

**TEST BOOKLET**  
**LAW OFFICER (SEBL)-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)    ●    (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.

**LAW OFFICER (SEBL)-2015**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

1. Indian Penal Code, 1860 applies to :
  - (A) Indian Citizens, in any place within India
  - (B) Indian Citizens, in any place, without and beyond India
  - (C) Non-citizens of India, on any place in India, on any ship/aircraft registered in India
  - (D) All of the above
  
2. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
  - (A) three
  - (B) four
  - (C) five
  - (D) six
  
3. In how many cases does the right of private defence, under Section 100 of the I.P.C., 1860 extend to causing death ?
  - (A) Six
  - (B) Four
  - (C) Seven
  - (D) Five



6. Minimum number of offenders for the commission of offence of dacoity, under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, must be :
- (A) Five (B) Three  
(C) Seven (D) Two
7. Whoever commits rape, punishable under Section 376 of I.P.C., 1860, and in the course of such commission, inflicts an injury, which causes the woman, to be in a persistent vegetative state, is to be punished with :
- (A) rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or death  
(B) imprisonment for life or death  
(C) rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 14 years or death  
(D) imprisonment, which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life

8. 'Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife shall amount to rape :
- (A) if the wife is of the age of 15 years
- (B) if the wife is of the age under 18 years
- (C) if the wife is under fifteen years of age
- (D) none of the above

9. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer, using the codes given below the Lists :

**List I**

**List II**

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Offence of Voyeurism             | (i) Section 354C, I.P.C., 1860   |
| (b) Offence of Stalking              | (ii) Section 354D, I.P.C., 1860  |
| (c) Offence of Gang rape             | (iii) Section 376D, I.P.C., 1860 |
| (d) Offence of Trafficking of person | (iv) Section 370, I.P.C., 1860   |

*Codes :*

- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (B) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (C) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   | (iv)  |
| (D) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)   |

10. New Sections, which are substituted for original sections into the Indian Penal Code, 1860, by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, are :
- (A) 375, 376, 376A, 376B, 376D, 376C, 370
  - (B) 100, 228A
  - (C) 326A, 326B
  - (D) 354A, 354B, 354C
11. In the matter of commutation of death sentence into life imprisonment, on ground of inordinate delay in disposal of mercy petition, the Apex Court observed : "No fixed period of delay could be held to make the sentence of death inexecutable....," in which of the following judgments ?
- (A) Sher Singh Vs. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 S.C. 465
  - (B) Triveniben Vs. State of Gujarat, AIR 1989 S.C. 1335
  - (C) Shatrughan Chauhan Vs. U.O.I., 2014(1) SCALE 437
  - (D) Ajay Kumar Pal Vs. U.O.I., AIR 2015 S.C. 715

12. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, who among the following is liable for committing theft ?
- (A) Child below 7 years of age
  - (B) Child between 7 and 10 years of age
  - (C) Child between 7 and 12 years of age having maturity of understanding
  - (D) None of the above
13. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with "Unnatural Offences", constitutionality of which was upheld by the Apex Court in *Suresh Vs. Naz Foundation*, AIR 2014 S.C. 563 ?
- (A) Section 377
  - (B) Section 376A
  - (C) Section 376B
  - (D) Section 497
14. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 applies to :
- (A) the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir
  - (B) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
  - (C) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States
  - (D) Those States as notified by the Government of India, from time to time, in the Official Gazette

15. The expression "Negotiable Instrument" is defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 under Section :

(A) 12

(B) 13

(C) 13A

(D) 13B

16. What is *true* about the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ?

(A) The Act legalises the system under which negotiable instrument passes from hand to hand like ordinary goods

(B) The offences under the Act, 1881 are compoundable

(C) No court inferior to that of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Section 138 of the Act, 1881, except upon a complaint, in writing made by the payer or as the case may be, the holder in due course of the cheque

(D) All of the above



17. The terms "beer", "bottle" and "intoxicant" are defined, for the purpose of the Excise Act, 1914, under :
- (A) Section 2 of the Act, 1914
  - (B) Section 3 of the Act, 1914
  - (C) Section 4 of the Act, 1914
  - (D) Section 5 of the Act, 1914
18. Manner in which a duty may be levied under the Excise Act, 1914, is contained in :
- (A) Section 31 of the Act, 1914
  - (B) Section 32 of the Act, 1914
  - (C) Section 33 of the Act, 1914
  - (D) Section 34 of the Act, 1914
19. Offences and penalties for contravention of any provisions of the Excise Act, 1914 are dealt with, under :
- (A) Chapter IX of the Act, 1914
  - (B) Chapter VII of the Act, 1914
  - (C) Chapter VI of the Act, 1914
  - (D) Chapter IV of the Act, 1914

20. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was amended by the Act of 1986, to enable the Central and State Governments, to give effect to the mandate contained in Article 48A of the Constitution of India. To enable effective steps being taken for the purpose, "Wildlife" has been placed in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule by :
- (A) The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978
  - (B) The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976
  - (C) The Constitution (54th Amendment) Act, 1986
  - (D) The Constitution (53rd Amendment) Act, 1986
21. The expression "Wildlife", within the meaning of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 refers to :
- (A) Any living organism in its natural habitat
  - (B) Any living organism in any habitat
  - (C) Predatory animals in their natural habitat
  - (D) None of the above



25. The Forest Settlement Officer, appointed by the State Government, in respect of reserved forests, under the Forest Act, 1927, has the following powers :
- (A) To publish a proclamation in respect of the land notified as reserved forest
  - (B) To invite objections from persons who might be effected by the issue of Notification
  - (C) To inquire into the claims made by persons affected
  - (D) All of the above
26. The Indian Forest Act, 1927, prescribes that any person contravening any rule made thereunder, shall be punished with :
- (A) imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both
  - (B) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine or both
  - (C) imprisonment for a term of one year
  - (D) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both

27. Which activities are prohibited in the reserve forests, under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ?

- (A) Clearing of forests for cultivation or for any other purpose
- (B) Kindling, keeping or carrying any fire
- (C) Clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation or for any other purpose
- (D) All of the above

28. Who, among the following, is *not* entitled to claim maintenance under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 ?

- (A) Wife unable to maintain herself
- (B) Wife, living in adultery
- (C) Major married daughter, who cannot maintain herself
- (D) (B) and (C) both

29. Procedure/power for summary trial is provided in the Cr.P.C., 1973, under :
- (A) Sections 251 to 260                      (B) Sections 260 to 265  
(C) Sections 255 to 259                      (D) Sections 238 to 250
30. A Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence :
- (A) on police report  
(B) on private complaint  
(C) suo-motu  
(D) in all the above cases
31. A Magistrate can authorise the detention of an accused in police custody for a period of fifteen days. When does this period begin to run ?
- (A) From the time of arrest by the Police  
(B) After first remand  
(C) On expiry of 24 hours of arrest  
(D) After production of the accused before the Magistrate

32. Which one of the following Sections of the Cr.P.C., 1973, deals with the provision that no appeal lies in petty cases ?

(A) Section 376

(B) Section 377

(C) Section 378

(D) Section 375

33. If, in a criminal appeal, an accused dies and his near relatives wish to continue, within how much time they must apply ?

(A) four months

(B) three months

(C) sixty days

(D) thirty days

34. "Summons case" means a case relating to an offence, punishable with :

(A) imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years

(B) imprisonment for a term exceeding two years

(C) imprisonment for life

(D) death

35. When can a trial court release an accused on bail under Section 389(3) of the Cr.P.C., 1973, after conviction ?
- (A) Where offence is exclusively bailable whether the accused is on bail or not
  - (B) Where the accused is on bail and imprisonment is not exceeding three years
  - (C) Where the accused is on bail and imprisonment is not exceeding five years
  - (D) Where the accused is on bail and imprisonment is not exceeding seven years
36. Which of the following courts, can under Section 106 of the Cr. P.C., 1973, release a convict on security for keeping the peace and good behaviour ?
- (A) A Sessions Court
  - (B) Court of Magistrate .1st Class
  - (C) Appellate or Revisional Court
  - (D) All of the above



37. Precept is :

- (A) a transfer of the decree
- (B) an order to another Competent Court to attach any property of the judgment-debtor
- (C) an execution of decree
- (D) all of the above

38. Section 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, provides that summons to the defendant to be served on such date not beyond :

- (A) thirty days from the date of institution of the suit
- (B) sixty days from the date of institution of the suit
- (C) one month from the date of institution of the suit
- (D) ninety days from the date of institution of the suit

39. The court can enlarge the time under Section 148 of the C.P.C., 1908, for doing any act prescribed or allowed under the C.P.C. 1908, not exceeding in total :

(A) 30 days

(B) 60 days

(C) 90 days

(D) 45 days

40. O VIII R.1 of the C.P.C., 1908, mandates that the defendant shall file the written statement of his defence within :
- (A) 90 days of the date of service of summons
  - (B) 60 days of the date of service of summons
  - (C) 30 days of the date of service of summons
  - (D) 45 days of the date of service of summons
41. Objections as to non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties under/O.I. R13 of the C.P.C., 1908 :
- (A) can be taken at any stage of the proceedings
  - (B) at the earliest possible opportunity
  - (C) can be taken in appeal or revision, for the first time
  - (D) either (A) or (B) or (C)
42. Copy of the judgment shall be made available to the parties under O.XXR6B of the C.P.C., 1908 :
- (A) after 7 days from the pronouncement of the judgement
  - (B) after 14 days from the pronouncement of the judgement
  - (C) after 21 days from the pronouncement of the judgement
  - (D) immediately after the pronouncement of the judgement

43. An ex-parte decree can be set aside on the ground of :
- (A) summons not duly served
  - (B) being prevented by any sufficient cause from appearance
  - (C) non-availability of documents with the plaintiff
  - (D) (A) and (B) both
44. Under the C.P.C. 1908, pleadings must state :
- (A) facts
  - (B) law
  - (C) evidence
  - (D) all of these
45. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the expression "evidence", includes :
- (A) a document produced for the inspection of the court
  - (B) personal knowledge or observations of the Judge
  - (C) an affidavit
  - (D) a writing obtained by the court, from the accused, for comparison

46. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I		List II	
(a) State of Maharashtra Vs. Dr. P.B. Desai (AIR 2003 S.C. 2053)		(i) Recording of evidence through Video- conferencing	
(b) Z.B. Bukhari Vs. B.R. Mehra (AIR 1975 S.C. 1788)		(ii) Tape-recording of speeches as evidence	
(c) State of Maharashtra Vs. B.F. Dhiwar (AIR 2002 S.C. 16)		(iii) Circumstantial evidence	
(d) V.S. Sinde Vs. State of Maharashtra (AIR 2008 S.C. 1198)		(iv) Evidence of injured person	

*Codes :*

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

47. Which of the following is a fact within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) That, a man heard or saw something
  - (B) That, a man has a certain reputation
  - (C) That, a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention
  - (D) All of the above
48. Salient features required to be complied with, where the case is based on circumstantial evidence, were described in :
- (A) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda Vs. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1984 S.C. 1622
  - (B) Sangili Vs. State of T.N., AIR 2014 S.C. 3756
  - (C) Manthuri Laxmi Narsaiah Vs. State of A.P. (2011) 14 SCC117
  - (D) None of the above

49. Which of the following is *correct* ?

- (A) A dying declaration can form the sole basis of conviction without any corroboration by independent evidence if the court is satisfied that it is true and voluntary
- (B) A dying declaration can form the sole basis of conviction only on corroboration by independent witness
- (C) Merely because a dying declaration does not contain details as to the occurrence, it is not to be rejected
- (D) (A) and (C) both

50. Opinion of an expert, under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,

is :

- (A) a conclusive proof
- (B) not a conclusive proof
- (C) supportive and corroboration in nature
- (D) none of the above

51. Referring to Section 45 read with Sections 112 and 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in which of the following judgments, the Apex Court said that in the matter of determination of legitimacy of a child, it would be permissible for the Court to direct the holding of a DNA examination, but "if the direction to hold such a test can be avoided, it should be so avoided. The reason, is that the legitimacy of a child should not be put to peril." ?
- (A) Goutam Kundu Vs. State of W.B., AIR 1993 S.C. 2295
- (B) Sharda Vs. Dharmopal, AIR 2003 S.C. 3450
- (C) Sham Lal Vs. Sanjeev Kumar, AIR 2009 S.C. 3115
- (D) Dipanwita Roy Vs. Ronobroto Roy, AIR 2015 S.C. 418
52. Which of the following provisions have been inserted/substituted to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 ?
- (A) Section 53A
- (B) Section 113B
- (C) Section 114A
- (D) (A) and (C) both

53. Specific relief under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, can be granted :

- (A) for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights
- (B) for the purpose of enforcing a penal law
- (C) for the purpose of enforcing both civil rights and penal laws
- (D) for enforcing neither civil rights nor penal laws

54. Which is *true* of Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 ?

- (A) Section 6(1) protects the settled possession of the plaintiff
- (B) The sole object and purpose of Section 6(4) is to obtain reversal of judgment and decree passed in a summary suit under Section 6(1)
- (C) The relief of recovery of possession under Section 6(1) is independent of the defence of title which can be set up by way of a separate suit
- (D) All of the above



55. In the matters of grant of injunction, under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which of the following propositions is *correct* ?
- (A) Where a cloud is raised over plaintiff's title and he does not have possession, a suit for declaration and possession, with or without a consequential injunction, is the remedy
  - (B) Where the plaintiff's title is not in dispute or under a cloud, but he is out of possession, he has to sue for possession with a consequential injunction
  - (C) Where there is merely an interference with plaintiff's lawful possession or threat of dispossession, it is sufficient to sue for injunction simpliciter
  - (D) All of the above
56. While recommending the enactment of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Section 33, in the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the Law Commission of India preferred the observations made in :
- (A) *Leslie Vs. Sheill*, (1914)3 KB 607
  - (B) *Khan Gul Vs. Lakha Singh*, AIR 1928 Lah 609
  - (C) *Ajudhia Prasad Vs. Chandan Lal*, AIR 1937 All 610
  - (D) *Mohori Bibi Vs. Dharmodas Ghose* (1903)30 IA.114

57. The grant of a mandatory injunction is regulated by :
- (A) Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
  - (B) Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
  - (C) Section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
  - (D) Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
58. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others under Section 2 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is :
- (A) a voidable contract
  - (B) a voidable agreement
  - (C) a void contract
  - (D) illegal contract
59. Requisites for valid tender of performance by a promisor to the promisee are contained in :
- (A) Section 37 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
  - (B) Section 38 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
  - (C) Section 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
  - (D) Section 40 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

60. A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium. Which of the following is *correct* in respect to the agreement between A and B ?
- (A) The agreement is void in its entirety
  - (B) The agreement is illegal
  - (C) The agreement to deliver rice is a valid contract and the agreement as to the opium is void
  - (D) None of the above
61. If an acceptance on phone is drowned by noise and is not heard by the proposer :
- (A) no contract is concluded
  - (B) a valid contract is concluded
  - (C) there is a contract voidable at the option of the proposer
  - (D) the contract is void
62. A contract is *not* frustrated :
- (A) by destruction of subject matter of the contract
  - (B) by death or incapability of party, when the contract is of personal services
  - (C) by commercial hardship/impossibility
  - (D) by legislative intervention

63. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

<b>List I</b>		<b>List II</b>	
(a)	Khwaja Mohd. Khan Vs. Hussaini Begum [(1910)37L.A.152]	(i)	Exception to Rule of "Privity of Contract"
(b)	Maula Bux Vs. U.O.I. (AIR 1970 S.C. 1955)	(ii)	Forfeiture of earnest money in case of Breach of Contract
(c)	Bank of Bihar Vs. Damodar Prasad (AIR 1969 S.C. 297)	(iii)	Liability of surety under Contract of Guarantee
(d)	Sita Ram Gupta Vs. Punjab National Bank (AIR 2008 S.C. 2416)	(iv)	Revocation of continuing guarantee

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

64. In which of the following judgments, the Apex Court enumerated some illustrations of mental cruelty a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?

(A) Vidhya Viswanathan Vs. Kartik Bala Krishnan (AIR 2015 S.C. 285)

(B) Samar Ghosh Vs. Jaya Ghosh [(2007) 4 SCC 511]

(C) Vinita Saxena Vs. Pankaj Pandit (AIR 2006 S.C. 1662)

(D) A. Jayachandra Vs. Aneel Kaur (AIR 2005 SCW 163)

65. Section 15 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that a divorced person may marry again :

(A) immediately the decree is passed

(B) after six months of the decree

(C) after one year of the decree

(D) immediately with the leave of the Court

66. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, confers legitimacy on the children of a void/voidable marriage ?

(A) Section 24

(B) Section 26

(C) Section 16

(D) Section 27

67. In which of the following judgments, the Apex Court said that depending on the facts and circumstances of the case, it would be permissible for a court to direct the holding of a DNA examination, to substantiate or dislodge allegation of infidelity ?
- (A) Dipanwita Roy Vs. Ronobroto Roy, (AIR 2015 S.C. 418)
  - (B) N. W. Badwaik Vs. L. N. Badwaik, (AIR 2014 S.C. 932)
  - (C) Bhabani Prasad Jena Vs. Convenor Secretary, Orissa State Commission for Women, (AIR 2010 S.C. 2851)
  - (D) All of the above
68. On which of the following, only wife, can present a petition for the dissolution of her marriage, by a decree of divorce, under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- (A) The husband guilty of adultery
  - (B) The husband guilty of conversion
  - (C) Since the solemnization of the marriage, the husband has been guilty of rape
  - (D) None of the above

69. Which of the following is *not correct* within the meaning of the Limitation Act, 1963 ?
- (A) "application" includes a petition
  - (B) "Suit" includes an appeal
  - (C) "trustee" does not include a benamidar
  - (D) "applicant" includes a petitioner
70. Plea of limitation can be :
- (A) Waived by a party
  - (B) ignored by the Court
  - (C) Waived by parties by consent
  - (D) none of these
71. Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963 explains that the Court shall be deemed to be closed on any day, within the meaning of this Section :
- (A) if during any part of its normal working hours, it remains closed on that day
  - (B) if the Court remains closed for the whole of the day
  - (C) if the Court remains closed for substantial part of the day if not for the whole of the day
  - (D) if the Court remains closed for more than half of the normal working hours

72. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I		List II	
(a)	General AF Fire and Life Insurance Corpn. Ltd. Vs. J. A. Rahim (AIR 1941 PC 80)	(i)	No enlargement of time on equitable grounds
(b)	Vijay Kumar Rampal Vs. Diwan Devi (AIR 1985 S.C. 1669)	(ii)	Good faith under Section 14, the Limitation Act, 1963
(c)	Tilak Ram Vs. Nathu (AIR 1967 S.C. 935)	(iii)	Acknowledgment u/s 18, the Limitation Act, 1963
(d)	Shankar Vs. Banjula (AIR 2007 S.C. 514)	(iv)	Continuing wrong S.22, the Limitation Act, 1963

*Codes :*

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)



73. Where several instruments are used for completing a single transaction, who would determine as to which of the instrument be deemed to be the principal instrument for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 ?
- (A) The Collector of the District  
(B) The Court where the instrument is produced  
(C) The parties for themselves  
(D) The Commissioner of the Division
74. Which Section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, empowers the Collector to suo motu call for and examine the instrument for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness of the value of the property, which is the subject-matter of any such instrument, and the duty payable thereon ?
- (A) Section 33 (B) Section 47-A  
(C) Section 34 (D) Section 35
75. Which of the following is the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the District ?
- (A) The Court of District Judge  
(B) The Court of Additional District Judge  
(C) The Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division)  
(D) The Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division)

76. The H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 extends to :
- (A) any area administered by a Municipal Corporation
  - (B) any area administered by a Cantonment Board
  - (C) any area administered by Notified Area Committee
  - (D) all of the above
77. Which of the following have been held to be bonafide requirement for the purpose of Section 14 of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 ?
- (A) reconstruction of the premises which were very old
  - (B) requirement for Landlord's son to use the premises, as office, as a lawyer
  - (C) landlord residing in USA, occasionally visiting India, needs the premises for re-construction
  - (D) All of the above
78. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 applies to :
- (A) transfer of property by act of parties
  - (B) transfer of property by operation of law
  - (C) both (A) and (B)
  - (D) neither (A) nor (B)

79. Match List I with List II and select the *correct* answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I		List II	
(a)	Suraj Lamp & Industries (P) Ltd. Vs. State of Haryana, (AIR 2009 S.C. 3077)	(i)	Concept of "Power of Attorney Sales", depreciated as illegal and irregular
(b)	Bellamy Vs. Sabine, [(1857) 1 De G. & J 566]	(ii)	Principle of <i>lis pendens</i>
(c)	Singh Ram Vs. Sheo Ram, (AIR 2014 S.C. 3447)	(iii)	Redemption of usufructuary mortgage
(d)	Rambhan Namdeo Gajre Vs. Narayan Bapuji Dhotra, (AIR 2004 SC 4342)	(iv)	Doctrine of part performance

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)

80. The provisions relating to "transfer by ostensible owner" are contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, under :
- (A) Section 38 (B) Section 41  
(C) Section 44 (D) Section 45
81. In which district of H.P. is Dibiboki pyramid ?
- (A) Chamba (B) Kullu  
(C) Sirmaur (D) Lahaul Spiti
82. In which village of Sirmaur district is Nagnauna temple ?
- (A) Puruwala (B) Devathi  
(C) Manal (D) Katasan
83. On the border of which districts of H.P. is Malaun fort ?
- (A) Shimla and Solan (B) Bilaspur and Shimla  
(C) Solan and Bilaspur (D) Solan and Sirmaur
84. For which of the following was Government Senior Secondary School Sharti in Mandi District in news recently ?
- (A) for excellence in sports  
(B) for caste based discrimination  
(C) for showing good result in Board Examinations  
(D) for poor quality of mid-day meals

85. Which fair in Sirmaur District of H.P. commemorates the legendary Raja Bali, the great donar ?
- (A) Akshaya Tritiya (B) Somawati Amavasya  
(C) Bawan Dwadashi (D) Nag Panchami
86. Where was the summer capital of Patiala Princely state ?
- (A) Kufri (B) Narkanda  
(C) Chail (D) Sabathu
87. On which river is Chaba Hydel Project ?
- (A) Beas (B) Ravi  
(C) Satluj (D) Yamuna
88. In which district of H.P. is Sidhchaler Watershed Project ?
- (A) Sirmaur (B) Una  
(C) Solan (D) Hamirpur
89. Which one of the following banks has the highest number of branches in Himachal Pradesh ?
- (A) UCO Bank (B) State Bank of India  
(C) Punjab National Bank (D) H.P. State Co-operative Bank

90. When was Himalayan Riyasati Praja Mandal organised ?  
(A) March, 1937 (B) December, 1939  
(C) September, 1941 (D) August, 1942
91. With whom is the publication of the Magazine Sangharsh Jari Rahega associated ?  
(A) Yogendra Yadav (B) Prashant Bhushan  
(C) Anna Hazare (D) Kailash Satyarthi
92. What does Bara Imambara mean ?  
(A) Great meeting hall (B) Big Palace  
(C) Great maulavi (D) House of God
93. In which village of Haryana was voting impacted because an official asked women to show their faces before casting their vote during 2014 Vidhan Sabha Elections ?  
(A) Silani Village in Badli Constituency  
(B) Sikanderpur Village in Pataudi Constituency  
(C) Chahadpur Village in Uchana Constituency  
(D) Bairwayas Village in Rewari Constituency
94. When did India's spacecraft Chandrayan enter the orbit of Mars ?  
(A) September 24, 2014 (B) October 10, 2014  
(C) December 27, 2014 (D) January 16, 2015

95. Out of 218 coal blocks allocated since 1993, how many were cancelled by the Supreme Court of India ?
- (A) 185 (B) 204  
(C) 213 (D) 214
96. What is the approximate number of member countries in the European Union ?
- (A) 12 (B) 24  
(C) 28 (D) 32
97. Who was the first woman Secretary of States in the United States ?
- (A) Hillary Clinton (B) Nancy Pelosi  
(C) Condoleeza Rice (D) Geruldine Ferraro
98. Which Prime Minister of Peru was sacked over charges of spying ?
- (A) Ana Jara (B) Alberto Fujimari  
(C) E.G. Schreiber (D) Pedro Rossello
99. Which day is ear-marked as International Yoga Day ?
- (A) March 23 (B) June 21  
(C) September 23 (D) December 22
100. Which cricketer died in 2014 after being hit by the ball ?
- (A) Phil Hughes (B) Darryn Randall  
(C) Richard Beaumont (D) Alewyn Jenkins