवरण पृष्ठ पर दिये निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा अपने उत्तर को अवचित न करें।

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

5. क्रमवारी के आवरण पृष्ठ पर निर्धारित स्थानों पर प्रश्न चौकाए। अन्य अंकगणना पर नहीं।

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

6. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्दा या लघुत्तम प्रकार की खारिज हो, तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपांतरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपांतर 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.

P.T.O.
Civil Procedure Code, 1908

Que. Court by which decree may be executed is dealt under which of the following section of the Civil Procedure Code?
(a) Section 28
(b) Section 38
(c) Section 40
(d) Section 25

Que. Under section 32 of CPC, the maximum fine which can be imposed by the Court for compelling the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under section 30;
(a) Rs. 2000
(b) Rs. 3000
(c) Rs. 1000
(d) Rs. 5000

Que. Legal representative under section 2(11) of CPC means a person who is a:
(a) Relative of parties to the suit.
(b) Co-sharer of the benefits assuming to the parties.
(c) Close neighbor.
(d) Who in law represents the estate of the deceased person.

Que. मूल आश्वस्ति की अपील होगी :-
(a) केवल तथ्य के प्रश्न पर
(b) केवल विधि के प्रश्न पर
(c) विचार और तथ्य दोनों के प्रश्न पर
(d) उपरोक्त सभी
Que. Appeal from original decree lies:
(a) On Question of facts only
(b) On Question of law only
(c) Both Question of law and Question of fact
(d) All the above

प्र. क्र. 5— धारा 96 सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता के अंतर्गत सहमति से पारित डिक्री :-
(अ) अपील योग्य है ।
(ब) अपील योग्य नहीं है ।
(स) केवल उच्च न्यायालय में अपील हो सकती है ।
(द) केवल सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अपील हो सकती है ।

Que. Under sec. 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the consent decree is -
(a) Appealable.
(b) Not Appealable.
(c) Appealable to the High Court only.
(d) Appealable to the Supreme Court only.

प्र. क्र. 6— धारा 152 सिप्रेस के अंतर्गत लेखन या गणित संबंधी भूलें या किसी आकर्षक भूल या लोप से उपनन गलतियाँ डीक की जा सकती हैं —
(अ) केवल निर्णय में
(ब) केवल डिक्री में
(स) केवल आदेश में
(द) उपरोक्त सभी में

Que. Under Secion 152 of the CPC, clerical or arithmetical mistakes or errors arising there in from any accidental slip or omission can be corrected in-
(a) Judgement only
(b) Decree only
(c) Order only
(d) In all of above

प्र. क्र. 7— धारा 153—बी सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता का उपबंध सम्बंधित है —
(अ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में जिन्हें गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है ।
(ब) ऐसे बाद के बारे में जो पारिवारिक गामलओं से संबंधित हैं ।
(स) निर्णय के स्थान को खुला न्यायालय समझा जाना ।
(द) ऐसे साधनों की उपस्थिति किन्हें परिभाषित किया गया है ।

Que. A Section 153-B of the Civil Procedure Code, contains the provision for -
(a) Classes of persons who cannot be arrested.
(b) Suit relating to matters concerning the family.
(c) Place of Trial to be deemed to be open Court.
(d) Attendance of witnesses, confined.

प्र. क्र. 8— आदेश 7 नियम 11 सिप्रेस के अंतर्गत वादपत्र नामसंजुर होने की दशा में वादी को उपचार उपलब्ध है —
(अ) उसी वाद हेतुक के बारे में नया वादपत्र प्रस्तुत कर सकेगा
Que. Under Order 7 Rule 11 CPC when the plaint have been rejected, the plaintiff have remedy against the rejection order -
(A) May present a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action
(B) May preferred an appeal against that order
(C) May file a petition of review against that order
(D) All of above

Que. During the execution proceeding, if a question raised whether a particular person is representative of the party or not. This question will be decided by :-
(a) The Court, which passed by decree
(b) Executing Court
(c) Appellate Court
(d) By filing a separate suit

Que. After how many days Court can dismiss the suit where plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons, after summons returned unserved?
(a) 10 days
(b) 7 days
(c) 30 days
(d) 14 days

Que. Provision relating to abatement shall also applies to appeal, are provided in -
(a) Order 22 Rule 9
(b) Order 41 Rule 32
(c) Order 22 Rule 11
(d) Order 41 Rule 26
Que. Whether an issue, heard and finally decided by a competent court of limited jurisdiction, competent to decide such issue shall operate as *res judicata*?
(a) Yes (b) No (c) Discretion of the Court (d) None of the above

Que. In which of the following condition appellate or revisional court may direct return of plaint under order 7 rule 10 of the Code?
(a) After serving notice of the appeal to the respondent.
(b) After setting aside the decree passed in a suit.
(c) On the motion hearing of the appeal or revision.
(d) None of the above.

Que. Where an ex-parte temporary injunction has been granted under Order 39, Rule 3 of Civil Procedure Code, the original application should be decided within ..........days.
(a) 60 (b) 90
(c) 30 (d) 15

Que. धारा 35—ए सिप्रे.कं. के अंतर्गत निधि या तंग करने वाले दावों या प्रतिक्रियाओं के लिए प्रतिकारात्मक खर्च में अधिकतम कितनी राशि के संदर्भ में आदेश दिया जा सकता है—
(अ) 3000 रू. (ब) 2000 रू.
(स) 1000 रू. (द) 5000 रू.
Que. The maximum amount of compensatory cost in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences may be imposed under Section 35-A of CPC upto-
(a) Rs. 3000
(b) Rs. 2000
(c) Rs. 1000
(d) Rs. 5000

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

Que. Cross objection can be filed by the respondent under this provision of CPC-
(a) O. 41 R 22 C.P.C.
(b) O. 41 R 23 C.P.C.
(c) O. 41 R 5 C.P.C.
(d) Section 151 C.P.C.

Que. Whether, a suit shall lie to set aside the decree on the ground that the compromise on which that decree is based, was not lawful?
(a) No
(b) It will depend upon circumstances of the case.
(c) Yes
(d) It will depend upon discretion of Court

Que. According to section 74 of CPC during the execution of a decree if a Judgment-debtor or any other person on his behalf resist the execution
proceedings, the Court shall order the person to be detained in the civil prison for the maximum period of -

(a) upto 30 days  
(b) upto 45 days  
(c) upto 15 days  
(d) upto 60 days  

Que. According to section 91 of CPC in the case of public nuisance or other wrongful act affecting the public, a suit for a declaration and injunction or for such other relief the case may be instituted -

(a) By Advocate General  
(b) By the Public Prosecutor  
(c) By the District Magistrate  
(d) All of above three persons

**Limitation Act, 1963**

Que. Under Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963, exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction may be -

(a) Only in civil proceeding  
(b) Only in criminal proceeding  
(c) Both in civil & criminal proceedings  
(d) None of the above

Que. The provisions of Limitation Act, 1963 shall not apply to any suit or other proceeding with respect to marriage and divorce subject to any law for the time being in force is provided in :-

(a) Section 27  
(b) Section 29  
(c) Section 13  
(d) Section 14
Que. Suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been dispossessed will be governed by the following article of Limitation Act, 1963 -

(a) Article 64  
(b) Article 65  
(c) Article 66  
(d) Article 137

Que. Section 6 Limitation Act does not apply to:

(a) Execution of a decree  
(b) Suits to enforce rights of pre-emption  
(c) Suits  
(d) None of the above

Que. Which of the following extends the prescribed time of limitation-

(a) Payment before the prescribed period  
(b) Acknowledgment in writing  
(c) Time of proceeding bonafide in Court without jurisdiction.  
(d) All of the above.

Specific Relief Act, 1963
Que. Which of the following section deal with the recovery of specific movable property in the Specific Relief Act, 1963?
(a) Section 2  (b) Section 1
(c) Section 3  (d) Section 7

Que. Which of the following section deals with the discretion of Court as to declaration of status or right in the Specific Relief Act, 1963-
(a) Section 34  (b) Section 35
(c) Section 38  (d) Section 41

Que. Plaintiff an encroacher is forcibly dispossessed by defendant, real owner of property. In this regard the suit filed by plaintiff under section 6 of Specific Relief Act is-
(a) Not maintainable because plaintiff has no right.
(b) Without cause of action.
(c) Maintainable.
(d) Without jurisdiction.

Que. Provision of consequential relief is contained in-
(a) Sec. 34  (b) Sec. 41
(c) Sec. 31  (d) Sec. 37

Que. व्याश्य का नामज्जूर किया जाता है—
(a) जहाँ किसी व्यक्ति को किसी ऐसे न्यायिक कार्यवाही के अभियोजन से अस्वलूई करने का अनुदान दिया गया हो,
(b) किसी व्यक्ति को किसी आपसिक समय में कोई कार्यवाही करने से रोका गया हो.
Que. An injunction can not be granted -
(a) to restrain any person from prosecuting a judicial proceeding,
(b) to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a criminal matter,
(c) when the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter.
(d) All the above

Motor Vehicle Act, 1988

Que. Claim petition filed U/Sec. 163-A Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the claimant need not to prove the fact as are -
(a) Fault act or negligent
(b) Death of a person or permanent disability
(c) Income of the deceased
(d) Involvement of motor vehicle in the accident

Que. Under section 166 Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 petition may be filed for compensation by the claimant
(a) By whom who suffered injury or by duly authorised agent on behalf of him
(b) owner of the property
(c) If the death is caused in accident, than by all or any one legal heirs of the deceased
(d) All the above
Que. What fixed sum is given on the basis of Section 140 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 in case of permanent disability-
(a) Rs. 50000  (b) Rs. 25000
(c) Rs. 75000  (d) Rs. 10000

Que. Which of the following section provides that claimant shall file the application either u/s 140 or u/s 163-A and not under both-
(a) Section 163-B  (b) Section 140
(c) Section 166  (d) Section 163-A

Que. Under section 166 of the Motor Vehicle Act, the prescribed period for limitation for filing claim is:-
(a) 3 Years  (b) 10 Years
(c) 12 Years  (d) No period of Limitation is prescribed

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Que. Which of the following section of Criminal Procedure Code deals with the recording of evidence of the witness by audio-video electronic means in the presence of the advocate of the person accused of the offence?
(a) Section 273  (b) Section 275
(c) Section 274  (d) Section 277
**Pr. K. 37**— Power to order costs is provisioned under which section of Cr.P.C.?  
(a) Section 339  
(b) Section 287  
(c) Section 388  
(d) Section 342

**Pr. K. 38**— Reports of certain Government scientific experts are admissible in evidence without any formal proof is provided under section -  
(a) 291 Cr.P.C.  
(b) 292 Cr.P.C.  
(c) 293 Cr.P.C.  
(d) 294 Cr.P.C.

**Pr. K. 39**— Section 190 of Cr.P.C. provides for taking of cognizance by the Magistrate -  
(a) On a police report filed under section 173 of Cr.P.C.  
(b) On a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of Cr.P.C.  
(c) Upon his own knowledge, that offence has been committed  
(d) In all the above conditions

**Pr. K. 40**— In which section of Cr.P.C. hearing on sentence by a Sessions Court is required on conviction of an accused :-  
(a) Section 255(2) Cr.P.C.  
(b) Section 235(2) Cr.P.C.  
(c) Section 248(2) Cr.P.C.  
(d) Both (b) and (c)

**Pr. K. 41**— दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की कौन-सी धारा के अंतर्गत न्यायालय को खर्च का आदेश देने की शक्ति प्राप्त की गई है?  
(अ) धारा 339  
(ब) धारा 287  
(ग) धारा 388  
(घ) धारा 342

**Que.**— Reports of certain Government scientific experts are admissible in evidence without any formal proof is provided under section -  
(अ) 291 Cr.P.C.  
(ब) 292 Cr.P.C.  
(ग) 293 Cr.P.C.  
(घ) 294 Cr.P.C.

**Que.**— Section 190 of Cr.P.C. provides for taking of cognizance by the Magistrate -  
(अ) On a police report filed under section 173 of Cr.P.C.  
(ब) On a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of Cr.P.C.  
(भ) Upon his own knowledge, that offence has been committed  
(च) In all the above conditions

**Que.**— In which section of Cr.P.C. hearing on sentence by a Sessions Court is required on conviction of an accused :-  
(अ) Section 255(2) Cr.P.C.  
(ब) Section 235(2) Cr.P.C.  
(ग) Section 248(2) Cr.P.C.  
(घ) Both (b) and (c)
The power of Magistrate to order person to give specimen signature or handwriting has been inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 under section -

(a) 310 A Cr.P.C.  
(b) 311 A Cr.P.C.  
(c) 312 A Cr.P.C.  
(d) 313 A Cr.P.C.

Que. Which of the following statement is true regarding compounding of offence in case of Defamation of President or the Vice President or The Governor of state in respect of his public functions, when instituted upon a complaint made by the public prosecutor?

(a) May be compounded u/s 320 (table-2) by the person defamed with the permission of the Court.
(b) May be compounded u/s 320 (table-2) be recommendation of Central Government or State Government with the permission of the Court.
(c) May be compounded u/s 320 (table-1) by the person defamed without permission of the Court.
(d) All of the above is untrue.

Under section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a person not already accused in a case can be proceeded against, in the course of -

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

Que. Offences of Indian Penal Code other than mentioned in Section 320 of Cr.P.C. are-
(a) Non compoundable
(b) compoundable with the permission of Court
(c) Compoundable by the Court of Sessions
(d) Compoundable by the High Court

Que. While exercising power under section 321 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the State must act in interest of -
(a) Government's
(b) Party
(c) Public
(d) None of the above

Que. What sentence an Assistant Session Judge may award?
(a) Life imprisonment
(b) Up to twenty years
(c) Up to fourteen years
(d) Any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

Que. Who is authorised to decide quantum of compensation under section 357 A(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code?
(a) Sessions Judge
(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(c) District Magistrate
(d) State or District Legal Services Authority

Que. Whose previous section is required for prosecuting a public servant if an offence is committed by him, during the performance of official duties?
(a) Governor
(b) Chief Minister
(c) Law Minister
(d) State Government

Que. Revision petition against the order passed by any Executive Magistrate, shall be presented before -
(a) District Magistrate
(b) Commissioner
(c) Revenue Board
(d) Court of Sessions
(v) वह आरोपी के विरूद्ध आरोप विरामित कर सकेगा व मामले को किसी मजिस्ट्रेट को अंतरित कर सकेगा।

(vi) वह आरोपी के विरूद्ध आरोप विरामित कर सकेगा व मामले को किसी न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट प्रथम श्रेणी को अंतरित कर सकेगा।

(vii) वह आरोपी के विरूद्ध आरोप विरामित कर सकेगा व मामले को किसी न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वितीय श्रेणी को अंतरित कर सकेगा।

Que. If the Session judge is of opinion that the accused has committed an offence which is not exclusively trail by court of session:

(a) He shall frame a charge and transfer the case to any Magistrate
(b) He may frame a charge and transfer the case to any Magistrate
(c) He may frame a charge and transfer the case to Judicial Magistrate First Class.
(d) He may frame a charge and transfer the case to Judicial Magistrate Second Class.

Que. Appeal can be filed against an order of acquittal passed in any case instituted upon complaint -

(a) In the Session Court
(b) In the High Court
(c) Before the High Court, with special leave to appeal granted by High Court.
(d) Before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court.

Que. The Tender of Pardon to accomplice is provided -

(a) Under section 304 Cr.P.C.
(b) Under section 313 Cr.P.C.
(c) Under section 406 Cr.P.C.
(d) Under section 306 Cr.P.C.
Que. Plea bargaining inserted by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) does not apply in case of
(a) Offences affecting socio-economic conditions of the country.
(b) Offences committed against woman.
(c) Offences against child below the age of fourteen years.
(d) All the above.

Que. When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under section 320 of Code of Criminal Procedure is dead, then--
(a) Offence cannot be compounded
(b) Offence can be compounded by any of the eye-witnesses
(c) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence without the consent of the Court
(d) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence with the consent of the Court

Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Que. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with "opinion on relationship when relevant"?
(a) Section 39  
(b) Section 50
(c) Section 45  
(d) Section 42
Que. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman has been provided -
(a) Under section 114-A of Evidence Act
(b) Under section 113-A of Evidence Act
(c) Under section 114-B of Evidence Act
(d) Under Section 113 of Evidence Act

Que. Cross-examination of one's own witness is
(a) Permissible
(b) Permissible only after obtaining the permission of the Court
(c) Not permissible
(d) Permissible with the consent of the opposite party

Que. A child if tender age :-
(a) Can be allowed to testify if he has capacity to understand questions.
(b) Can be allowed to testify if he has capacity to understand questions and give rational answers thereto.
(c) Can not be allowed to testify.
(d) None of the above.

Que. कम आयु के बालक का साक्ष्य :-
(a) यदि वह प्रश्नों को समझने की क्षमता रखता है तो अनुज्ञय है ।
(b) यदि वह प्रश्नों को समझने की और उनके युक्ति संगत उत्तर देने की क्षमता रखता है, तो अनुज्ञय है ।
(c) अनुज्ञय नहीं है ।
(d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं ।
Que. Under what provision of Evidence Act, motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct is relevant -
(a) Section 8  
(b) Section 9  
(c) Section 16  
(d) Section 15

Que. 'A' desire, a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of 'B' by reason of facts which he asserts and which 'B' denies to be true. The burden of proof shall lie on whom?
(a) On 'A'  
(b) On 'B'  
(c) On both 'A' and 'B'  
(d) None of the above

Que. Birth during marriage, is a conclusive proof of Legitimacy, it is -
(a) Rebuttable presumption of law.  
(b) Presumption of fact.  
(c) Mixed presumption of law and fact.  
(d) Irrebuttable presumption of law.

Que. Which statement in relation to the Section 31 of Indian Evidence Act is correct?
(a) Admissions are conclusive proof.  
(b) Admissions are not conclusive proof but they may operate as estoppel.  
(c) Admissions are not relevant under Indian Evidence Act.  
(d) None of the above.
Que. 'A' sells to 'B' by deed "my house in Calcutta." 'A' had no house in Calcutta but it appears that he had a house at Howrah of which 'B' had been in possession since the execution of the deed. These facts to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah-

(a) May be proved.
(b) May not be proved.
(c) Prior permission of Court is necessary.
(d) Will operate as estoppel against 'A'.

Que. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies-

(a) on the prosecution
(b) on that person who wishes the court to believe in its existence
(c) on that person who would fail if no evidence is given
(d) none of the above.

Que. The burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within the general exceptions in the Indian Penal Code lies on -

(a) the prosecution
(b) the accused
(c) the witness
(d) the investigating officer
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 bring 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

Que. In a suit, after examination in chief and cross examination of a witness, the plaint was returned for presentation to the court of competent jurisdiction, before proceedings started in the court, the witness died, his deposition is
(a) admissible under section 32 Evidence Act,
(b) admissible under section 33 Evidence Act,
(c) admissible under section 6 Evidence Act,
(d) inadmissible in evidence,
Que. A witness who is unable to speak, gives his evidence by writing in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be -
(a) Oral evidence  (b) Documentary evidence
(c) Primary evidence  (d) Secondary evidence

Indian Penal Code, 1860

प्रक्र. 71— धारा 34 भा.दि.सं. के अंतर्गत सामान्य आशय स्थापित करने के लिए —
(अ) सामान्य आशय को साबित करना आवश्यक है लेकिन प्रकट कृत्य साबित करना आवश्यक नहीं है
(ब) सामान्य आशय एवं प्रकट कृत्य दोनों को साबित करना आवश्यक है
(ग) सामान्य आशय साबित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं लेकिन प्रकट कृत्य साबित करना आवश्यक है
(घ) उपरोक्त सभी

Que. To establish common intention under section 34 of IPC -
(a) Common intention be proved but prove of overt act in not necessary
(b) Common intention and overt act both be proved
(c) Common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
(d) All the above

प्रक्र. 72— जो कोई किसी शिशु या युग्मावरण या अपहरण करेगा कि ऐसे शिशु या युग्मावरण के शरीर पर से कोई जंगल समयानुसार तब तक देखी जाएगा, अगर शिशु की आयु निम्न में से कम है :-
(अ) दस वर्ष  (ब) बारह वर्ष  (ब) बारह वर्ष  (ब) बारह वर्ष
(च) छठ वर्ष  (छ) चालांक वर्ष  (द) द्भीत वर्ष

Que. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child shall be punished under section 369 of I.P.C. if the age of such child is under the following :-
(a) Ten years  (b) Twelve years
(c) Fourteen years  (d) Fifteen years

प्रक्र. 73— दृष्यादिकता का अपराध परिभाषित है —
(अ) धारा 354-क भा.दि.वि. में  (ब) धारा 354-ख भा.दि.वि. में  (ब) धारा 354-घ भा.दि.वि. में
(ब) धारा 354-घ भा.दि.वि. में

Que. Offence of Voyeurism is defined in -
(a) Section 354-A IPC  (b) Section 354-B IPC
(c) Section 354-C IPC  (d) Section 354-D IPC
Que. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid is punishable under which section of the IPC?
(a) Section 326-A IPC
(b) Section 326-B IPC
(c) Section 166-A IPC
(d) Section 228-A IPC

Que. Attempt to commit any offence is punishable of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence with :-
(a) Half
(b) One fourth
(c) One third
(d) Full

Que. Which of the following sentence of imprisonment for non payment of fine may be imposed on the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine-
(a) One-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(b) Three-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(c) Half of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(d) None of the above.

Que. ए जिला जज के न्यायालय में साक्षी के रूप में उपस्थित रहने इतु जारी समस्त के पालन में हाजिर होने के लिए केवल रूप से आवश्यक होने का साथ लाइन करता है, ए ने किया है –
(a) धारा 170 भाग.द.वि. के तहत अपराध
(b) धारा 173 भाग.द.वि. के तहत अपराध
(c) धारा 174 भाग.द.वि. के तहत अपराध
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) Offence u/s 170 IPC
(b) Offence u/s 173 IPC
(c) Offence u/s 174 IPC
(d) Offence u/s 174-A IPC

Que. 'A' किसी प्रति हेतु के बिना व्यक्तियों के एक समूह पर भी दुर्गति प्रति हेतु देता है और उनमें से एक को किसी कर देता है। 'क' अपराध का दोषी है :-
(अ) भारतीय संविधान की धारा 302 के अधीन
(ब) भारतीय संविधान की धारा 304-क के अधीन
(स) भारतीय संविधान की धारा 306 के अधीन
(त) भारतीय संविधान की धारा 304 पार्टी-2 के अधीन

Que. 'A' without any excuse fires a loaded gun into a crowd of persons and killed one of them. 'A' is guilty of offence :-
(a) under section 302 of IPC
(b) under section 304-A of IPC
(c) under section 306 of IPC
(d) under section 304 part-II of IPC

Que. अमल के प्रयोग द्वारा स्वेच्छा गुः उपहरता कारित करने के मामले में अधिकार सजा दी जा सकती है?
(अ) आज्ञान कारावास
(ब) 10 वर्ष
(स) 7 वर्ष
(त) 5 वर्ष

Que. In case of voluntary causing grievous hurt by use of acid, the maximum sentence may be imposed up to -
(a) Life imprisonment
(b) 10 years
(c) 7 years
(d) 5 years

Que. 'A' जो 18 वर्ष से कम आयु का है, उक्ताकार 'क' उससे स्वेच्छा आत्महत्या करवाता है। 'क' ने निम्न में से कौन-सा अपराध किया है?
(अ) आत्महत्या के दुःखित
(ब) शिशु या उम्मीद व्यक्ति की आत्महत्या का दुःखित
(स) हत्या
(त) हत्या का दुःखित

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. क्या हम विकृति से होते हैं? विरूध्य प्राइवेट अधिकार के विरुध्ध प्राइवेट अधिकार के उपयोग कर सकते हैं?
(अ) है
(ब) नहीं
(स) सदैव नहीं
(त) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
Que. Whether we can exercise right of private defence against person who is of unsound mind?
(a) Yes  
(b) No  
(c) Not always  
(d) None of the above

Que. Rape by a Public Servant or staff of jail shall be punishable with minimum sentence of -
(a) 7 years  
(b) 10 years  
(c) life imprisonment  
(d) discretion of court

Que. State of Maharashtra v. Narayan Madikar AIR 1991 SC 207 laid down on -
(a) Corroboration of prosecutrix is not necessary even a woman of easy virtue
(b) Computation of age of prosecutrix in a case of Sec. 376 IPC
(c) Computation of age of accused
(d) How to appreciate circumstantial evidence

Que. When the injury is intentional and sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature and death follow, the offence is-
(a) Attempt to murder  
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder  
(c) Murder  
(d) Grievous hurt
प्रश्न 85— दस्तावेज का अर्थ है कि किसी विषय को किसी पदार्थ पर निम्न प्रकार अभिव्यक्त निम्न प्रकार अभिव्यक्त किया जाए—
(अ) केवल अक्षरों द्वारा ।
(ब) केवल अक्षरों, अंकों द्वारा ।
(ह) केवल अक्षरों, अंकों या विचित्र द्वारा ।
(द) अक्षरों, अंकों या विचित्र द्वारा जिससे उस विषय को साक्ष्य के रूप में उपयोग किया जाना आवश्यक हो ।

Que. 
"Document" means any matter expressed upon any substance -
(a) by means of letters only.
(b) by means of letters, figures only.
(c) by means of letters, figures or marks only.
(d) by means of letters, figures or mark intended to be used as evidence of that matter.

प्रश्न 86— जहाँ जुर्मने की राशि अभिव्यक्त ना की गयी हो, वहाँ कितनी राशि का जुर्मना हो सकता है, जिसे अदा करने के लिए आरोपी उत्तरदायी है?
(अ) 5,000/-—रुपए
(ब) 10,000/-—रुपए
(र) अभावित, किंतु अत्यधिक नहीं
(द) अभावित

Que. 
Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable?
(a) Rs. 5000/-
(b) Rs. 10,000/-
(c) is unlimited but shall not be excessive
(d) is unlimited

प्रश्न 87— लेगिक उल्टीपूंच में समाहित है :-
(अ) महिला को भौतिक रूप से उस्पर्ष करना
(ब) उसका पीछा करना
(र) जब महिला अपना कोई निजी कार्य कर रही हो, तब उसकी फोटो लेना
(द) उपरोक्त सभी

Que. 
Sexual harassment includes :-
(a) Physical contract of a woman
(b) follows a woman
(c) capturing the image of a woman engage in a private act,
(d) All the above.
Que. 'A' police officer, tortures 'B' in order to induce 'B' to confess that he committed a crime. 'A' is guilty of an offence under which section of Indian Penal Code?
(a) Section 329  
(b) Section 331  
(c) Section 330  
(d) Section 332

Que. Assault cannot be caused by :-
(a) mere words  
(b) gestures  
(c) preparation  
(d) None of these

Que. 'Y' inserts his hand into the pocket of 'Z' but the pocket was empty. 'Y' is guilty of: -
(a) No offence as the offence was not completed.  
(b) Theft.  
(c) Mischief.  
(d) Attempt to theft.

Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

Pr. 88- 'अ' एक पुलिस अधिकारी 'ब' को यह संस्कृति करने को कि उसने अपराध किया है, उन्हें तो 'अ' नाराजीय दण्ड सहित की किस धारा के अन्तर्गत दोषी है?
(a) धारा 329  
(b) धारा 331  
(c) धारा 330  
(d) धारा 332

Que. हमला कारित नहीं किया जा सकता है :-
(a) केवल शब्दों के उच्चारण से  
(b) हाहाकार जिन्दगी से  
(c) तैयारी करके  
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Que. 'Y' ने 'Z' की जेब में अपना हाथ डाल दिया लेकिन जेब खाली थी। तब Y :-
(a) किसी अपराध का दोषी नहीं है क्योंकि अपराध पूर्ण नहीं हुआ ।  
(b) चोरी का दोषी है ।  
(c) शिष्ट का दोषी है ।  
(d) चोरी के प्रयत्न का दोषी है ।

Pr. 90- 'Y' ने 'Z' की जेब में अपना हाथ डाल दिया लेकिन जेब खाली थी। तब Y :-
(a) किसी अपराध का दोषी नहीं है क्योंकि अपराध पूर्ण नहीं हुआ ।  
(b) चोरी का दोषी है ।  
(c) रुपन्त का दोषी है ।  
(d) चोरी के प्रयत्न का दोषी है ।

Que. 'Y' inserts his hand into the pocket of 'Z' but the pocket was empty. 'Y' is guilty of: -
(a) No offence as the offence was not completed.  
(b) Theft.  
(c) Mischief.  
(d) Attempt to theft.

Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
Que. Person liable of the offences by the companies under section 141 of the Negotiable Instrument Act -
(a) Incharge of the company at the time the offence was committed
(b) Person responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company
(c) Company
(d) All of above

Que. Under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, complaint may be made from the date on which the cause of action arises -
(a) 15 days
(b) 1 month
(c) 45 days
(d) 2 months

Que. For the purpose of section 140 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, the drawer of the cheque is prohibited to take defence -
(a) That the drawer of cheque had no reason to believe when he issued the cheque that the cheque may be dishonoured on presentation.
(b) That there was theft of cheque.
(c) That the cheque was lost.
(d) That the cheque was obtained by deceit.

Que. Every trail u/s 143 of NI Act shall be conclude within .......... period of the date of the filing of the complaint.
(a) 12 months.
(b) 6 months
(c) 18 months
(d) No time limit is prescribed.
Que. Essential Ingredients of offence under section 138 Negotiable Instrument Act is -
(a) cheque is drawn by a person on an account maintained by him with a banker for the discharge of any debt or other liability
(b) returned back by the bank unpaid
(c) the drawer of the cheque fails to make the payment within fifteen days after receiving notice for demand of the cheque amount
(d) all the above

Electricity Act, 2003

Que. Who has authorized to file written complaint Under Section 151 of the Electricity Act, for taking cognizance of the offences by the Court ?
(a) Appropriate Government
(b) Appropriate Commission
(c) Chief Electrical Inspector / Electrical Inspector / licensee or the generating company
(d) None of the above

Que. As per section 152 of the Electricity Act, offence which may be compoundable -
(a) Section 135
(b) Section 136
(c) Section 137
(d) Section 138
Que. Offences under sections 135 to 140 or Sec. 150 Electricity Act are
(a) Cognizable and non-bailable
(b) Cognizable and bailable
(c) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
(d) Non-cognizable and bailable

Que. The compounding of an offence under sub-section (1) of sec. 152 of the
Electricity Act for any consumer shall be allowed ............... 
(a) Once 
(b) Twice 
(c) Thrice 
(d) For any number of time

Que. U/s 154 of Electricity Act, 2003, Special Court in a summary trial
procedure can pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding -
(a) 5 years 
(b) 3 years 
(c) 2 years 
(d) 1 year

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