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TEST BOOKLET

LAW OFFICER (ENG.) SECTT-2015

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that test booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.
 2. Write your Roll Number only in the box provided alongside.
Do not write anything else on the Test Booklet.
 3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). Choose only one response for each item which you consider the best.
 4. After the candidate has read each item in the Test Booklet and decided which of the given responses is correct or the best, he has to mark the circle containing the letter of the selected response by blackening it completely with Black or Blue ball pen. In the following example, response "C" is so marked :
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Do the encoding carefully as given in the illustrations. While encoding your particulars or marking the answers on answer sheet, you should blacken the circle corresponding to the choice in full and no part of the circle should be left unfilled.
 6. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the ANSWER SHEET separately given according to 'INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES' already supplied to you. Responses marked on the Test Booklet or in any paper other than the answer sheet shall not be examined.
 7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking.
 8. Before you proceed to mark responses in the Answer Sheet fill in the particulars in the front portion of the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you.
 9. After you have completed the test, hand over the Answer Sheet only, to the Invigilator.

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1. Who among the following was *not* the member of First Law Commission constituted to formulate Indian Penal Code ?

- (A) Macaulay (B) Peacock
(C) Anderson (D) Millet

2. Which of the following is *not correct* ?

Indian Penal Code applies to :

- (A) Offences committed within India by any person; whether he be the citizen or non-citizen of India
(B) Offence committed outside India by any citizen of India
(C) Offence committed outside India by a non-citizen of India
(D) Offence committed on a ship or aircraft registered in India, wherever it may be, by citizen or non-citizen of India

3. Indian Penal Code seeks to punish offences relating to election which among the following is *not* punishable under the code :

- (A) Bribery
(B) Undue influence
(C) False statements in connection with election
(D) Defamation made during election campaign

4. Match the items of Group A with Group B and choose the right answer :

Group A

- (1) Section 364-A
- (2) Section 391
- (3) Section 499
- (4) Section 425

Group B

- (a) Mischief
- (b) Defamation
- (c) Kidnapping for ransom
- (d) Dacoity

Answer :

- (A) (2)—(c), (1)—(d), (3)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (B) (1)—(c), (2)—(d), (3)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (C) (1)—(c), (2)—(d), (3)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (D) (1)—(c), (2)—(b), (3)—(d), (4)—(a)

5. Abetment in India, by an Indian citizen of an offence committed in foreign country is an offence under (choose the appropriate one) the following provision of IPC :

- (A) Section 108
- (B) Section 107
- (C) Section 108-A
- (D) Section 109

6. A person is believed to have acted in good faith when it is proven that the accused :

- (A) acted with due care and caution
- (B) was a faithful person worthy of trust
- (C) was a God fearing and religious person
- (D) lacked mens-rea

7. An order to impose joint liability under Section 34 of Indian Penal Code, the prosecution needs to prove :
- (A) Intention (B) Same intention
(C) Similar intention (D) Common intention
8. Consent given by a girl kidnapped is a good defence against the offence of kidnapping when :
- (A) girl kidnapped is above 16 years of age
(B) girl kidnapped is above 14 years of age
(C) when the kidnapper marries the victim with his free consent
(D) consent of the person is immaterial
9. Among the following provisions of IPC point out the odd one :
- (A) Section 76 (B) Section 84
(C) Section 141 (D) Section 100
10. A person will be guilty of the offence of adultery when :
- (A) A married man has sexual intercourse with an unmarried woman
(B) An unmarried man has sexual intercourse with unmarried woman
(C) A man married or unmarried has sexual intercourse with a married woman
(D) in all the above situations

11. Which of the following is *not* essential for the offence of rioting ?
- (A) There must be an unlawful assembly
 - (B) Accused must be a member of such unlawful assembly
 - (C) All of them intent to use force but none has used it
 - (D) All of them should take part in the use of force
12. Concept of passive euthanasia has been recognized by Supreme Court of India in :
- (A) Gai Kaur Vs. State of Punjab
 - (B) M.S. Dubal Vs. State of Maharashtra
 - (C) Shanbhaugh Vs. State of Karnataka
 - (D) P. Ratinam Nagbhushan Patnaik Vs. Union of India
13. Which of the following statements correctly relates of clause thirdly of section 300 of Indian Penal Code ?
- (A) Intention to cause bodily injury likely to cause death
 - (B) Intention to cause bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course to cause death
 - (C) Intention to cause bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death
 - (D) Knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death

14. Match the items of Group A with Group B and choose the right answer below :

- | Group A | Group B |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) Dishonestly taking property out of possession | (a) Criminal breach of trust |
| (2) Dishonestly inducing any person to deliver the property | (b) Criminal misappropriation |
| (3) Convert property to own use obtained incidentally | (c) Theft |
| (4) Depriving a person of property after entrustment | (d) Extortion |

Answer :

- (A) (1)—(c), (2)—(d), (3)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (B) (2)—(c), (1)—(d), (3)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (C) (3)—(c), (2)—(d), (1)—(b), (4)—(a)
- (D) (4)—(c), (2)—(d), (3)—(b), (1)—(a)

15. Match the items of Group A with Group B and choose the right answer below :

Group A	Group B
(1) Virsa Singh Vs. State of Punjab	(a) Death penalty
(2) Machi Singh Vs. State of Punjab	(b) Mens rea
(3) State of Maharashtra Vs. M.H. George	(c) Section 300(3) of IPC
(4) Brinder Kumar Gosh Vs. Emperor	(d) Joint Liability

Answer :

- (A) (3)—(c), (2)—(a), (1)—(b), (4)—(d)
(B) (1)—(a), (2)—(c), (3)—(b), (4)—(d)
(C) (1)—(c), (2)—(a), (3)—(b), (4)—(d)
(D) (4)—(a), (1)—(c), (2)—(b), (3)—(d)

16. Match the following offences under English law with offences under Indian Penal Code :

Group A

- (1) Larceny
- (2) Perjury
- (3) Blackmail
- (4) Treason

Group B

- (a) Giving false evidence in Court
- (b) Waging war against Govt. of India
- (c) Theft
- (d) Extortion

Answer :

- (A) (1)—(c), (2)—(a), (3)—(d), (4)—(b)
- (B) (2)—(c), (1)—(a), (3)—(d), (4)—(b)
- (C) (3)—(c), (2)—(a), (1)—(d), (4)—(b)
- (D) (4)—(c), (2)—(d), (1)—(a), (3)—(b)

17. Which of the following cases does *not* pertain to the defence of unsoundness of mind ?

- (A) Queen Vs. Lakshman Daghu
- (B) Emperor Vs. Gedka Goala
- (C) McNaughten's case
- (D) R.V. Dudley and Stephen

18. The following kinds of hurts only, are designated as grievous (bring the *wrong* one out) :
- (A) Emasculation
 - (B) Temporary disfiguration of face
 - (C) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear
 - (D) Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth
19. A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil, without her consent, knowing it to be likely that by such act she gets frighten. A is guilty of :
- (A) Assault
 - (B) Criminal force
 - (C) Force
 - (D) Obscenity
20. A finds a ring lying near the temple and not in possession of any person. A takes it and keeps it to himself, presuming it as gift god sent. A is liable for :
- (A) Mischief
 - (B) Theft
 - (C) Cheating
 - (D) Criminal misappropriation
21. X, threatens to publish a defamatory liable concerning Z, with an intent that Z unless gives him money, X is guilty of :
- (A) Criminal force
 - (B) Extortion
 - (C) Criminal intimidation
 - (D) Force

25. A intentionally fired at B with his revolver, however, the bullet hits C who died. A has committed this offence of :
- (A) Murder under section 300
 - (B) Attempt to murder (307)
 - (C) Culpable Homicide (299)
 - (D) Murder under section (301)
26. What is *not correct* in the offence of Rape after amendment in 1913 ?
- (A) Consent is immaterial if the victim is under 16 years of age
 - (B) Intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age is not rape
 - (C) Penile penetration is necessary to constitute rape
 - (D) Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will is rape
27. Which one of the following statements is *not correct* ?
- (A) Abetment of an illegal omission may be an offence
 - (B) Abetment of an abetment is not an offence
 - (C) The person abetted need not be capable by law of committing an offence
 - (D) For the offence of abetment it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed

28. **Assertion (A) :** A, a boy of nine years intentionally kills B. A is liable to be convicted.

Reason (R) : A child upto the age of 12 years is immune from criminal liability.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true

29. **Assertion (A) :** Homicide is the killing of a human being by another human being.

Reason (R) : Homicide is always unlawful.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true

30. A man is presumed to be innocent till proved guilty is the maxim derived out from :
- (A) Natural law (B) Criminal law
(C) Common law (D) International law
31. Supreme court observed "That there is a thin line of demarcation between the preparation and an attempt to commit an offence" in :
Choose the *correct* answer from the following options given :
- (A) State of Maharashtra Vs. Mohd. Yakub
(B) Om Prakash Vs. State of Punjab
(C) Abhanand Mishra Vs. State of Bihar
(D) Malikait Singh Vs. State of Punjab
32. Every person in section '2' of Indian Penal Code includes :
- (A) Legal person
(B) Natural person
(C) Both natural and legal person
(D) None of the above
33. Crime is a :
- (A) Private wrong
(B) Public wrong
(C) Private as well as public wrong
(D) Neither Private nor public wrong

34. To distinguish attempt from preparation which of the following criteria was followed by Supreme Court in the case of State of Maharashtra Vs. Mohd. Yakub ?
- (A) Danger to society
 - (B) Opportunity to retreat from the offence
 - (C) Proximity
 - (D) Impossibility
35. Maximum limit for 'solitary confinement' as per section 73 of IPC is :
- (A) one year
 - (B) two years
 - (C) three months
 - (D) six months
36. Certain factors are essential to get extortion conversion to robbery. The following are given some, choose the one which is *not* required for the said conversion :
- (A) Dishonestly
 - (B) Removal of property from the possession of another by putting him in fear
 - (C) It is immaterial whether the person putting another in fear is in immediate presence or far away
 - (D) Such fear should result in the delivery of property

37. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 have prescribed quantum of punishment proportionate to the severity of offence. The following are given two sets (one of punishment and other of offences). Match the *correct* ones and choose the appropriate answer from the codes :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Voluntary causing grievous hurt by acid attack | (1) Life imprisonment (remainder of the period of life) |
| (b) Stalking | (2) 3 years of imprisonment |
| (c) Gang rape | (3) Life imprisonment and fine |
| (d) Sexual intercourse by husband with his wife during separation | (4) 7 years of imprisonment |

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (4) |
| (B) | (3) | (2) | (4) | (1) |
| (C) | (3) | (2) | (1) | (4) |
| (D) | (1) | (3) | (2) | (4) |

38. In case it is expedient for the ends of Justice, the Supreme Court has the power under section 406 of Criminal Procedure Code to transfer cases or appeals (choose which one is *incorrect*) :
- (A) From one high court to another high court
 - (B) From one subordinate court to high court
 - (C) From a criminal court subordinate to one high court to another criminal court of equal jurisdiction
 - (D) From a criminal court subordinate to one high court to another criminal court of superior Jurisdiction
39. Court may tender pardon to every person convicted whether as principal or abettor in the case when the offence :
- (A) is triable exclusively by the court of session
 - (B) is triable exclusively by the court of a special judge appointed under Criminal Law Amendment Act (1952)
 - (C) is punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment
 - (D) is punishable within punishment which may extend to 7 years or with a more severe sentence
40. A is tried for causing grievous hurt to B and convicted. B who was injured dies afterwards. Can A be charged against of any of the following ?
- (A) Culpable homicide
 - (B) Murder
 - (C) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
 - (D) None of the above

41. Application for plea-bargaining under section 265-A of criminal procedure code cannot be made when the offence; (which one is *incorrect*) committed is :
- (A) punishable with death or imprisonment for life
 - (B) punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years
 - (C) against a woman
 - (D) against a child below the age of 18 years
42. Person can be jointly charged; (choose which is *incorrect*) when :
- (A) accused of same offence committed in the course of same transaction
 - (B) accused of different offence committed in the course of same transaction
 - (C) accused of same offence committed in different transactions
 - (D) accused of an offence, abetment of or attempt to commit such offence
43. A rescues B, a person in lawful custody and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A can be charged under :
- (A) Section 225 of Indian Penal Code only
 - (B) Section 333 of Indian Penal Code only
 - (C) Both of the above (A and B)
 - (D) None of the above

44. Which of the following amendments was *not* made to Criminal Procedure Code in 2008 ?
- (A) victims can have an advocate of his choice subject to the permission by a court
 - (B) any offence under section 376 and 376A to D be tried as far as possible by court presided by a woman
 - (C) public is bound to provide information of an offence relating to kidnapping for ransom to police
 - (D) when a woman is arrested, a police officer unless is a female shall not touch the person of a woman
45. On first hearing of the case if the plaintiff appeared and the defendant *does not* appear, the court may proceed ex-parte against defendant by virtue of :
- (A) order 9 rule 1, 12
 - (B) order 9 rule 3
 - (C) order 9 rule 6, 10
 - (D) either (A) or (C)
46. There is no appeal against consent decrees under section; (choose the *correct* one) :
- (A) section 96(1) of CPC
 - (B) section 96(2) of CPC
 - (C) section 96(3) of CPC
 - (D) section 96(4) of CPC

47. The period of detention of judgement debtor in civil prison shall be (which of the following is *correct*) :
- (A) upto 3 months only (B) upto 6 months only
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) neither of these
48. The expression 'material irregularly in order 21 rule 90 may include the following irregularities :
- (A) sale after an order of stay of execution
(B) sale after satisfaction of the decree
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) either (A) or (B)
49. Actio personalis cum persona' applies when :
- (A) plaintiff dies during pendency of suit
(B) plaintiff dies during pendency of appeal
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) either (A) or (B)
50. Private alienation of property after attachment is void as against claims enforceable under attachment is contained in :
- (A) section 64(1) of CPC (B) section 64(2)
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) either (A) or (B)

51. A puts a notice in a newspaper inviting tenders for supply of furniture. It is (choose the most appropriate one) :
- (A) A promise
 - (B) A proposal
 - (C) An invitation for negotiations
 - (D) An invitation for proposal
52. Which one of the following amounts to misrepresentation ?
- (A) A promise made without any intention of performing it
 - (B) A suggestion or representation made without knowing it to be false while honestly believing to be true
 - (C) Suggestion or representation of a fact which is not true by one who believes it to be true
 - (D) An active concealment of a fact
53. A poor person in need of money threatened B an industrialist and his neighbour that he (A) will commit suicide if B will not employ him in his industry. An agreement so made can be avoided by B on the ground of :
- (A) Duress
 - (B) Undue influence
 - (C) Criminal intimidations
 - (D) Correction

54. Match the following Groups and state that *correct* code :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) Tweddle Vs. Atkinson | (a) Void agreements |
| (2) National Highway Authority
of India Vs. M/s. Ganga
Enterprises | (b) Forfeiture of earnest money |
| (3) Delhi Cloth and General Mills
Ltd. Vs. Union of India | (c) Privity of contract |
| (4) M/s Gamon (India) Ltd. | (d) Promissory estoppel |

Codes :

- (A) (2)—(c), (1)—(b), (3)—(d), (4)—(a)
- (B) (1)—(c), (2)—(b), (3)—(d), (4)—(a)
- (C) (3)—(c), (1)—(b), (2)—(d), (4)—(a)
- (D) (4)—(b), (2)—(c), (1)—(d), (3)—(a)

55. The process which results into change of nature of obligations of a contract is known as :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Recession | (B) Novations |
| (C) Repudiation | (D) Alteration |

56. X, Y and Z jointly promise to pay Rs. 15,000 to A. In absence of express agreement to the contrary can A bring action against :
- (A) Any one of them jointly and severally
 - (B) All of them
 - (C) Only one of them
 - (D) None of them
57. Among the following statements find the one which is *not correct* as per law :
- (A) an agreement in restraint of trade is void
 - (B) wagering agreement is enforceable
 - (C) inadequacy of consideration does not make contract void
 - (D) an agreement made by seeking consent under undue influence is voidable
58. In a sale of horse by A to B, B says to A "if you do not deny it I shall assume that the horse is sound." A says nothing. State the status of such silence
- (A) a mere silence which is not fraud
 - (B) a silence equivalent to speech
 - (C) is B's duty bound to speak to A
 - (D) does B's silence amount to half truth

59. X student appears in senior secondary examination with English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as his subjects. However in his marks sheet issued by exam board he has been shown to have appeared and passed in Biology, instead of Mathematics. X remains silent as he has quite impressive marks and obtains admission in a Govt. Medical College. When X is in 2nd year of his MBBS the board issues him a notice of error and also informs the college. X tries to take the benefit of estoppel in this case; against board (choose the correct answer) :
- (A) He can as the marks sheet is issued by board only
 - (B) He cannot because it is against statutes
 - (C) He can because 2½ years have passed and it will be against equity
 - (D) He cannot as he is a party to defect in marks sheet
60. In a case of kidnapping for ransom, prosecution proceeds letters written by A to B, C and D that X a son of rich man is to be kidnapped and the second letter that speaks about the role of each one of them to be performed. A on the fateful day makes an SMS to B, C and D stating the place and time. However SMS, is intercepted by police before the execution of work and B, C make a statement accepting the whole incident. Which of the following is relevant as evidence ?
- (A) Two letters only
 - (B) Two letters and SMS
 - (C) Two letters, SMS and statement of B, C, D
 - (D) Statement of B, C, D made after arrest

61. Match Group A with Group B and find the *correct* answer code :

Group A	Group B
(1) Confessions which are irrelevant	(a) Section 112
(2) Res-Gestale	(b) Section 24
(3) Presumption about legitimacy	(c) Section 6
(4) Affairs of State	(d) Section 123

Codes :

- (A) (4)—(a), (3)—(b), (1)—(d), (2)—(c)
(B) (3)—(b), (1)—(c), (2)—(a), (4)—(d)
(C) (1)—(c), (2)—(b), (3)—(a), (4)—(d)
(D) (1)—(b), (2)—(c), (3)—(a), (4)—(d)

62. Match Group A with Group B and find the *correct* answer code :

Group A	Group B
(1) Sardul Singh Vs. State of Bombay	(a) Rule of Alibi
(2) State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kaluloghad	(b) Confession
(3) Sharad Bidrichand Vs. State of Maharashtra	(c) Conspiracy
(4) Hari Chand Vs. State of Delhi	(d) Expert opinion

Codes :

- (A) (2)—(c), (1)—(b), (3)—(d), (4)—(a)
(B) (1)—(c), (2)—(b), (3)—(d), (4)—(a)
(C) (3)—(c), (2)—(b), (1)—(d), (4)—(a)
(D) (4)—(c), (2)—(b), (1)—(a), (3)—(d)

63. The following are a few legal propositions, choose the correct combination given in codes :

Propositions :

(I) A person can claim damages for all wrongs he has suffered.

(II) A person can claim damages for wrongs which are caused intentionally.

(III) A person can claim damages for wrong if it is caused by infringement of his legal right.

(IV) A person can claim damage without suffering any loss.

Codes :

(A) (I) and (II) are correct

(B) (III) and (IV) are correct

(C) (I) and (III) are correct

(D) (II) and (IV) are correct

64. Attribute the following statement to the appropriate author, choosing from the answers given :

“To say that law can be collected into pigeon holes does not mean that those pigeon holes may not be capacious nor does it mean that they are incapable of being added to” :

(A) Pollock

(B) Lord Atkin

(C) Dr. Glanville Williams

(D) Winfield and Jolowick

65. Doctrine of common employment can be applied only when (choose the correct one) :
- (A) When wrong doer and injured is the same person
 - (B) Both wrong doer and injured are the employees of the same person
 - (C) Wrong doer commit tort against the master himself
 - (D) All of the above
66. Nuisance is generally a :
- (A) Continuing wrong
 - (B) Isolated wrong
 - (C) Intermittent wrong
 - (D) Diffused wrong
67. Which of the following is *not* actionable as a tort of defamation ?
- (A) Hasty expression spoken in anger or vulgar abuses
 - (B) Words which injure the feelings or cause annoyance but not reflecting on the character
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

68. Among the following propositions choose the *correct* combination given in the codes :

Propositions :

- (1) A void marriage remains void until a decree annulling it has been passed by a competent court.
- (2) A void marriage is never a valid marriage and there is no necessity of any decree annulling it.
- (3) A voidable marriage is regarded as a valid subsisting marriage until a decree annulling it has been passed by a competent court.

Codes :

- (A) (2) and (3) are correct and (1) is incorrect
- (B) (1) and (3) are correct and (2) is incorrect
- (C) (1), (2) and (3) all are correct
- (D) (1) and (3) are incorrect but (2) is correct

69. Which of the following cases pertains to a marriage between the members of same sex ?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Brown Vs. Brown | (B) Goldsmith Vs. Goldsmith |
| (C) Corbett Vs. Corbett | (D) Clairett Vs. Clairett |

70. An appeal against the order under section 25 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lies before :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) District Court | (B) High Court |
| (C) Supreme Court | (D) None of these |

71. Which amongst the following is an exception to the maxim "nemo dat quod non habet" ?

- (A) Drawer of the instrument
- (B) Holder
- (C) Holder in due course
- (D) None Acceptor or drawer of instrument

72. Object of crossing a cheque is :

- (I) Only the rightful owner gets the payment.
- (II) A kind of direction to the collecting banker to apply the proceeds of payee account.
- (III) Convenient tracing (if needed) of the receiver of the amount mentioned on the cheque.
- (IV) The payment can be obtained only through a banker.

Choose the *correct* answer on the basis of aforesaid statements :

- (A) (I) and (IV) are correct
- (B) (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
- (C) (II), (III) and (IV) are correct
- (D) All are correct

73. A minor under section 26 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 is :
- (A) liable upon a negotiable instrument
 - (B) not liable upon a negotiable instrument
 - (C) liable only as a drawer
 - (D) liable only as an acceptor
74. Dishonour of cheques under section 138 gives rise to :
- (A) Civil liability only
 - (B) Criminal liability only
 - (C) Both civil and criminal liability
 - (D) Either civil or criminal liability
75. Presumption under section 139 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 is :
- (I) Conclusive proof
 - (II) Rebuttable presumption
 - (III) Casting the burden of proof as to who would advance evidence in a given case

Choose the *correct* combination :

- (A) All are correct
- (B) (I) and (III) are correct
- (C) (II) and (III) are correct
- (D) Only (III) is correct

76. During the period of its validity how many times a cheque can be presented ?
- (A) Only once
 - (B) Twice
 - (C) It can be presented third time only after expiry of its validity
 - (D) Any number of times
77. Wild Birds Protection Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) 1882
 - (B) 1890
 - (C) 1888
 - (D) 1887
78. Project Tiger was launched in the year :
- (A) 1969
 - (B) 1975
 - (C) 1973
 - (D) 1980
79. Protection of wild birds and animals exists in :
- (A) State List at entry 20
 - (B) Central list entry 47
 - (C) Concurrent List entry 66
 - (D) None of these
80. Which of the following is/are the right(s) of a dead person ?
- (A) Relating to his body alone
 - (B) Relating to his reputation alone
 - (C) Relating to his estate alone
 - (D) All of the above

81. With regard to absolute privileges which of the following is *incorrect* ?
- (A) Parliamentary Proceedings (B) Judicial Proceedings
- (C) Court Martial Proceedings (D) Administrative Proceeding
82. Which one of the following correctly identifies the remedies available to the victim in case of private nuisance ?
- (A) Action for damages, injunction, abetment
- (B) Action for damages, specific restitution of property, abetment
- (C) Action for damages, injunction, specific restitution of property
- (D) Injunction, specific restitution of property, abetment
83. A master is liable for the tort committed by his servant when the servant acts :
- (A) for the benefit of his master
- (B) In course of his employment
- (C) During the duty hours
- (D) To the detriment of the plaintiff
84. Rules relating to sapinda relationship are based on the principle of :
- (A) Exogamy (B) Endogamy
- (C) Polygamy (D) Monogamy

85. A marriage within prohibited degrees of relationship is :
- (A) Valid but punishable
 - (B) Voidable, immoral and punishable
 - (C) Void and punishable
 - (D) Void but not punishable
86. "Apostasy" according to Hindu Marriage Act, makes a marriage :
- (A) Void ab initio
 - (B) Voidable
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Subject to termination by a decree of divorce
87. Which of the following cases is *not* related to the ground of cruelty ?
- (A) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati
 - (B) Russel Vs. Russel
 - (C) Dastane Vs. Dastane
 - (D) V. Bhagat Vs. Bhagat
88. Who among the following defined Hindu Law as the Law of Smritis
- (A) Derret
 - (B) Salmond
 - (C) Maine
 - (D) K.P. Rangaswami

89. Which of the following is *correct* with respect to mother's right to have custody of child ?
- (A) Continues even on divorce by the father of the child
 - (B) Extinguishes on divorce by the father of the child
 - (C) Continues on divorce by the father of the child only with the consent of the father
 - (D) Continues on divorce by the father of the child only with the permission of the court
90. Non est factum means (choose the *correct* one) :
- (A) Document executed in ignorance
 - (B) Document executed outside India
 - (C) Document executed under coercion
 - (D) Document executed under undue influence
91. To be considered as an industry under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, the activity in question should be :
- (A) Casual
 - (B) Personal and domestic
 - (C) Profit oriented
 - (D) Systematically organized
92. To form a Trade Union, the maximum number of employees required is :
- (A) 7
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 10
 - (D) Any number

93. The appropriate Government has power to fix minimum wages under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1947 :
- (A) in organized sector
 - (B) in any industrial establishment
 - (C) in unorganized sector
 - (D) in public sector
94. The workers can claim wages for the strike if :
- (A) the strike is legal
 - (B) the strike is illegal but justified
 - (C) the strike is legal but unjustified
 - (D) the strike is legal and justified
95. The order passed by the following authorities is *not* appealable under Article 136 of the Constitution of India :
- (A) Conciliation Officer
 - (B) Industrial Tribunal
 - (C) Arbitrator
 - (D) Labour Courts
96. Which of the following judgements explained the effect of 42nd Amendment of the Constitution on the protection of the Civil Servants under Article 311 ?
- (A) Keshvananda Bharti Vs. State of Kerala
 - (B) A.K. Kripak Vs. Union of India
 - (C) Managing Director, Electronic Corporation of India Vs. B. Karunakar
 - (D) S.N. Mukherji Vs. Union of India

97. What is judicial restraint ?
- (A) Restraining judges from going abroad
 - (B) Restraining judges to appear in public functions
 - (C) The Court should not, generally speaking, interfere with the policy matters of the executives unless the policy is either against the Constitution or some statute or is actuated by mala fides
 - (D) The Courts should, generally speaking, interfere with the policy matters of the executives unless the policy is either against the Constitution
98. The opinion given by the Supreme Court in response to a special reference made under Article 143 is :
- (A) Binding on the President
 - (B) Not binding on the President
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
99. A joint sitting of the both Houses of the Parliament may be summoned by President :
- (A) Only to consider a Money Bill
 - (B) If the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendment to be made in Bill
 - (C) Whenever the President pleases
 - (D) None of the above
100. The 'doctrine of eclipse' has been applied by the Supreme Court :
- (A) In respect of Fundamental Rights
 - (B) While adjudicating on legislative relations between the Centre and the States
 - (C) To examine the validity of an amendment to the Constitution
 - (D) All of the above