



Previous Year Paper

PUNJAB JUDICIAL PRELIMINARY PAPER 2010

- A dual economy means**
I. the exercise of black money and white money
II. the exercise of agriculture and industry
III. the existence of commercial agriculture with subsistence farming
IV. modern industry and commercial agriculture co-existing with subsistence farming and traditional handicraft
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) II, III and IV
- The term 'epicentre' is concerned with**
(A) Nuclear explosion
(B) Earthquakes
(C) Cyclonic storms
(D) None of the above
- Which one is not a port on the east coast?**
(A) Kolkata
(B) Paradip
(C) Kochi
(D) Vishakhapatnam
- The Indian Military Academy is located at**
(A) Dehradun
(B) Mt. Abu
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Udhamapur
- Which is the National Flower of India?**
(A) Sunflower
(B) Rose
(C) Lotus
(D) Marigold
- What is 'Watergate'?**
(A) A gate of dam across missippi
(B) A dam across Hudson river
(C) Scandal in which President Nixon got entangled
(D) A five star hotel in Los Angeles
- Shakuntala was written by**
(A) Maithili Sharan Gupt
(B) Swami Dayanand
(C) Kalidas
(D) Tulsidas
- GIR National Park is in**
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat
(D) Assam
- The H.O. of the International Court of Justice is at**
(A) The Hague
(B) Geneva
(C) Rome
(D) Vienna
- Which of the following countries does not have the power of Veto in Security Council?**
(A) UK
(B) Canada
(C) USA
(D) France
- Which athlete holding an Olympic record, belonging to a Commonwealth country, refused participation in CWG Games 2010 (Delhi) and apologized for same:**
(A) Sebastian Coe
(B) P.T. Usha
(C) Both
(D) Jeev Milkha Singh
- Who has recently been re-elected as the new President of Germany?**
(A) Angela Merkel
(B) Horst Koehler
(C) Helmut Kohi
(D) None of the above
- Indira Gandhi Prize for peace, Disarmament and Development for 2007 has been conferred on July 25, 2009 to**
(A) Bill Gates
(B) Jacob Zurna
(C) Asma Jahangir





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(D) None of the above

14. **What is the expanded form of AWACS?**
(A) Airport Works and Customer Service
(B) Airbone Warning and Control Systems
(C) Agricultural Wealth and Consumer Statistics
(D) Ammunition Warehousing and Costing Symantics
15. **Recently India's celebrated artist M.F. Hussain has got the nationality of**
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Qatar
(C) Yemen
(D) Oman
16. **Where in world was the world talles skyscraper, towering 818 meters, open January, 2010?**
(A) Oman
(B) Bahrain
(c) Dubai
(D) Seoul
17. **Which of the following teams clashed in the Semi-finals in the Soccer World Cup, 2010?**
(A) Germany and Holland
(B) Spain and Holland
(C) Spain and Germany
(D) Uruguay and Holland
18. **Name the Prime Minister of U.K. who recently visited India**
(A) Gordon Brown
(B) Tony Blair
(C) David Cameroon
(D) Edward Heath
19. **A bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after**
(A) it is passed by both Houses
(B) the President has given his assent
(C) the Prime Minister has signed it
(D) it is so declared by the Supreme court
20. **Dissolution of the House means that the life of the House has ended and a fresh House has to be constituted. Which one of the following House in India cannot be dissolved?**
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
21. **Dyarchy as a form of government at the provincial level was introduced by the**
(A) Government of India Act, 1919
(B) Minto-Morley Reforms
(C) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
(D) Government of India Act, 1935
22. **Economic justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the**
(A) Preamble and Fundamental Rights
(B) Preamble and Directive Principles
(C) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (D) Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
23. **The President of India can declare Emergency if there is**
(A) war or threat of war
(B) failure of Constitutional machinery
(C) financial instability
(D) All of the above
24. **The Prime Minister is responsible to the**
(A) Council of Ministers
(B) President
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Lok Sabha
25. **Which Article of the Constitution provide the Parliament the power to amend the Constitution?**
(A) 370
(B) 368
(C) 390
(D) 376
26. **The first draft of the Constitution was published in**
(A) November, 1947
(B) January, 1948
(C) February, 1948
(D) November, 1948
27. **The used to be a Fundamental Right but is now a legal right only**
(A) Cultural and Educational Rights
(B) Rights to Property
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Religious Freedom
28. **In the recent proposed amendment in Cr.P.C. the police may arrest a person**
(A) after obtaining written orders from Magistrate
(B) without orders of magistrate
(C) after obtaining orders from Deputy Commissioner
(D) after giving reasons in writing
29. **After completion of investigation, the police is to submit a final report to the Magistrate, The Magistrate**
(A) is bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and accept the same if the police recommended that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding further





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- (B) is not bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and may order further investigation
(C) may issue a process against the accused person(s)
(D) both (B) & (C)
30. **Addition or alteration of charge has been provided**
(A) under Section 214 of Cr.P.C.
(B) under Section 215 of Cr.P.C.
(C) under Section 216 of Cr.P.C.
(D) under Section 218 of Cr.P.C.
31. **An act which would otherwise be crime may in some cases be excused if the person accused of it shows that all except**
(A) it was done only in order to avoid consequences
(B) nothing was done than was reasonably necessary
(C) the evil inflicted was not disproportionate to the evil avoided
(D) none of the above
32. **Cognizance of offence under Section 498A of IPC can be taken by a Court**
(A) on a police report
(B) on the complaint of the person aggrieved
(C) on the complaint of father/mother of the person aggrieved
(D) all the above
33. **During investigation a search can be "conducted without warrant by**
(A) any police officer
(B) the investigating officer
(C) both (A) & (B)
(D) either (A) or (B)
34. **Error or omission in framing of charge**
(A) is material in all circumstances shall vitiate the trial
(B) is material only if it has occasioned a failure of justice to the accused
(C) is material and the accused is liable to be acquitted
(D) both (A) & (C)
35. **In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right**
(A) by the police officer
(B) by the court
(C) both by the police officer & the court
(D) neither (a) nor (b)
36. **In a summons case, instituted on a complaint, the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquired under Section 256 of Cr.P.C.**
(A) on account of death of the complainant
- (B) on account of non-appearance of the complainant
(C) both (A) & (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
37. **Period of limitation for an offence nu with a term of two years, as per Section de Cr.P.C. is**
(A) six months
(B) one year
(C) two years
(D) three years
38. **If the investigation is not completed within days or 60 days as the case may be, and the accused is in custody, on the expiry of said period the accused is entitled to be**
(A) discharged
(B) released on bail on making an application for release on bail
(C) released on bail without making an application for release on bail
(D) acquitted
39. **A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of**
(A) 45 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 60 days
40. **A decision is a suit may operate as res-judicata against persons not expressly named as parties to the suit by virtue of explanation**
(A) II to Section 11 of CPC
(B) V to Section 11 of CPC
(C) VI to Section 11 of CPC
(D) IV to Section 11 of CPC
41. **A fresh suit on the same cause of action is not barred when**
(A) rejected under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC
(B) dismissed under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
(C) dismissed under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
(D) either (A) or (B) or (C)
42. **A judgment can be reviewed on the ground of**
(A) discovery of new & important evidence not within the knowledge of the party concerned
(B) mistake of error of factor law on the fact of the record
(C) both (A) & (B)
(D) none of the above
43. **A person is an indigent person with meaning of Order 33, Rule 1 of CPC, It hel possessed of**
(A) sufficient means to pay the fee paya on the plaint





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- (B) any means to pay the fee payable on the plaint
(C) sufficient means for his livelihood
(D) none of the above
44. **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) only (A) is correct
(D) both (A) and (B)
45. **Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, orders etc. can be corrected under**
(A) Section 152 of CPC
(B) Section 154 of CPC
(C) Section 155 of CPC
(D) Section 153 of CPC
46. **On account of mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC, the suit**
(A) is liable to be dismissed
(B) cannot be dismissed
(C) may be dismissed or may not be dismissed as per the discretion of the court
(D) none of the above
47. **Order II, Rule 2 of CPC does not apply to**
(A) application for execution
(B) writ petitions
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) none of the above
48. **Application for execution of a decree is to be made**
(A) to the court which passed the decree
(B) to the district court
(C) to the High Court
(D) none of the above
49. **Goods are said to be in a 'deliverable state' where**
(A) they are in good condition
(B) they are in reasonable condition
(C) they have been delivered on time
(D) the buyer is bound to take their delivery under contract
50. **A contract of sale of goods can be**
(A) conditional
(B) absolute
(C) temporary
(D) either (A) or (B)
51. **A disputed handwriting can be proved**
(A) by calling an expert
(B) by examining a person acquainted with the handwriting of the writer of the questioned document
(C) by comparison of the two-admitted and disputed documents
(D) all of the above
52. **Who was the first Indian Woman to be crowned Miss Universe?**
(A) Rita Faria
(B) Zeenat Aman
(C) Sushmita Sen
(D) Aishwarya Rai
53. **A dying declaration to be admissible**
(A) must be made before a Magistrate
(B) must be made before the police officer
(C) may be made before a doctor or a private person
(D) may be made either before a Magistrate or a police officer or a doctor or a private person
54. **A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness**
(A) when it is registered
(B) when it is unregistered
(C) when it is admitted
(D) all of the above
55. **After re-examination of a witness, the adverse party has a**
(A) right to further cross-examine the witness afresh in general
(B) has no right to further cross-examine the witness
(C) right to further cross-examine the witness only when a new fact is introduced in the re-examination
(D) either (A) or (B)
56. **In criminal trials, the onus is on the accused to prove that his case falls in**
(A) any of the general exception
(B) any of the special exception
(C) any of the proviso to any provision
(D) all of the above
57. **Indian Evidence Act was drafted by**
(A) Lord Macaulay
(B) Sir James F. Stephen
(C) Huxley
(D) Sir Henry Summer Maine
58. **Leading questions can be asked during**
(A) examination-in-chief
(B) cross examination
(C) re-examination





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- (D) all of the above
59. **The name of the Union given in the Constitution is**
(A) Hindustan or Bharatavarsha
(B) India or Hindustan
(C) India or Bharat
(D) Bharatadesh or India
60. **Oral evidence is not admissible to clarify the language used in a document when the language is**
(A) ambiguous or defective on its face
(B) plain but not applying to the facts
(C) plain but applying to two sets of facts
(D) related with terms of regional nature
61. **What is the number of Judges (including Chief Justices) in the Supreme Court of India as provided in the Constitution of India ?**
(A) 20
(B) 24
(C) 31
(D) 28
62. **Presumption under Section 112 of the Evidence Act is raised**
(A) when a child is born during the continuance of valid marriage
(B) when a child is born within 280 days of dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried
(C) in both (A) & (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
63. **Secondary evidence of a document means**
(A) copies of that document
(B) oral account of the contents of the documents (C) both (A) & (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
64. **Muslim Marriage is a**
(A) Contract
(B) Sacrament
(C) Living together at will
(D) Both a contract and a sacrament
65. **The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 extends to**
(A) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Buddhists and Jains
(C) those who are not Muslims, Christ Parsis and Jews by religion
(D) all
66. **Under Hindu Law the ground for divorce is**
(A) Insanity
- (B) Cruelty
(C) Adultery
(D) All of these
67. **Who is the Union Law Minister of India?**
(A) H.R. Bhardwaj
(B) Kapil Sibal
(C) Veerappa Moily
(D) P. Chidambaram
68. **The Supreme Court in a significant judgment held that the Guru Granth Sahib is**
(A) A juristic person
(B) The holiest of the holy books
(C) To be equated with the model
(D) Not a juristic person
69. **Which of the following soccer player is associated with the term 'Hand of God'?**
(A) Pele
(B) Maradona
(C) Rooney
(D) Ronaldo
70. **The Judges of the Supreme Court take an oath conducted by**
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) President or Vice-President
(C) President or some person appointed by
(D) None
71. **What is the minimum age required for voting in India?**
(A) 16 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 25 years
72. **Sarkaria Commission was set up to**
(A) inquiring into Babri Masjid Demolition case
(B) review the Constitution
(C) review the Centre-State relations
(D) to investigate 1984 and Sikh riots
73. **Standard of proof in**
(A) civil and criminal cases is the same
(B) criminal cases is much more higher in civil cases
(C) criminal case is lower than in civil cases
(D) none of the above
74. **The doctrine of estoppel is a**
(A) substantive law
(B) rule of equity
(C) rule of evidence
(D) law of pleadings
75. **To an answer to a court question, the adverse**





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- party**
(A) has a right to cross-examination as a matter of right
(B) has a right to cross-examine only with the permission of the court
(C) has no right to cross-examine the witness
(D) either (A) or (C)
76. **A firm can be held liable for the wrongful act of a partner where the act has been ratified by the partners, provided**
(A) the act could be legally done with the authority of the partners
(B) the partners ratify the act with full knowledge of the facts
(C) neither (A) nor (B)
(D) both (A) and (B)
77. **A partner can retire by notice of his intention to retire, where**
(A) the partnership is at will
(B) the partnership is for a specified period
(C) where a contract has been made between the partners for its determination
(D) none of the above
78. **A partner has no implied authority**
(A) to enter into a partnership with other persons in another business
(B) to borrow money in case of commercial firm (C) either (A) or (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
79. **A partnership firm is required to be registered under**
(A) the Indian Registration Act, 1908
(B) the Companies Act, 1956
(C) the Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(D) Indian Contract Act, 1872
80. **An agreement in restraint of trade in a partnership under Section 11 of the Indian Partnership Act is**
(A) valid
(B) voidable
(C) void
(D) illegal
81. **In a partnership at will**
(A) a partner of a firm can retire from the firm at any time by giving a notice of his intention to retire to his co-partners
(B) a partner of a firm can dissolve the firm at any time by giving a notice of his intention to dissolve the firm to his co partners
(C) either (A) or (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
82. **'X' on receiving grave and sudden provocation from 'Z' intentionally causes the death of 'Y'. who is 'Z' brother: X' has committed the offence of:**
(A) murder
(B) grievous hurt
(C) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(D) attempt to murder
83. **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 do not excite hatred on disloyalty
(D) Exciting disaffection towards the government
84. **'A', a revenue officer, is entrusted with public money and is directed by law to pay into treasury all the public money which he holds. He instead of paying the same into the treasury dishonestly misappropriates the same buying a sofa set for his personal use. What offence has 'A' committed?**
(A) Criminal breach of trust
(B) Dishonest misappropriation of property
(C) Cheating the Government
(D) None of the above
85. **When a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of a common Intention of all, each of such persons is liable:**
(A) for the part of the act done by him
(B) as if whole act is done by him alone
(C) for abetting such an offence
(D) for conspiracy of such an offence
86. **Which one of the following correctly defines the term 'unlawful assembly'?**
(A) An assembly of five or more persons
(B) An assembly of five or more persons armed with lethal weapons
(C) An assembly of five or more persons with common object of doing a crime
(D) An assembly of two or more persons having some common object of doing a criminal act
87. **Including a person with dishonest intention to part with his property by putting him in fear of physical injury amounts to an offence of:**
(A) criminal intimidation
(B) extortion
(C) criminal misappropriation
(D) theft
88. **Which one of the following statements is correct?**





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- (A) In conspiracy, there is no distinction between principal and accessory
- (B) In conspiracy, principal and accessory are distinct
- (C) There has to be a distinction between principal and accessory in all offences
- (D) None of the above is correct

89. 'A' with intention to kill her husband, purchased some poison-powder from a chemist who by mistake, dispensed plain sugar instead. She put the powder in a cup of tea and served it to her husband who drank it but did not die. Which one of the following statements is correct as far as the charge to attempt a murder is concerned?

- (A) She is liable because she had committed the penultimate act
- (B) She is liable because her intention to kill her husband is clear from the totality of acts
- (C) She is not liable because administration of sugar is not a step towards the commission of murder
- (D) She is not liable because her husband did not die

90. The defendant promises to marry the plaintiff on the death of his father. During the life time of the father, the defendant marries another woman. The plaintiff in this case:

- (A) has the option of bringing an action for damages immediately or she may wait till the death of father
- (B) can bring an action against the defendant only after the death of the father
- (C) cannot bring any action against the defendant because the contract is discharged by frustration
- (D) can bring an action against the defendant for breach of contract only if the defendant tells her that he will not marry her

91. 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, is a:

- (A) valid contract
- (B) unenforceable contract
- (C) voidable contract
- (D) void agreement

92. The contract sequence in the formation of a contract is:

- (A) offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration
- (B) agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance
- (C) offer, consideration, acceptance, agreements
- (D) offer, acceptance, consideration, agreements

93. Which one of the following is a contingent contract?

- (A) 'A' insures his factory against damage or destruction by fire

(B) 'A' sells his property subject to the condition that the property will be reconveyed to him on repayment of price with interest

(C) A guard is appointed at a swimming pool for the sole purpose of rescuing drowning persons

(D) A borrower solemnly promises to pay off the lender when the borrower is in funds

94. Which one of the following contract is void?

(A) 'A' and 'B' contract to marry each other, Before the time fixed for the marriage, 'A' goes mad

(B) 'A' and 'B' contract to marry each other at the early date, 'A' insists on marriage immediately after expiry of one month from the date of the contract

(C) 'A' and 'B' contract to marry each other, but 'A' can fix the date of marriage only after his return from England where he had gone for business

(D) 'A' and 'B' contract to marry each other, Before the time fixed for the marriage, 'A' falls ill and his physician advises 'A' to take rest in bed for one month

95. An offer is:

(A) only a declaration of intention

(B) only a proposal

(C) an invitation

(D) a willingness to do or abstain doing something with view to obtaining assent of the addressee

96. The inadequacy of consideration will be taken into account by a court of law:

(A) when the promisor expresses his desire to get maximum return for his promise

(B) when the promisor performs his promise

(C) when fraud, coercion or undue influence in the formation of the contract is pleaded

(D) always at the discretion of the court

97. A deed of adoption requires

(A) compulsory registration

(B) optional registration

(C) no registration Testing

(D) none of the above

98. A document relating to land, registered at a place where no part of the property is situated, the registration is

(A) void ab initio

(B) void only if parties in collusion with each other committed fraud on the registering authority

(C) voidable and may be set aside within the period of limitations

(D) either (B) or (C)

99. Acknowledgement made by a person other than a person under liability is good if



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- (A) the person making it is known to the person under liability
(B) the person making it is an agent of the person under liability
(C) the person making it is a servant of the person under liability
(D) none of the above
100. **Limitation for filing an appeal commences from**
(A) the date of judgment
(B) the date of signing of the decree
(C) the date of application for copy of the judgment
(D) none of the above
101. **The period of limitation for preferring an appeal to the High Court from an order of sentence, other than the sentence of death, is**
(A) 30 days
(B) 90 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 45 days
102. **Section 511, IPC is not related to the offence for which the punishment is:**
(A) Death sentences
(B) Life-imprisonment
(C) Imprisonment
(D) Both (B) and (C)
103. **Oral evidence under Section 60 of Evidence Act may be**
(A) direct only
(B) hearsay
(C) both (A) & (B)
(D) either (A) or (B)
104. **Give the correct response:**
(A) All murders are culpable homicide but not vice versa
(B) All culpable homicides are murders
(C) A murder can never be a culpable homicide
(D) None of the above
105. **An adoption of a boy, whose mother, the adopting father could not have legally married, is not recognised by law, but is still considered valid**
(A) because of judicial pronouncements
(B) because of promulgation of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
(C) because of custom
(D) none of the above
106. **Under Section 13-B of the East Punjab Urban Restriction Act, 1949, the tenant is required to seek leave to defend within 15 days of service of notice upon him. He applies for leave to defend after 20 days**
(A) Time can be extended by the Rent Controller automatically
(B) Time can be extended by showing sufficient cause
(C) Time cannot be extended at all
(D) None of the above
107. **Statutory tenant is a person who**
(A) pays rent as per the rent agreement
(B) abides by all the provisions of Rent Act
(C) is the legal representative who occupies premises after death of the original tenant
(D) none of the above
108. **On which of the following grounds, a tenant cannot be evicted**
(A) nuisance
(B) personal need of the landlord
(C) building is unfit & unsafe for human habitation
(D) Inadequate rent
109. **In a simple mortgage, possession of the mortgaged property**
(A) is given to the mortgagee
(B) is given to a third party as security
(C) remains with the mortgagor
(D) none of the above
110. **In an agreement for transfer of property**
(A) the transfer is recognized when the agreement is partly performed
(B) is recognized only when instrument of transfer is executed
(C) such transfer only when instrument of transfer is executed
(D) none of the above
111. **A lease of an immovable property can be**
(A) for a limited period
(B) in perpetuity
(C) can be express or implied
(D) all of the above
112. **A valid lease can be determined by**
(A) efflux of time
(B) Forfeiture
(C) on expiration of notice period determination of such lease
(D) All of the above
113. **Pingalwara Trust was founded by**
(A) Sant Fateh Singh
(B) Sant Isher Singh
(C) Bhagat Purn Singh
(D) Master Tara Singh





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114. **City of Amritsar was founded by**
(A) Guru Ram Dass Ji
(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
(C) Guru Har Rai Ji
(D) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
115. **Where was the Anglo Sikh Treaty signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Britishers?**
(A) Lahore
(B) Amritsar
(C) Ropar
(D) Kapurthala
116. **A Muslim woman entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground that**
(A) the husband was impotent at the time of the marriage
(B) the husband has become impotent after marriage
(C) the husband was impotent at the time of the marriage and continues to be so
(D) none of the above
117. **Under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, the option to be governed by the provision of Section 123 Cr.PC, may be given by the parties**
(A) jointly
(B) separately
(C) either jointly or separately
(D) none of the above
118. **For a defence of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, the intoxication**
(A) can be self-administered
(B) administered against his will knowledge
(C) should not be self-administered
(D) none of the above
119. **For the application of Section 34 IPC, there must be at least**
(A) two persons
(B) more than two persons
(C) five persons
(D) more than five persons
120. **A retired confession**
(A) can solely be made the basis of conviction
(B) cannot be made solely the basis of conviction under any circumstances
(C) cannot be made solely the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated
(D) is not admissible in evidence
121. **In which the following, the right of private defence does not extend to cause death of the offender?**
(A) Rape
(B) Gratifying unnatural lust
(C) Causing miscarriage
(D) Kidnapping
122. **A confession to be inadmissible under Section 25 of Evidence Act**
(A) must relate to the same crime for which he is charged
(B) must relate to another crime
(C) may relate to the same crime or any other crime
(D) none of the above
123. **What can be the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliaments?**
(A) Three months
(B) Four Months
(C) Six months
(D) Nine months
124. **Which of the following writs literally means you may have the body'?**
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Quo Warranto
(D) Certiorari
125. **Which of the following Union Territories has a Legislature**
(A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(B) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(C) Pondicherry
(D) Chandigarh

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ANSWER KEY

1. (D)
2. (B)
3. (C)
4. (A)
5. (C)
7. (C)
8. (C)
9. (A)
10. (B) Veto power can only be exercised by permanent member of security council and Canada is not a permanent member.
11. (A)
12. (B)
13. (A)
14. (B)
15. (B)
16. (C)
17. (9)
18. (C)
19. (B) Article 111 of Constitution.
20. (B) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. Article 83 of Constitution provides that, the Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution but one-third members of the council or Rajya Sabha retires every second year.
21. (D) Government of India Act, 1935 introduced the Dyarchy as a form of Government at the provincial level.
22. (D) All three preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive principles enshrines for the economic justice.
23. (D) Article 352, 356 and 360 deals with National eemergency, state emergency and financial emergency respectively.
24. (D) Article 75 (3) provides that the Council of Ministers (including the Prmie Minister) shall be responsible to the Council of People (Lok Sabha)
25. (B) Article 368 of the Constitution provides for the power of parliament to amend the constitution.
26. (c)
27. (B) Right to property has been abolished by 44th Amendment which was earlier provided under Article 31, but now it is only a legal right or constitutional right under Article 300A.
28. (D)
29. (D) Section 173(8) provides that nothing shall be deemed to preclude further investigation in respect of an offence after a report under sub-section (2) has been forwarded to the magistrate.
30. (C) Section 216(1) of Cr.P.C. provides that any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before Judgment is pronounced.
31. (B) If a person does any Act under right of private defence and not more than that which was reasonably necessary, he shall be excused.
32. (D) Section 198A of Cr.P.C. provides the same.
33. (B) Under Section 165 of Cr.P.C. only a police officer who is making an investigation (investigating officer) has the right to conduct a search without warrant.
34. (B) Section 215 of Cr.P.C. provides that an error or omission in framing of charge is material only if it has occasioned a failure of justice to the accused.
35. (C) Section 436 of Cr.P.C. provides that in a bailable offence, the bail can be granted by both the police officer incharge of the police station or by the Court.
36. (C) Section 256 of Cr.P.C. provides that in a summons case, instituted on a complaint, to the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquitted on account of non appearance of the complainant or on account of death of the complainant.
37. (D) Section 468(2)(c) of Gr.P.C. provides that the period of limitation for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding 3 years is 3 years.
38. (B) Section 167(2), proviso (a) provides that if the investigation is not completed within 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, and the accused is in custody on the expiry of said period, the accused is entitled to be released on bail makeine an application for release on bail.
39. (C) Section 148A(5) of CPC, provides that where a caveat has been lodged under Section 148A(1), such caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of ninety days from the date on which it was lodged.
40. (C) Explanation VI to Section 11 of CPC provides— where persons litigate bona fide in respect of a public right or of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.
41. (D) For the application of res-judicata, a suit must have been heard and finally decided. Res-judicata



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- not applicable where a suit has been rejected under Order VII Rule 11 or dismissed for default under Order DX Rule 2 and 3.
42. (C) A judgement can be reviewed apart from the grounds mentioned in Section 114 of CPC on the discovery of new & important evidence, not within the knowledge of the party concerned also on the mistake of error of fact or law on the face of the record.
43. (A) Order 33 Rule 1 of CPC provides the same.
44. (D) Order DX, Rule 13 provides that an ex parte decree can be set-aside when a summons is not duly served or when a defendant is being prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing.
45. (A) Section 152 of CPC provides that clerical or arithmetical mistakes in a judgement can be corrected by the court either on its own motion or upon application of the parties. It provides that the court may do so if it takes in the by the Court or upon an
46. (B) Order 1, Rule 9 of CPC provides that no suit shall be defeated by reason of the mis-joinder or non-joinder of the parties, but shall be defeated in case of non-joinder of a necessary party.
47. (C) Order 2, Rule 2 provides for the suit to include the whole claim. Not applied to application for execution or writ petitions.
48. (A) Order 21, Rule 10 provides that the application for execution of a decree is to be made to the Court which passed the decree.
49. (D) Section 2(3) of Sales of Goods Act, 1930 provides that "goods are said to be in a deliverable state" when they are in such state that the buyer would under the contract be bound to take delivery of them.
50. (D) Section 4(2) of Sales of Goods Act provides that a contract of sale may be absolute or conditional.
51. (D) Sections 45, 46, 47 and 73 of Indian Evidence Act provides the same. Section 45 & 46 provides for examining a person acquainted with the hand-writing of the writer of the questioned document, and Section 73 provides for the comparison of the two admitted and disputed documents.
52. (C) 53. (D) Section 32(1) Evidence Act provides for a dying declaration. Dying Declaration is admissible even if it is made before a private person or a doctor.
54. (D) Section 68 of Evidence Act provides that if a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness is present or called for. Since will is required by law to be attested at least by two persons it cannot be proved without the presence of at least one witness no matter whether it is registered or un-registered.
55. (C) Section 138 of Evidence Act provides that if new matter is introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.
56. (D) Section 105 of Evidence Act provides the same.
57. (B)
58. (B) Section 143 provides that leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.
59. (C) Article 1 of Indian Constitution provides that India, i.e. Bharat shall be the Union of States.
60. (A) Section 93 of Evidence Act provides that 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.
61. (C) Article 124(1) of the Constitution provides that Supreme Court of India shall comprise of a Chief Justice and not more than 30 other judges (Amendment 2008)
62. (C) Section 112 of Evidence Act provides the same.
63. (C) Section 63(1) & (5) provides secondary evidence means and includes the copies of the document and oral account of the contents of the documents by the person who has himself seen it.
64. (A) Muslim Marriage is a civil contract Abdul Kadir v. Salima by Justice Syed Mehmud.
65. (D) Section 1 & 2 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides the same.
66. (D) Section 13(1) Adultery, Section 13(i) cruelty, Section 13(ii) Insanity.
67. (C) Veerappa Moily was the then law Minister of India. At present Salman Khursheed is the law Minister of India.
68. (A) In the case of Sriomani Gurudwara Prabhadhak Committee v. Somnath Das (2000) 4 SCC 186, same was considered as juristic person.





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69. (B)
70. (C) Article 124(6) of Constitution provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court before entering their office take an oath conducted by the President or any other person appointed by him.
71. (B) Article 326 provides that an election to legislative assemblies and Lok Sabha shall be on the basis of adult suffrage i.e. 18 years to be qualified for voting.
72. (C) Sarkaria Commission 1988, headed by Justice Sarkaria was setup to review the centre-state relations.
73. (B) Since no innocent person should be prosecuted standard of proof required in criminal cases is higher than the civil cases.
74. (C) Section 115 of Indian Evidence Act provides for the rule of Estoppel.
75. (B) To an answer to a court question, the adverse party has a right to cross examine only with the permission of the court.
76. (D) Section 26 of Indian Partnership Act provides the same.
77. (A) Section 7 of Partnership Act provides for the partnership at will where no provision is made by contract between the partners for the duration of their partnership, or for the determination of their partnership, the partnership is "partnership at will". It can be terminated by giving the notice for such termination.
78. (A) Section 11(2) of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 provides that a partner shall not carry on any business other than that of the firm while he is a partner.
79. (C) A Partnership firm is registered under Section 58 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
80. (A) Section 11(2) of Indian Partnership Act provides that Section 27 of Indian Contract Act is not applied to partners of a firm. An agreement is restraint of trade among partners is valid.
81. (C) Section 7 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 provides the same.
82. (A) Illustration (a) of Exception first to Section 300 of IPC. If a person intentionally causes the death of some other person instead of the person who gave the provocation, commits murder. PC provides that if a person intentionally causes the death of some other person instead of the person who gave the provocation, commits murder. PC provides that if a person intentionally causes the death of some other person instead of the person who gave the provocation, commits murder. PC provides that if a person intentionally causes the death of some other person instead of the person who gave the provocation, commits murder.
83. (D) Section 124A of IPC provides that a person who excites disaffection toward government, commits sedition.
84. (A) Section 405 of IPC. If a person who entrusted some money or valuable which could be converted into some other property and if that person dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, he commits criminal breach of trust.
85. (B) Section 34 of IPC (Joint liability) provides the same.
86. (C) Section 141 of IPC defines that an assembly of five or more persons with common object of doing a crime enumerated therein, is an unlawful assembly.
87. (B) Section 383 of IPC provides that whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person, so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".
88. (A) Section 120A of IPC defines criminal conspiracy. The persons who conspire and the persons who execute the plan are equally guilty.
89. (C) Mere mining of powder does not constitute an offence of attempt to murder, though she had intention.
90. (A) The defendant commits anticipatory breach of trust. Section 39 of Indian Contract Act deals with such breach of contract.
91. (C) Section 2(i) of Contract Act provides the same.
92. (D) Offer is the first step towards making a contract, acceptance is second and consideration is third and they result in an agreement (A) Section 31 of Indian Contract Act provides for the Contingent Contract which are enforceable only upon happening or non happening event.
94. (A) Illustration (b) of Section 56 of Indian Contract Act provides for the same. Frustration of Contract.
95. (D) Section 2(a) of Indian Contract Act provides the same.
96. (C) Section 25, Explanation 2 of Indian Contract Act. The inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining whether a contract is enforceable.



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- question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.
97. (C)
98. (D)
99. (C) Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 that the acknowledgement can be made by the party or by any person through whom he derives his title or liability, i.e. an agent
100. (A) Description 116 of the Limitation Act (Second Division Appeals). Time of limitation begins to run from the date of decree or order.
101. (C) Description 115(b)(i) second division appeals. The period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court from an order of sentence, other than the sentence of death is 60 days.
102. (A) Section 511 of IPC deals with the attempt of those offences not specifically provided in the Act, other than the offences punishable with death.
103. (A) Section 60 of Indian Evidence Act provides that oral Evidence must be direct only.
104. (A) All murders are culpable homicide but all culpable homicide are not murder.
105. (C) Such adoptions are not legally recognised but they are valid because of custom.
106. (C)
107. (C)
108. (D)
109. (C) Section 58(b) of TPA provides that in a simple mortgage, possession of the mortgaged property remains with the mortgagor.
110. (A) Section 53A TPA deals with the part performance of the agreement and the transfer is recognised when it is partly performed.
111. (D) Section 105 of TPA provides that a lease of an immovable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property made for a certain time or in perpetuity in lieu of consideration.
112. (D) Section 111 clause (a) (g) (h) provides the same.
113. (C)
114. (A)
115. (C)
116. (C) Section 2(v) of the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939 provides the same.
117. (C) Section 5 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, the option to be governed by the provisions of Section 125 to 128 of CrPc can be made by an application either jointly or separately.
118. (B) Section 85 of IPC provides that to plead intoxication as a defence it must be administered against will or without consent.
119. (A) Common intention is required to be shared and for this at least two persons are required.
120. (C) In the leading case *Pyare Lal v. State of Rajasthan* the Supreme Court held that the Court shall not base a conviction on a retracted confession without a general corroboration from independent evidence.
121. (C) Causing miscarriage is not a ground under Section 100 of IPC.
122. (C) Confession to police under Section 25 of Evidence Act is inadmissible whether it relates to the same crime.
123. (C) Article 85 of Indian Constitution provides that the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament shall not exceed six months.
124. (A) Habeas Corpus means to have a body.
125. (C)

