



## Previous Year Paper

### JHARKHAND JUDICIAL PRELIMINARY EXAM 2019

- Choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in the following sentence: "His evidence beans out the testimony of the accused."**  
(a) Corroborates  
(b) Falsifies  
(c) Does not support  
(d) Contradicts Ans.(a)
- Choose the correct spelling.**  
(a) Enciclopaedia  
(b) Encyclopaedia  
(c) Ancylopedia  
(d) Incyklopedia
- Which word is a personification in this sentence? "Death lays its icy hands on Kings and Paupers alike."**  
(a) Hands  
(b) Kings  
(c) Death  
(d) Paupers
- Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence: "I sat next to a distinguished writer."**  
(a) Different  
(b) Eminent  
(c) Common  
(d) Unknoww
- Choose the correct indirect form of the following sentence: He said to me, "Let us have some tea."**  
(a) He said me to have some tea.  
(b) He proposed to me that we should have some tea.  
(c) He told me to have some tea.  
(d) He asked to have some tea.  
Ans.(b)
- Choose the tense form of the following sentence: "The patient had died when the doctor arrived."**  
(a) past Tense  
(b) Present Perfect Tense  
(c) Past Perfect Tense  
(d) Past Perfect Continuous Tense  
Ans.(c)
- Orthopaedics is the branch of medicine concerned with**  
(a) the study of human skin  
(b) the study of human nervous system  
(c) the study of human bones and muscles  
(d) the study of eyes and ears. Ans.(c)
- The word most opposite in meaning to the word "amateur" is.**  
(a) Professional  
(b) clumsy  
(c) unskilled  
(d) talented  
Ans.(a)
- Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence: "Trespassers will be**  
(a) Harassed  
(b) Punished unjustly





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBJS | HPJS

- (c) Legal action will be taken against them  
(d) Oppressed Ans.(c)
10. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined idiomatic phrase in the following sentence: "He was sent off on a wild goose chase to look for buried treasure."  
(a) Foolish unprofitable venture  
(b) Profitable adventure  
(c) Bird hunting  
(d) Treasure hunting Ans.(a)
11. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in the following sentence: "His evidence beans out the testimony of the accused."  
(a) Corroborates  
(b) Falsifies  
(c) Does not support  
(d) Contradicts Ans.(b)
12. Which one of the following is a "Tiger Resevel of Jharkhand?"  
(a) Betla  
(b) Hazaribagh  
(c) Palamu  
(d) Dalma  
Ans.(c)
13. Which on of the following classical dance forms is mainly associated with Andhra Pradesh ?  
(a) Bharatnatyam  
(b) Kathakali  
(c) Kuchpudi  
(d) Mohiniyattam  
Ans.(c)
14. Under GST taxation framework, CGST means.  
(a) Customs Goods ans Services Tex  
(b) Central Goods and Services Tax  
(c) Combined Goods and Service Tax  
(d) None of the above.  
Ans.(b)
15. Which of the following is a National Monument of India ?  
(a) Red Fort  
(b) India Gate  
(c) Rashtrapati Bhawan  
(d) Qutub minar  
Ans. (All options are correct)
16. Which one of the following Indian cities is known by the nickname of 'Deccan Queen'?  
(a) Begaluru  
(b) Pune  
(c) Hyderabad  
(d) Chennai Ans.(b)
17. Who among the following is the first woman Chief Minister in post Independence period in India ?  
(a) Nandini Sapathy  
(b) Shasikala Kadokar  
(c) Sucheta Kriplani  
(d) Syeda Anwara Taimput Ans.(c)
18. Who among the following is the first Chief Election Commissioner of post Independence India ?  
(a) K.V.K. Sundaram  
(b) Sukumar Sen  
(c) S.P. Sen Verma  
(d) Dr.Nagendra Singh Ans.(b)
19. Which of the following is/are the official language(s) fo the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague ?  
(a) English and Dutch  
(b) English and German  
(c) Only English  
(d) English and French Ans.(d)
20. 'International Yoga Day' is celebrated on

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur

☎ 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📺 SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBJS | HPJS

- (a) 5th June
- (b) 8 March
- (c) 21 June
- (d) 16 July Ans.(c)

**21. A deposits a box of gold coins with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the gold coins security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that 'C's debt is satisfied and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the gold coins from B. B may Institute an Inerpleader suit against.**

- (a) A
- (b) A
- (c) None
- (d) A and C Ans.(d)

**Exp.** The given problem is based on illustration Rule 5 of Order 35. It says that nothing in this Order shall be deemed to enable to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

**22. A foreign judgement.**

- (a) can never be conclusive.
- (b) can be conclusive as to any matter indirectly adjudicated upon between the same parties.
- (c) Can be conclusive as to any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties if it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (d) can be conclusive as to any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties if it been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Ans.(d) Exp.** A foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the same parties or between parties under

whom they or any of them claim litigating under the same title except a. where it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction.

b. where it has not been given on the merits of the case.

c. where it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognize the law of India in cases in which such law is applicable;

d. where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice; e. where it has been obtained by fraud; f. where it sustain a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India.

**23. A, a bank officer, go compulsorily retired in 2014. Since the bank authorities did not release the leave encashment in his favour, he filed writ petition WP 2001 (W) of 2017 in Ranchi High Court for the same and also for the interest on the unpaid amount. The writ petition was disposed of by a learned Single Judge in December, 2018 directing the bank release the privileged leave encashment benefits to the petitioner to the extent he was entitled to accordance with law within a certain period. The prayer for interest was not specifically denied by the court. The bank filed an appeal against the order. The Division Bench of Ranchi High Court in February, 2018 declined to admit the appeal. However, A files a writ petition again for direction to the bank to disburse Interest to A at the rete of 18% per annum on leave encashment released by the bank. The petition is covered under which of the following?**

- (a) Section 11. CPC
- (b) Seciton 11. Expl. 5. CPC.
- (c) Section 11. Expl. 4. CPC.
- (d) Order 2, Rule 2. CPC. Ans.(b)





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

**24. On the reversal of decree, which Section imposes an obligation on the party to the suit who received an unjust benefit of the erroneous decree to make restitution to the other party for what he has lost ?**

- (a) Section 141. CPC.
- (b) Section 142. CPC
- (c) Section 143. CPC.
- (d) Section 144, CPC. Ans.(d)

**25. Interveners are.**

- (a) entitled to be impleaded
- (b) not entitled to be impleaded
- (c) a waste of time for the court
- (d) a burden for the plaintiff Ans.(b)

**26. Suit for recovery of money in promissory notes can be filed.**

- (a) under normal procedure
- (b) under summary procedure as laid down in Order 37, CPC.
- (c) in the High Court
- (d) as a writ petition Ans.(b)

**Exp.** The Order 37 applies to the following classes of suits, namely

- (a) suits upon bills of exchange, hundies and promissory notes;
- (b) suits in which the plaintiff seeks only to recover a debt or liquidated demand in money payable by the defendant with or without interest, arising (i) on a written contract, or (ii) on an enactment, where the sum sought to be recovered is a fixed sum of money or in the nature of a debt other than a penalty, or (iii) on a guarantee, where the claim against the principal is in respect of a debt or liquidated demand only.

**27. Inherent powers of the Civil Court are exercised.**

- (a) to make such orders as may for the ends of justice.

(b) to make such orders as may necessary to prevent abuse of the process of the court

- (c) Both (A) & (B)
- (d) None of the above. Ans.(c)

**Exp.** According to Sec.151, nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court to make such order as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse the process of the Court.

**28. In the case of public nuisance, a suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by**

(a) two persons with the leave of the court

(b) two persons having obtained oral consent of the Advocate General.

(c) two persons have obtained the written consent of the Advocate General and with the leave of the court.

(d) two persons to whom no special damage has been caused by persons of such public nuisance. Ans.(a) **Exp.** In the case of a public nuisance, a suit for a declaration and injunction may be instituted

(a) by the Advocate-General, or

(b) with the leave of the Court by two or more persons, even though no special damage has been caused to such persons by reason of such public nuisance or other wrongful act Sec.91(1) of C.P.C

**29. Section 20 of CPC does not apply to**

- (a) arbitration proceedings
- (b) Civil proceedings
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b) Ans.(a)

**Exp.** Sec.20 C.P.C. provides for other suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arises.

**30. 'Pleading can be altered or amended**

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBJS | HPJS

- (a) under Order VI, Rule 9, CPC.
  - (b) under Order VI, Rule 10, CPC.
  - (c) under Order VI, Rule 16, CPC.
  - (d) under Order VI, Rule 17, CPC. Ans.(d)
- Exp.**-Pleading can be at any stage of the suit either alter or amended by the of the Court Order 6, Rule 17.

**31. A defendant can pray to the court for rejection of a plaint**

- (a) if the stamp writing is not clear.
- (b) if it is barred by another enactment of the Parliament
- (c) if the plaint is made in a foreign language.
- (d) None of the above. Ans.(b)

**32. Where the local limits of jurisdiction of courts are uncertain, the place of institution of suit shall be decided according to**

- (a) Section 17. CPC
- (b) Section 18. CPC
- (c) Section 19. CPC
- (d) Section 20. CPC Ans.(b)

**Exp.** If it is alleged that local limits of court are uncertain, any Court if satisfied that there is a ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and proceed to dispose of any suit relating to that property, and its decree in the suit shall have the same effect as the property were situate within the local limit of its jurisdiction-Sec.18 CPC.

**33. In the execution of a decree for the maintenance, salary of a person can be attached to the extent of**

- (a) 1/4th
- (b) 1/3rd
- (d) 1/2th Ans. (b)

**Exp.** In the execution of a decree for the maintenance salary of a person can be

attached to the extent of 1/3rd-Sec.60 (i-a) of CPC.

**34. A foreign government.**

- (a) cannot be sued
- (b) can be sued without any restriction on the powers of civil courts
- (c) can be sued with the restriction that the oral consent of the Central Government is communicated to the court
- (d) can be sued with the condition that the certificate of consent is issued by the secretary to the Central Government in writing. Ans.(d)

**Exp.** No foreign state may be sued in any Court otherwise competent to try the suit except with the consent of the Central Government certified in writing by a Secretary to that Government-Sec.86(1) C.P.C.

**35. Which of the following is not sufficient cause for granting adjournment ?**

- (a) Sickness of a party, his witness or his counsel
- (b) Non-examination of a witness present in the court.
- (c) Reasonable time for preparation of a case
- (d) Non- Service of summons Ans.(b)

**Exp.** An adjournment may be granted by a Court inter alia on the grounds of sickness of party, his witness or his advocates, non-service of summons, reasonable time for preparation of case, with drawal of appearance by a pleader at the last moment, etc.

**36. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 was last amended on**

- (a) 1 August, 2018
- (b) 6 August, 2018
- (c) 11 August, 2018
- (d) 16 August, 2018 Ans.(c)



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

**37. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 contains.**

- (a) 451 Sections
- (b) 461 Sections
- (c) 481 Sections
- (d) 484 Sections Ans.(d)

**38. The First Information Report can be quashed by the High Court on the ground of**

- (a) Parties having arrived at the settlement and no heinous offence was committed according to the charge-sheet.
- (b) parties having arrived at the settlement and heinous offence was committed according to the charge sheet
- (c) parties having arrived at the settlement and serious financial fraud was committed according to the charge-sheet.
- (d) without any ground. Ans.(a)

**39. A Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused under**

- (a) Section 204. CrPC
- (b) Section 205. CrPC
- (c) Section 206. CrPC
- (d) Section 207. CrPC Ans.(b)

**Exp.** Whenever a Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and if necessary, enforce such attendance in the manner hereinbefore provided-Section 205.

**40. If the evidence is available about a person who appears to have committed an offence but his name is not mentioned in the charge-sheet as accused.**

- (a) his name can be added by the Judicial Magistrate/Sessions

(b) his name cannot be added at this stage

(c) his name can be added by the High Court

(d) his name can be added by the Supreme Court. Ans.(a)

**Exp.** Where during the course of inquiry into or trial of, an offence, it appears from the evidence any person not being the accused has committed any offence for which such person could be tried together with the accused, the court may proceed against such person for the offence which he appears to have committed-Sec.319(1) Cr.P.C.

**41. Which of the following statement is correct?**

(a) A police officer has the power to require attendance of witnesses under the age of 15 years before himself.

(b) A police officer has the power to require attendance of a woman witness before himself.

(c) A police officer has the power to require attendance of witnesses above the age of 65 year before himself.

(d) A police officer does not have the power to require attendance of witnesses who are mentally challenged before himself Ans.(d)

**Exp.** Proviso to Sec.160(1) says that no male person under the age of 15 years or above the age of 65 years or woman or a mentally or physically disabled person shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such male or woman resides.

**42. When the inquiry or trial relates to an offence committed under Section 376, CrPC, the inquiry or trial shall be concluded within a period of**

- (a) 4 weeks after the filing of charge sheet
- (b) 8 weeks after the filing of charge sheet





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

(c) 2 months after the filing of charge sheet

(d) 4 months after the filing of charge sheet Ans.(c)

**Exp.** When the inquiry or trial relates to an offence committed under Section 376, CrPC, the inquiry or trial shall be concluded within a period of 2 months after the filing of charge-sheet

**43. Rule autrefois acquit or autrefois convict is contained in.**

(a) Section 298. CrPC

(b) Section 300. CrPC

(c) Section 320. CrPC

(d) Section 321. CrPC Ans.(b)

**Exp.** Sec.300 Cr.P.C. r/w Article 20(2) of the Constitution provides for rule of autrefois acquit or convict.

**44. Every person is under an obligation to give information about the commission of the offence to the nearest Magistrate of police officer.**

(a) Offences in Section 115-120

(b) Offences in Section 121-126

(c) Offences in Section 127-132

(d) Offences in Section 132-140 Ans.(b)

**45. Which section of the CrPC involves the reciprocal arrangement to be made by the Central Government with the foreign government through a treaty with regard to the service summons/warrants/judicial process?**

(a) Section 100

(b) Section 103

(c) Section 105A

(d) Section 104A Ans.(c)

**46. A woman can claim maintenance from her husband,**

(a) if she lives in adultery

(b) if she refuses to live with her husband

(c) if she lives separately by mutual consent

(d) if she is neglected Ans.(d)

**Exp.**- Sec.125(4) of Cr.PC. provides that no wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding from her husband under this Section if she is living in adultery or if without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

**47. A Magistrate can**

(a) ignore the conclusion reached at by the investigating officer (IO) and apply his mind independently.

(b) not ignore the conclusions reached at by the IO and apply his mind independently

(c) ignore the conclusion reached at by IO and apply his mind independently only upon statements of witnesses recorded by the police in case diary and material collected during investigation.

(d) not ignore the conclusion reached by the IO under any circumstances. Ans.(a)

**Exp.** A Magistrate is not bound by the report submitted under section 173 (2) and he acts independently. Even he has the authority to give the order for further investigation.

**48. A statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation**

(a) cannot be used for any purpose

(b) can be used in favour of that person

(c) can be used against that person

(d) cannot be used for any purpose except for the purpose of contradicting witness.

Ans.(d) **Exp.** A statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation cannot be used for any



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com>

📺 : [Linking laws](#)

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com)

📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur

☎ : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📺 SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

purpose except for the purpose of contradicting witness-Section 145 IEA.

## 49. When the court of session passes a sentence of death, then

- (a) the proceedings are submitted to the High Court and death sentence is executed.
- (b) the proceedings are submitted to the High Court and death sentence is executed only after the confirmation by the High Court
- (c) the proceedings are not needed to be submitted to the High Court (d) it exceeds its powers. Ans.(b)

**Exp.** When the court of session passes a sentence of death, then the proceedings are submitted to the High Court and death sentence is executed only after the confirmation by the High Court-Section 366 CrPC.

## 50. Anticipatory bail is granted by the High Court or Court of Session.

- (a) in anticipation of arrest in non bailable cases.
- (b) in anticipation of arrest in bailable cases
- (c) by passing the regular court which had try the offender
- (d) in ordinary circumstances Ans.(a)

**Exp.** Sec.438 CrPC. declares where any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence, he may apply to the High Court or the Court of Session for a direction under this section that in the event of such arrest he shall be released on bail.

## 51. The maxim quando lex alicui condehit, concedere vedetur id sine quores ipsaesse non potest is enshrined in.

- (a) Section 480. CrPC

- (b) Section 481. CrPC
- (c) Section 482. CrPC
- (d) Section 483. CrPC Ans.(c)

**Exp.**-As per Section 482 CrPC "Nothing in this code shall be deemed to limit or effect the inherent powers of the High Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this code or to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.

## 52. Opinion of handwriting expert under the law of evidence in India is:

- (a) not relevant
- (b) relevant and is sole determinant of genuineness of document
- (c) relevant but not sole determinant of genuineness of document
- (d) not clear Ans.(c)

**Exp.** When the Court has to form an opinion as to the person by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact-Sec.47. It does not form the sole basis of genuineness of document

## 53. Under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act regarding presumption as to old documents 30 years old, the relevant date of computation of that document in court is.

- (a) date of production of document in court
- (b) date of initiation of proceedings in which document is produced
- (c) date of oral evidence by a witness
- (d) date of start of hearing Ans.(b)

## 54. Tape-recorded conversation is admissible in evidence if.

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📺 SUBSCRIBE







# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

- (a) conversation is very important
- (b) conversation can save the culprit
- (c) conversation is relevant to the matters in issue but the voice is unidentified
- (d) conversation is relevant to the matters in issue and the voice is identified. Ans.(d)

**Exp.** In Ram Singh v. Ram Singh 1985 SC, Fazal Ali J. laid down the following tests regarding the admissibility of tape recorded version

- (a) The voice of the speaker must be identified by the maker of the record.
- (b) Accuracy of the tape-recorded statement must be proved by the maker of the record by satisfactory evidence.
- (c) Possibility of tampering with or recorded statement must be totally excluded.
- (d) Tape-recorded evidence must be relevant
- (e) The recorded cassette must be sealed & kept in safe custody.
- (f) The voice of the particular speaker must be clearly audible and must not be lost.

## 55. The evidence relating to conspiracy is

- (a) common motive of the conspirators and any act done in pursuance of it
- (b) common intention of the conspirators and anything in writing in pursuance of it
- (c) common intention of the conspirators and anything said, done, written by any of them in furtherance of that intention.
- (d) common motive of the conspirators and the statement of a witness. Ans.(c)

**Exp.** The basic principle which is underlined under Sec.10 is the theory of agency and hence every conspirator is agent of this association in carrying out the object of conspiracy. Sec.10 renders anything said or done or written by any one of the conspirators in reference to

their common intention as relevant fact not only as against each of the conspirators but proving the conspiracy itself.

## 56. Test Identification Parade is

- (a) substantive evidence
- (b) corroborative evidence
- (c) no evidence
- (d) hearsay evidence Ans.(b)

**Exp.** The evidence of Test Identification Parade is not substantial evidence. It has only corroborative value. The object of conducting TIP is two fold, first is to enable the witness to satisfy themselves that the commission of the crime. Second is to satisfy the investigation authorities that the subject is the real person whom the witnesses had seen in connection with the said occurrence.

## 57. The presumption under Section 114A. Indian Evidence Act, is a/an

- (a) rebuttable presumption
- (b) presumption of fact
- (c) mixed presumption of law and fact
- (d) irrebuttable presumption of law Ans.(a)

**Exp.** Sec.114 provides a list of fact of which Court must take judicial notice.

## 58. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act deal with the proof of customary practices

- (a) Sections 34, 46 and 47
- (b) Sections 33, 45 and 48
- (c) Section 35, 47 and 49
- (d) Sections 35, 48 and 49 Ans.(d)

## 59. The Court shall not take judicial notice of

- (a) geographical divisions of the world
- (b) public festivals notified in the official gazette
- (c) national flag of a foreign country

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📺 SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

recognized by the Government of India  
(d) an officer's signature whose appointment is not notified in an official gazette Ans.(d)

**Exp.**-Section 57 provides a list of fact of which Court must take judicial notice.

## 60. The contents of a document may be proved.

- (a) by primary evidence only
- (b) by secondary evidence only.
- (c) neither by primary evidence only
- (d) either by primary or by secondary evidence. Ans.(d)

**Exp.** The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or secondary evidence -Sec.61.

## 61. A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for " Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500".

- (a) Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be paid for sale
- (b) Evidence can be given to show which price was paid for sale
- (c) Evidence cannot be given to show the average of the sale prices.
- (d) Evidence can be given to show the average of the sale prices. Ans.(a)

**Exp.** The given problem is based on illustration (a) to Sec.93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

## 62. A public officer

- (a) cannot be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence if he does not consider that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.
- (b) cannot be compelled to disclose communications made to him officially if he considers that the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

(c) Can be compelled to disclose communications made to him officially if he does not consider that the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

(d) can be compelled to disclose communications made to him officially if he considers that the public interest would suffer by the disclosure Ans.(b)

**Exp.**-Public officer shall not be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure-Sec.124.

## 63. An accomplice

- (a) is not a competent witness against an accused person
- (b) is a competent witness against accused person
- (c) must be corroborated in that case
- (d) must be prosecuted Ans.(b)

## 64. Examination-in-chief means.

- (a) examination of a witness by adverse party
- (b) examination of a witness by Chief ]  
Judicial Magistrate
- (c) examination of a witness by Chief Superintendent of Police
- (d) examination of a witness by the party who calls him. Ans.(d)

**Exp.** The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief-Sec.137.

## 65. A Judge in India

- (a) is not empowered to put questions on his own to the witnesses or to the parties
- (b) is empowered to put questions on his own to the witnesses or to the parties according to his sweet will
- (c) is empowered to put questions on his own to the parties in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts
- (d) is not empowered to put questions on

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📞 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

his own to the witnesses or to the parties as India follows common law doctrines.

Ans.(c)

**Exp.** The judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts ask any question he pleases, in any form, of at any time, of any witness or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant and may order the production of any document or thing-Sec.165.

## 66. The difference between Section 34 and Section 149 of Indian Penal Code is:

(a) That Section 34, there must be at least five persons, whereas Section 149 requires only two persons.

(b) that Section 149 is only a 'rule of evidence', whereas Section 34 creates a specific offence and provides for its punishment

(c) that Section 34 requires active participation in action, whereas Section 149 requires mere passive membership of the unlawful assembly

(d) that Section 34 need not be joined with the principal offence, whereas Section 149 must be combined with the principal offence. Ans.(c)

**Exp.-**Sec.34 IPC is a rule of evidence, does not create any specific offence, requires only two or more persons and active participation in action. Section 149 IPC. creates a substantive offence, requires 5 or more persons and passive membership of the unlawful assembly is enough.

## 67. A takes a girl out of the custody of her lawful guardians. Which of the following statements is a complete defence if A is charged under Section 361 of the IPC for kidnapping on the ground that the girl was below the age of 18 years when taken away?

(a) The girl was a student in a college and could understand what was right or wrong for her.

(b) The girl was maltreated by the guardians and A promised her a better life.

(c) The girl looked more than 18 years of age and the accused had satisfied himself that she was more than 18 years of age. (d) None of the above.

Ans.(C)

**Exp.** Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or 7 any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, with out the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship-Section 361.

## 68. Y picks X's pocket, next day, X while A buying paan' near his office finds Y paying money from X's purse. X catches hold of Y and tries to take back his purse, Y resists, x twists Y's arm with such force that it is broken. X is charged with causing hurt to Y. X can.

(a) say that he was acting under right of private defence of property

(b) not raise the plea of right of private defence since he had time to seek the help of public authorities.

(c) say that his right of private defence was revived as soon as he saw Y with his purse

(d) say that he did not use more force than was required. Ans.(b)

**Exp.** In the given problem the plea of right of private defence does not exist since he had time to seek the help of public authorities.

## 69. Consider the following statements:

1. A person is not guilty of dacoity unless

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBJS | HPJS

he has committed, attempted to Ar  
commit or aides in committing robbery.

2. When two persons conjointly commit  
robbery. every person so committing  
robbery is said to commit robbery. of  
the commit statements.

- (a) 1 and 2 are true
- (b) 1 and 2 are false
- (c) 1 is true but 2 is false
- (d) 1 is false but 2 is true Ans.(b)

Exp. Sec.391 IPC says that when 5 or more  
persons conjointly commit or attempt to  
commit a robbery, or where the whole  
number of persons conjointly committing  
or attempting to commit a robbery, and  
persons present and aiding such com  
mission or attempt, amount to 5 or more,  
every person so committing, attempting  
or aiding is said to commit dacoity.

**70. The principle of proximity of crime under  
criminal law is irrelevant, while deciding  
the liability for the offence of**

- (a) theft and dacoity
- (b) culpable homicide and murder
- (c) kidnapping and abduction
- (d) abetment and conspiracy Ans. (d)

Exp. According to section 382 IPC whoever  
commits theft having made preparation  
for causing death or hurt or restraint or  
fear of death or of hurt or of restraint to  
any person in order to the committing of  
such theft or in order to the retaining of  
property taking by such theft shall be  
punished with rigorous imprisonment  
for a term which may extend to ten years  
and shall also be liable to fine.

**71. If actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea  
is a cardinal principle of criminal law,  
then which one of the following  
statements correctly reflects the above  
principle?**

(a) Mens rea is an essential element of a  
crime and there cannot be a crime  
without meas rea.

(b) Criminal liability under Indian law  
always implies mens rea.

(c) To constitute a crime, there must be  
actus rea

(d) Actus reas is not always necessary  
to constitute a crime. Ans.(c)

Exp. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit  
rea simply means an act is not offence un  
less accompanied by a guilty mind. To  
constitute a crime, there must be actus  
reas and mens rea.

**72. A having delivered money to his servant  
to carry to a distant place disguises  
himself and robs the servant on the  
highway with an intent to charge him. A  
commits the offence of**

- (a) theft
- (b) extortion
- (c) robbery
- (d) criminal breach of trust Ans.(c) Exp.  
The given problem is based on illustration  
to section 390 IPC. which provides for  
robbery

**73. X with a view to murder Y enters Y's  
bedroom at night when Y is out of  
station. X is guilty of**

- (a) murder
- (b) house-trespass
- (c) attempt to murder
- (d) no offence Ans.(b)

Exp. The given problem is based on  
section 442. Whoever commits criminal  
trespass by entering into or remaining  
in any building tent or vessel used as a  
human dwelling or any building used as  
a place for worship, or as a place for the  
custody or property, is said to commit  
"house trespass"-Section 442 IPC.



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📺 SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

**74. Which one of the following is sufficient to prove the offence of sedition?**

- (a) Comments expressing disapproval of the policies of the Government with a view to obtain a change in policies by lawful means.
- (b) Proof of disloyalty or ill feelings
- (c) Comments expressing disapproval of the administrative action even though these do not excite hatred or disloyalty
- (d) Exciting disaffection towards the Government. Ans.(d)

**Exp.** Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence under Sec.124 A-1.P.C.

**75. Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the maxim de minimis non curat lex?**

- (a) Necessity knows no law
- (b) Nothing is an offence done by child under 7 years of age
- (c) Every person is liable for his own acts
- (d) Trifling acts do not constitute an offence Ans.(d)

**Exp.** De minimis non-curat lex means law does not take care of mere trifles. Sec.95 is based on this maxim

**76. Which one of the following cases pertains to the misuse of Section 498 A, IPC?**

- (a) Naresh Kumar v. State of Himachal Pradesh (AIR 2017 SC 3859]
- (b) Preeti Gupta v. State of Jharkhand [AIR 2010 SC.3363]
- (c) Rajendra Paswan v. State of Jharkhand & Others (AIR 2017 Jhar 123)
- (d) Z v. State of Bihar. Ans.(b)

**77. Which one of the following cases pertains to the constitutionality of Section 377, IPC?**

- (a) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997 SC 3011]
- (b) Pratim alias Peter Mukherjee v. Union of Inida (AIR 2018 BOM 224]
- (c) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of Indial AIR 2018 SC 432]
- (d) Jasmeet Kaur v. Navtej Singh (AIR 2018 SC (Supp.) 898] Ans.(c)

**78. Which one of th following cases pertains to the constitutionality of Section 497 IPC?**

- (a) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (AIR 2018 SC 1321]
- (b) Sakshi v. Union of India (AIR 2004 SC 3566)
- (c) Common Cause v. Union of India (AIR 2018 SC 49981
- (d) Social Action Forum for Manav Adhikar v. Union of India (AIR 2018 SC 4135] Ans.(a)

**79. Which one of the following cases refers to "Conspiracy under Section 27 of Indian Evidence Act?"**

- (a) Pulukri Kottaya v. Emperor (AIR 1947 PC 67]
- (b) Bishwanath Prasad V. Dwarka Prasad [AIR 1974 SC 117]
- (c) Jayantibhai Bhenkarbhai v. State of Gujarat (AIR 2002 SC 165)
- (d) Mohd Khaild v. State of WEst Bengal (AIR 2002 SC 334) Ans.(a)

**80. Under which Section of CrPC, a person who is avoiding exccution of a warrant may be proclaimed absconder?**

- (a) Section 81
- (b) Section 83
- (c) Section 82 (
- d) Section 84 Ans.(c)



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

📄 SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

**Exp.** Sec.82 C.RC provides for proclamation of person absconding.

## 81. 'Offer' or 'Proposal' is defined in Indian Contract Act in

- (a) Section 2(a)
- (b) Section 2(b)
- (c) Section 2 (c) (d) Section 2(d) Ans.(a)

**Exp.** Sec.2(a) of Contract Act define the word 'Proposal'.

## 82. An agreement not enforceable by law is

- (a) void
- (b) invalid
- (c) void
- (d) voidable Ans.(c)

**Exp.** An agreement is not enforceable by law is void-Sec.2g ICA

## 83. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the

- (a) hands of the person to whom it is made
- (b) knowledge of the person to whom it is made
- (c) office of the person to whom it is made
- (d) residence of the person to whom it is made

Ans.(b)

**Exp.** Communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made-Sec.4 ICA

## 84. Which statements is not true?

- (a) A proposal is revoked by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party.
- (b) A proposal is revoked by the lapse of time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance.
- (c) A proposal is revoked by the lapse of reasonable time, if no time is prescribed.
- (d) A proposal is revoked by not meeting

at the time prescribed. Ans.(d) **Exp.** According to Sec.6 of Contract Act, proposal is revoked 1. by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party; 2. by the lapse of time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance; 3. by failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or 4. by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

## 85. The acceptance must be

- (a) received within a week
- (b) received within a fortnight
- (c) absolute and unqualified
- (d) absolute and qualified Ans.(c)

**Exp.** According to section 7 of ICA in - order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must. i. be absolute and unqualified. ii. be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted, if the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted and the acceptance is not made in such manner the proposer may within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him insist that the proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner and not otherwise but if he fails to do so he accepts the acceptance.

## 86. Who is competent to contract?

- (a) Person of unsound mind
- (b) Person who has not attained majority
- (c) Person who has been disqualified from contracting by the Court
- (d) Person who has been debarred from contesting any elections. Ans.(d)



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📺 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

Exp. Person who has been debarred from contesting any election is competent to contract.

## 87. Consent is said to be free when it is caused by

- (a) Coercion of the will of the parties.
- (b) fraud
- (c) mistake
- (d) voluntary will of the parties

Ans.(d)  
**Exp.** According to Section 14, consent is said to be not free when it is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

## 88. Two or more persons are said to consent when

- (a) they agree
- (b) they agree upon the same thing
- (c) they agree upon the same thing in the same sense
- (d) they agree upon the same thing in the same sense at the given location.

Ans.(c)  
**Exp.** Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense-Sec.13.

## 89. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion. The agreement is :

- (a) valid contract
- (b) voidable contract
- (c) void contract
- (d) invalid contract

Ans.(b)  
**Exp.** Consent to an agreement is caused by coercion agreement is voidable under Sec.19 ICA.

## 90. An agreement is void

- (a) if the consideration is unlawful in part
- (b) if the consideration is not provided by the parties
- (c) if the consideration is to be given in

future.

(d) if the consideration is paid in the past.

Ans.(a)

**Exp.** An agreement is void, if consideration and objects unlawful in part-Sec. 24 ICA.

## 91. An agreement in restraint of marriage is

- (a) valid
- (b) void
- (c) totally unacceptable
- (d) voidable

Ans.(b)  
**Exp.** An agreement in restraint of marriage is other than minor is, void Sec.26 ICA

## 92. A contracts to pay B a sum of Rs. 20,000 if B's house is burnt This is :

- (a) contract of wager
- (b) contingent contract
- (c) contract of uncertainty
- (d) None of the above

Ans.(b)  
**Exp.** A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something if same event collateral to such contract does or does not happen-Sec.31 ICA.

## 93. A agrees to pay B a sum of Rs. 5,000 if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is :

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) valid
- (d) unethical

Ans.(a)  
**Exp.** The given problem is based on illustration (a) to Sec.36. ICA Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.



🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com> 📞 : Linking laws

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com) 📧 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur 📞 : 7737746465

Tansukh Paliwal  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE





# LINKING LAWS

"Link The Life With Law"

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBSJ | HPJS

94. A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitations This contract is :

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) illegal
- (d) opposed to public policy

Ans.(a)

**Exp.** The given problem is based on illustration to Sec.21 ICA. A contract is not void able because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India, but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

95. A, who is B's 'mukhtar. promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay Rs. 20,000 to A. The agreement is :

- (a) voidable because it is immoral
- (b) void because it is immoral
- (c) oppose to public policy (
- d) void because consideration is unlawful.

Ans.(b)

**Exp.** The given problem is based on Sec.16. The agreement is voidable because it is immoral.

96. A pay Rs. 10,000 to B for manufacturing a machine. When it is partly manufactured, the contract is discharged by frustration. What is the remedy available to parties?

- (a) A can recover Rs. 10,000 from B
- (b) A need not pay any further amount to B
- (c) B can retain Rs. 10,000
- (d) B is entitled only to expenses incurred before the time of discharge.

Ans.(d)

97. Liquidated damage is essentially a

- (a) Payment of money stipulated as a

warning to the offending party

- (b) Payment of compensation determined by the court
- (c) compensation arbitrarily determined by the aggrieved party
- (d) genuine covenant pre-estimate of damage Ans.(d)

**Exp.-** Liquidated damages means payment of compensation stipulated as a warning to the offending party.

98. Where there is a breach of contract, special damages are awarded.

- (a) in all cases
- (b) only when there are special circumstances
- (c) only when there is a special loss
- (d) only when there is a notice of the likely special loss. Ans.(d)

99. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: List-I

- (a) Carlill v. Cabolic smoke Bail Co.
- (b) Fisher v. Bell
- (c) Tinn v. Hoffman & Co.
- (d) Harvey v. Facey List-II

- 1. Offers at large
- 2. Invitation to treat
- 3. Quotation of price
- 4. Cross offers. Codes

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

Ans.(b)

100. Madhukant Pathak v. The State of Jharkhand through Vigilance (ACB) was decided by Jharkhand High Court in July 2017 and it pertains to :

- (a) Voidable contract
- (b) tender







# LINKING LAWS

*"Link The Life With Law"*

RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | UPPCSJ | BJS |  
HJS | PJS | GJS | OJS | JJS | WBJS | HPJS

(c) void contract

(d) illegal contract Ans.(b)



[www.linkinglaws.com](http://www.linkinglaws.com)

🌐 : <https://www.linkinglaws.com>

📺 : [Linking laws](#)

✉ : [support@linkinglaws.com](mailto:support@linkinglaws.com)

📌 : [t.me/linkinglaws](https://t.me/linkinglaws)

📍 : Jodhpur

☎ : 7737746465

**Tansukh Paliwal**  
(Linking Sir)

▶ SUBSCRIBE

