



LEGAL REASONING



MODULE JANUARY EDITION VOLUME 5



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FOREWORD

My best wishes to all these student contributors, for their future endeavours. My best wishes and assurance to the readers, that reading this compilation will add a lot to their knowledge. It's not just for the legal fraternity but for anyone who is preparing for any competitive exams.

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PREFACE

May there be Peace in Heaven, May there be Peace in the Sky, May there be Peace in the Earth, May there be Peace in the Water, May there be Peace in the Plants, May there be Peace in the Trees, May there be Peace in the Gods in the various Worlds, May there be Peace in all the human beings, May there be Peace in All,

PEACE, PEACE, PEACE.

Our age-old culture prays for peace and happiness for one and all. Family is the first and oldest social group. It has played an important role in the stability and prosperity of the civilization. Almost everything of lasting value in humanity has its roots in the family. Peace and harmony in the family are important for the all-round development of children. This Compilation by All India Legal Forum is aimed to enhance the command of students over different important issues from the point of view of civil services. We're glad to be a part of the All India Forum. Here's an introduction to my team:

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DISCLAIMER

Team AILF India has made all the efforts to compile this question bank on different concepts important from the point of view of legal reasoning. Understanding of this is very important for the students from the point of view of any competitive exam especially related to law



Question Bank

1. Section 2 in Cr.P.C. defining “victim” as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged includes

- (a) victim’s guardian
- (b) victim’s guardian or legal heir
- (c) victim’s neighbour
- (d) victim’s close friend.

Ans. B

“Victim” means a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reasons of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged and the expression “Victim” includes his or her guardian or legal heir.

2. Cognizable offence under IPC has been defined

- (a) under section 2(a) of Cr.P.C.
- (b) under section 2(c) of Cr.P.C.
- (c) under section 2(i) of Cr.P.C.
- (d) under section 2(1) of Cr.P.C.

Ans. B

Section 2(c) of Cr. P.C. defines it to be an offence in which the police officer can arrest the convict without a warrant and can start investigation without the due permission of the court.

3. In a cognizable case under IPC, the police has the

- (a) authority to arrest a person without warrant
- (b) authority to investigate the offence without permission of the Magistrate
- (c) both (a) &(b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

Ans. C

Section 2(c) of Cr. P.C. defines it to be an offence in which the police officer can arrest the convict without a warrant and can start investigation without the due permission of the court.

4. Non-cognizable offence has been defined

- (a) under section 2(a)
- (b) under section 2(c)
- (c) under section 2(i)
- (d) under section 2(1).

Ans. D

It is defined in the Section 2(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. ... A non-cognizable offence or a non-cognizable case has been defined in the Criminal Procedure Code as an offence for which the police have no authority to arrest without a warrant.

5. Warrant case has been defined under section 2(x) of Cr PC as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term .

- (a) exceeding three years
- (b) exceeding two years
- (c) exceeding one year
- (d) exceeding one year but less than two years.

Ans. B

Section 2(w) of the Code defines summons-case as, a case relating to an offence, and not being a warrant-case. Section 2(x) of the Code defines warrant-case as, a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

6. Complaint, as provided under section 2(d) of Cr PC _____

- (a) can be in writing only
- (b) can be oral
- (c) either in writing or oral
- (d) can be by gestures.

Ans.c

“complaint” means any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but does not include a police report.

7. Complaint as provided under section 2(d) of Cr PC

- (a) can be to a police officer
- (b) can be to a Magistrate
- (c) both (a) &(b)
- (d) must necessarily to be a Magistrate only.

“complaint” means any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but does not include a police report.

8. In respect of investigation as provided under section 2(h) of Cr PC, which of the following is incorrect

- (a) investigation can be conducted by a police officer
- (b) investigation can be conducted by any person so authorised by a Magistrate
- (c) investigation can be conducted by a Magistrate himself
- (d) both (a) & (b).

9. When The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) came into force ?

- a. 1 April 1974.
- b. 4 November 1980
- c. 5 April 1999
- d. None of these.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)came into force on 1 April 1974.

10. What Inquiry does not include under Sec 2(g) ?

- a. trail
- b. investigation
- c. judicial proceedings
- d. None of these.

Ans.a

”inquiry” means every inquiry, other than a trial, conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court.

11. Metropolitan Area means area declared under Section _____?

- a. sec 4
- b. sec 6
- c. sec 8
- d. sec 7

Ans.c

metropolitan area” means the area declared, or deemed to be declared, under section 8, to be a metropolitan area;

12. Trial of offences under IPC is provided under which section ?

- a. sec 4
- b. sec 6
- c. sec 8
- d. sec 7

Ans.a

Sec 4 provides Trial of offences under the Indian Penal Code and other laws.

13. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is applicable to ?

- a. the whole of India
- b. the whole of India except Jand K
- c. Jammu and Kashmir
- d. None of these

Ans. A

After the commencement of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is applicable to the whole of India.

14. Code of Criminal Procedure is part of –

- a. Substantive Law
- b. Procedural Law
- c. Both
- d. None of these

Ans. A

Code of Criminal Procedure is part of procedural law. _____

15. Which of the following is not matching –

- (a) Police Report – Section 2 (r)
- (b) Cognizable Offence - Section 2 (c)
- (c)Bailable offence – Section 2 (c)
- (d) Investigation - Section 2 (h)

Answer – C.

Bailable offence has been defined under section 2(a).

16. Question -Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Complaint -Section 2(d)
- (b) Police Report– Section 2(r)

(c) Contents of Judgment– Section 354

(d) Victim Compensation Scheme – Section 357

Answer - (d)

Section 357 deals ‘Order to pay compensation, while Section 357A deals ‘Victim Compensation Scheme’. Victim Compensation Scheme has been inserted in section 357A by 2009 amendment.

17. Section 2 (x) “warrant- case” means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding _____?

- a. 5 years
- b. 2 years
- c. 1 year
- d. 8 years

Ans. B

Section 2 (x) “warrant- case” means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

18. _____ means any person appointed under section 24, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor according to sec 2(u) ?

- a. PP
- b. Judge
- c. Counsel
- d. None of these

Ans. A

Section 2 (u) “Public Prosecutor” means any person appointed under section 24, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor; _____

19. The Crpc was enacted on –

- a. 25th January 1974
- b. 4 November 1980
- c. 5 April 1999
- d. None of these.

Ans. A

It was enacted by Parliament on 25th January 1974 and made effective from 1-04-1974

20. Any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under Section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 will means _____ under Sec 2(n)?

- a. offence

- b. summon case
- c. warrant case
- d. None of these

Section 2(n) of the CrPC defines the word “offence” to mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force and includes any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under Section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

1. Section 6 of CrPC talks about?

- a. classes of criminal courts
- b. Territorial divisions
- c. Metropolitan Areas
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

2. According to Section 6 of CrPC every state shall have a-

- a. Court of session
- b. Judicial magistrate of first class
- c. Judicial magistrate of second class
- d. All of the above

Answer- D

3. Section 7 of CrPC talks about?

- a. Classes of criminal courts
- b. Territorial divisions
- c. Metropolitan Areas
- d. Court of session

Answer- B

4. “Every state shall be division of session and the session should be a district or consist of district”. This statement is given in which section of Crpc?

- a. Section 6
- b. Section 7
- c. Section 8
- d. Section 10

Answer- B

5. Who can change the limits of a district?

- a. central govt.
- b. state govt.

- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- B

6. With whose consultation State govt. can change the limits of district?

- a. Session court
- b. Supreme court
- c. High Court
- d. District Court

Answer- C

7. Can the limits of the district can be changed?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A

8. Section 8 talks about?

- a. Territorial division
- b. Metropolitan areas
- c. Court of session
- d. None of the above

Answer- B

9. A metropolitan area should have population over?

- a. One million
- b. Ten million
- c. Five million
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

10. Who may notify that a place is metropolitan area?

- a. central govt.
- b. state govt.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- B



11. Which of the presidency town is considered to be metropolitan area from the very commencement of the act?

- a. Bombay
- b. Calcutta
- c. Madras
- d. All of the above

Answer- D

12. State govt. can reduce or alter the limits of the metropolitan area except?

- a. the population of one million
- b. the population of five million
- c. the population of ten million
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

13. If the population of the area decrease less than one million then the area will cease to be metropolitan area?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A

14. Section 9 of CrPC talks about?

- a. Territorial division
- b. Metropolitan areas
- c. Court of session
- d. None of the above

Answer- C

15. The judge of session court is appointed by?

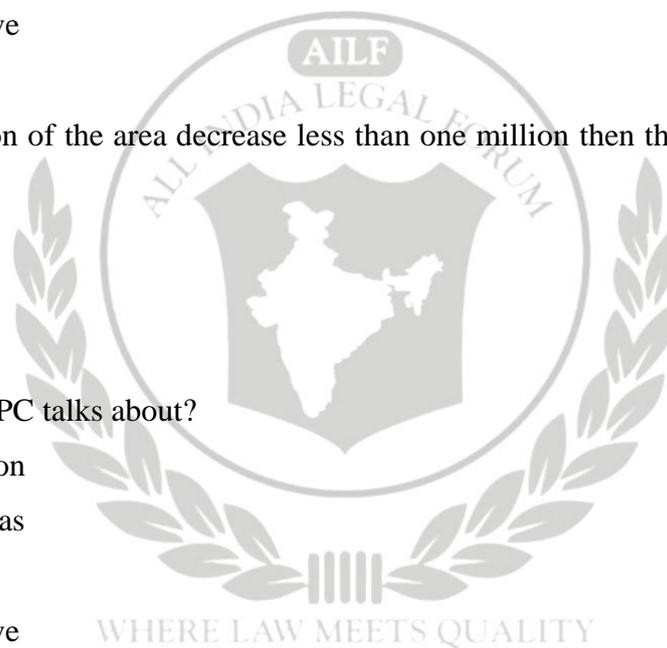
- a. Supreme court
- b. High court
- c. District court
- d. None of the above

Answer- B

16. If the position for session judge is vacant then the High court can make appointment?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A



17. The vacant position can be taken over by?

- a. Additional Judge
- b. Assistant session Judge
- c. Chief Judicial Magistrate
- d. Either (a) or (b) or (c)

Answer- D

18. Section 10 of CrPC talks about?

- a. Session court
- b. Subordinate of Assistant Session Judge
- c. Territorial division
- d. None of the above

Answer- B

19. Assistant Sessions Judge should be subordinate to Session Judge. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer- A

20. Court of session hold its sitting at place or places as the High Court may notify. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer- A



1. Section 25 of CrPC talks about?

- a. Assistant public prosecutor
- b. courts by which offences are triable
- c. jurisdiction in the case of juveniles
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

2. State or central govt. may appoint in every district one or more assistant public prosecutor. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer- A

3. Can a police officer be appointed as an assistant public prosecutor?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer- B

4. Section 26 of crpc talks about?

a. Jurisdiction in the case Juveniles

b. Assistant public prosecutor

c. Courts by which offences are triable

d. None of the above

Answer- C

5. Section 27 of CrPC talks about?

a. Jurisdiction in the case of juveniles

b. Assistant public prosecutor

c. Courts by which offences are triable

d. None of the above

Answer- A

6. Section 28 of CrPC talks about?

a. Assistant public prosecutor

b. Courts by which offences are triable

c. Sentences which High court and sessions judges may pass

d. Jurisdiction in the case of Juveniles

Answer- C

7. Section 29 of CrPC talks about?

a. Courts by which offences are triable

b. Sentences which High court and sessions judges may pass

c. Sentences which magistrate may pass

d. None of the above

Answer- C

8. “The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years”.

Is this sentence True or False?

a. True

b. False

Answer- A

9. Can a Chief Judicial Magistrate pass a sentence which may extend 7 years?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer- B

10. Magistrate of first class cannot grant punishment exceeding _____ years.

a. 5 years

b. 7 years

c. 2 years

d. 3 years

Answer- D

11. Magistrate of second class cannot grant punishment exceeding _____ years.

a. 1 years

b. 2 years

c. 3 years

d. 7 years

Answer- A

12. Magistrate of first class cannot impose fine more than _____ Rs.

a. 10,000

b. 5,000

c. 20,000

d. 3,000

Answer- A

13. Magistrate of second class cannot impose fine more than _____ Rs.

a. 10,000

b. 5,000

c. 2,000

d. 1,000

Answer- B

14. "A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court".

Is the statement above being True or False?

a. True

b. False



Answer- A

15. Session judge if pass a death sentence needs confirmation from which court?

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. District court
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

16. Assistant Sessions Judge cannot pass sentence more than _____ years.

- a. 5 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 7 years
- d. None of the above

Answer- B

17. Can Assistant Sessions Judge pass a death sentence?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- B

18. Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the Court is under the age of sixteen years, may be tried by-

- a. Court of chief judicial magistrate
- b. High court
- c. Supreme court
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

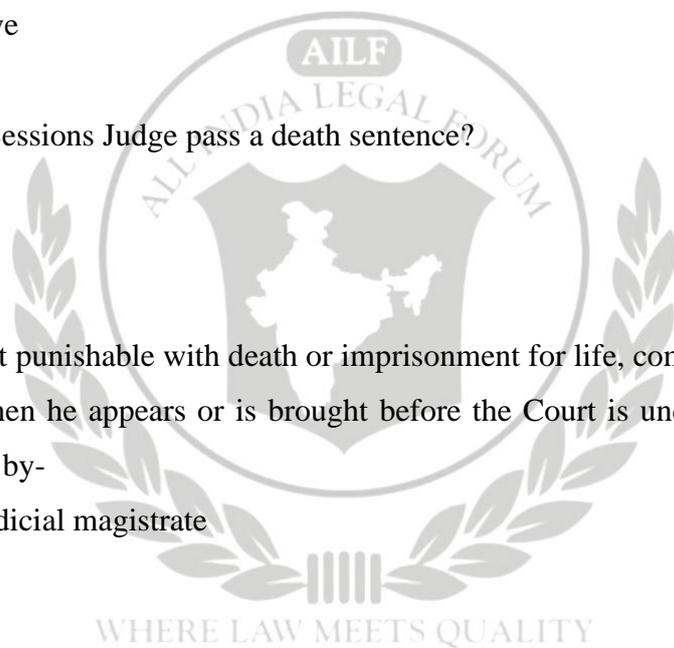
19. Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court and when no Court is so mentioned, may be tried by-

- a. the High court
- b. any other court by which such offence is shown in the first schedule to be triable
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- C

20. Any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) may be tried by-

- a. High Court



- b. Court of session
- c. any other court by which such offence is shown in the first schedule to be triable
- d. All of the above

Answer- D

1. Appointment of the Controller and other officers is provided under which section ?

- A. Sec 17
- b. section 18
- c. section 20
- d. None of these

Ans.a



Section 17 provides Appointment of the Controller and other officers.

2. Who will appoint a Controller of Certifying Authorities ?

- a. State Govt
- b. Central Govt
- c. Assistant Controller
- d. Deputy Controller

Ans. B

The Central Government may appoint a Controller of Certifying Authorities after notifying the Official Gazette. They may also appoint Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers as it deems fit.

3.The Central Government may appoint a _____ of Certifying Authority who shall exercise supervision over the activities of Certifying Authorities.

- a. commissioner
- b. Controller
- c. executive

d. president

Ans. B

4. The Certifying Authority empowered to issue a Digital Signature Certificate shall have to procure a license from the _____ to issue Digital Signature Certificates.

a. Controller of Certifying Authority

b. Central government

c. state government

d. commissioner

Ans. a

5. The _____ may appoint Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers.

A. Central Government

B. state government

C. commissioner of Certifying Authority

D. Controller of Certifying Authority

Answer: A

6. A licence to act as a Certifying Authority is valid for a period of _____ year from the date of issuance and same is not transferable.

A. 3 year

B. 4 year

C. 5 year

D. lifetime

Answer: C

7. The Controller to maintain a database of disclosure record of _____.

A. non Certifying Authority only

B. Cross Certifying Authority only

C. Foreign Certifying only

D. Cross foreign certification

Answer: B

8. Which section of IT Act deals with the appointment of Controller of certifying authorities

(a) Section 17

(b) Section 15

(c) Section 10

(d) Section 5

Ans. a

9. _____ means a person who has been granted a licence to issue an electronic signature

certificate.

A. Certifying Authority

B. Certifying Private Key Authority

C. Certifying system controller

D. Appropriate Authority

Ans. A

10. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) work under ?

A. Autonomous body

- B. Prime Minister office
- C. Ministry of Communication & IT
- D. Reserve Bank of India

Ans.c

11. Recognition of Foreign Certifying Authority is provided under which section ?

- A. sec 29
- b. sec 19
- c. sec 17
- d. sec 45

Ans. B

Recognition of Foreign Certifying Authority is provided under sec 19.

12. The qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of service of Controller, Deputy Controllers, and Assistant Controllers shall be such as may be prescribed by –

- A. Central Government
- B. state government
- C. commissioner of Certifying Authority
- D. Controller of Certifying Authority

Answer: A

13. Under which section Controller to act as a repository ?

- A. sec 29
- b. sec 20

c. sec 17

d. sec 45

Ans. B

The Controller will act as a repository of all digital signature certificates under this Act.

14. The Controller shall have the head office at a place prescribed by the

A. Central Government

B. state government

C. commissioner of Certifying Authority

D. Controller of Certifying Authority

Answer: A

The Controller shall have the head office at a place prescribed by the Central Government.

15. What are functions of CCA?

a. Certifying public keys of the Certifying Authorities

b. Exercising supervision over the activities of the Certifying Authorities

c. Specifying the conditions subject to which the Certifying Authorities shall conduct their business

d. All of above

Ans. D

16. What are powers of CCA ?

a. Can instructs CA or any of its employee to follow the provisions of this act

b. Power to make regulations for fulfilling the purpose of the act

c. Authorize in writing, the deputy or the assistant controller or any officer to exercise any of his powers

d. All of these

Ans. D

17. Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers are appointed by –

- A. Central Government
- B. state government
- C. commissioner of Certifying Authority
- D. Controller of Certifying Authority

Ans.a

The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Controller of Certifying Authorities for the purposes of this Act and may also by the same or subsequent notification appoint such number of Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers, other officers and employees as it deems fit.

18. The Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers shall perform the functions assigned to them by ?

- A. Central Government
- B. state government
- C. commissioner of Certifying Authority
- D. Controller

Ans. D

The Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers shall perform the functions assigned to them by the Controller under the general superintendence (supervision) and control of the Controller.

19. Who will lay down the duties of the Certifying Authorities ?

- A. Central Government
- B. state government
- C. commissioner of Certifying Authority
- D. Controller of certifying authority

Ans.d

Controller of certifying authority will lay down the duties of the Certifying Authorities.

20. When can CCA can suspend the license of CA?

a. If CA fails to maintain acceptable standards

b. If CA fails to follow terms and conditions

c. If CA contravenes any provisions of IT Act

d. All of these

CCA can suspend the license of CA à If CA fails to maintain acceptable standards à If CA fails to follow terms and conditions à If CA contravenes any provisions of IT Act.

1. Section 70 discuss about?

a. Form of warrant of arrest and duration

b. power to direct security to be taken

c. Warrants to whom directed

d. Warrant may be directed to anyone

Answer- A

2. Every warrant shall be-

a. written

b. signed by presiding officer

c. bears the seal of the court

d. All of the above

Answer- D

3. Every warrant shall remain in force until-

- a. cancelled by the court
- b. executed by the court
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- C

4. Section 71 discuss about?

- a. Form of warrant of arrest and duration
- b. Warrants to whom directed
- c. Warrant may be directed to anyone
- d. None of the above

Answer- D

5. Power to direct security to be taken is discussed under which section?

- a. Section 70
- b. Section 71
- c. section 72
- d. Section75

Answer- B

6. A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more _____.

- a. Police officer
- b. Judge
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- A

7. A judge can direct any person other than police officer the warrant of arrest. Is the statement true or false?

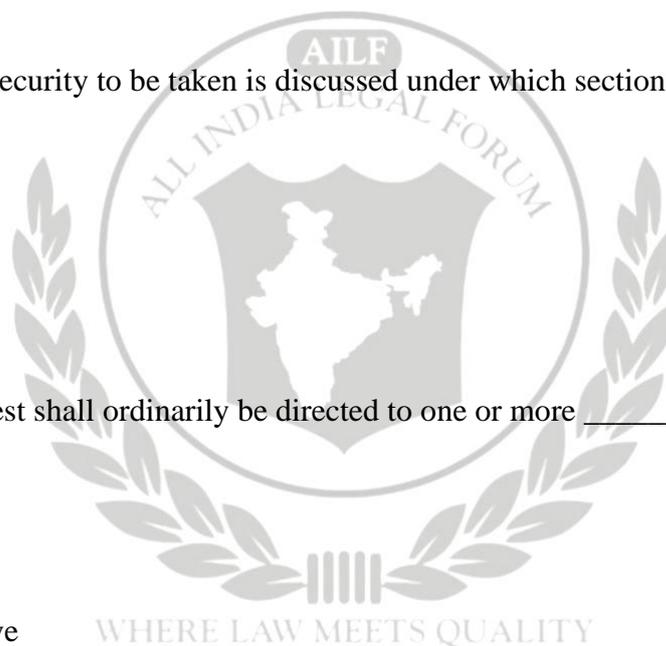
- a. True
- b. False

Answer- A

8. "When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more of them". Is the statement true or not?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer- A



9. Section 72 discuss about?
- a. Form of warrant of arrest and duration
 - b. Warrants to whom directed
 - c. Warrant may be directed to anyone
 - d. None of the above

Answer- B

10. Section 73 discuss about?
- a. Form of warrant of arrest and duration
 - b. Warrants to whom directed
 - c. Arrest how made
 - d. None of the above

Answer- D

11. "Warrant may be directed to anyone". This is discussed under which section of Crpc?
- a. section 75
 - b. Section 74
 - c. Section 73
 - d. Section 72

Answer- C

12. The _____ class may direct a warrant to any person within his local jurisdiction for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or of any person who is accused of a non-bailable offence and is evading arrest.

- a. Chief Judicial Magistrate
- b. Magistrate of first class
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Answer- C

13. Is it necessary to notify the person who is going to get arrested on which grounds he is being arrested?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A

14. Section 75 talks about?
- a. Notification of warrant
 - b. Form of warrant of arrest and duration

c. Warrants to whom directed

d. Arrest how made

Answer- A

15. Can a police officer who has the warrant can direct other police officer to make the arrest?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer- A

16. Under which section it is said that any police officer may also be executed by any other police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed?

a. Section 73

b. Section 74

c. Section 72

d. Section 71

Answer- B

17. Section 74 discuss about?

a. Notification of warrant

b. Form of warrant of arrest and duration

c. Warrants to whom directed

d. None of the above

Answer- D

18. “Warrant directed to police officer” is discussed under which section of Crpc?

a. Section 75

b. Section 74

c. Section 73

d. Section 72

Answer- B

19. “When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police officer”. In which section this is discussed?

a. Section 75

b. Section 74

c. Section 73

d. Section 72



Answer- C

20. Whenever security is taken under section _____, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

- a. Section 75
- b. Section 71
- c. Section 73
- d. Section 72

Answer- B

1. Manu classified Dharma into:

- Achara
- Vyavahara
- Prayaschita
- All the above

Ans. d

2. A person may be a Hindu by:

- Birth
- Conversion
- Both a and b
- None of the above

Ans. C

3. Hindus are categorized into:

- Brahmins
- Vaishyas
- Shudras
- All the above

Ans. D

4. What are the material sources of Hindu Law?

- Shrutis
- Smritis
- Digests
- All the above

Ans. D

5. Under the Mitakshara system, the right in family property is acquired by birth. The statement is

- True
- False
- Either a or b
- None of the above Ans. a

6. _____ is called coparcenary property.

- Self acquired
- Joint family
- Both a and b
- None of the above

Ans. b

7. When one of the parties to marriage is of unsound mind, the marriage is:

- Valid
- Voidable
- Void
- None of the above

Ans. B

8. A marriage performed where the bride is under the age of 18 years and bridegroom is under the age of 21 years is:

- Valid
- Voidable
- Void
- None of the above

Ans. A

9. Bigamy is _____ under the Indian Penal Code

- Not punishable
- Punishable
- Not defined
- Both a and c are correct

Ans. B

10. One _____ marry a person who was the wife of the brother of the other

- Can

- May
- Cannot
- None of the above

Ans. c

11.State true or false: ‘A male Hindu cannot change his religion and accept Islam in order to marry more than one wife’

- True
- False
- Partly correct
- None of the above

Ans. a

12.A marriage which is void ab initio is a

- Total nullity
- Partial nullity
- Valid
- None of the above

Ans. a

13.Divorce puts an end to the marital rights and obligations between the parties. The statement is:

- True
- False
- Partly correct
- None of the above

14.What is the meaning of Audi Alteram Partem? _____

- Hear the other side
- Hear the other side occasionally
- Hear the other side partly
- None of the above

Ans. a

15.When two persons are descended from a ‘common ancestor’ by the same ‘wife’ they are said to be related to each other by

- Half blood
- Full blood
- Both a and b

- None of the above

Ans. b

16. Degrees of prohibited relationships is applicable between two persons if they are related by

- [A] full blood
- [B] half or uterine blood
- [C] adoption
- [D] all the above

Ans d

17. Bigamy under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 includes

- [A] Polygamy i.e. having more than one wife
- [B] Polyandry i.e. havng more than one husband
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Only [B]

Ans c

18. Bigamy laws are not applicable to

- [A] Hindus
- [B] Muslims
- [C] Sikhs
- [D] Jains

Ans b



19. The Hindu succession Act, 1956, abolishes _____

- [A] the doctrine of acquisition of right by birth
- [B] the doctrine of the right survivorship
- [C] both [A] and [B]
- [D] none of these

Ans d

20. Desertion is a

- [A] total repudiation of obligation of marriage
- [B] partial repudiation of the obligation of marriage
- [C] both [A] and [B]
- [D] only [A]

Ans d

21. Which of the following is provided in the section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- [A] Registration
- [B] Ceremonies for a Hindu marriage
- [C] Adoption of child
- [D] All the above

Ans d

22 Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is related to:

- [A] Celebration in marriages
- [B] Dowry
- [C] Registration of Hindu Marriages
- [D] None of the above

Ans c

23. Which of the following is correct with respect to Section 5(i) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- [A] neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage
- [B] neither party has living children at the time of the marriage
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] None of these above

Ans a

24. Presumption that the younger survived the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 is a : _____

- [A] Presumption of fact
- [B] Presumption of fact and law
- [C] Rebuttable presumption of law
- [D] irrebuttable presumption of law

Ans c

25. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act. 1956 applies to :

- [A] Movable property
- [B] Immovable property
- [C] Both movable and immovable property
- [D] None of the above

Ans c

26. Heir' has been defined under:

- [A] Section 3(d) of the Hindu Succession Act
- [B] Section 3(e) of the Hindu Succession Act
- [C] Section 3(f) of the Hindu Succession Act
- [D] Section 3(g) of the Hindu Succession Act

Ans c

27. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 came into effect on

- [A] 9th June, 2005
- [B] 9th August, 2005
- [C] 9th July, 2005
- [D] 9th September, 2005

Ans d

28. Under the Hindu Succession Act, the property of a male Hindu dying intestate shall devolve according to the provisions of

- [A] Section 8
- [B] Section 9
- [C] Section 6
- [D] Section 14

Ans c

29. A dies after the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act leaving behind three sons B, C and D. The interest in the property passes to by :

- [A] Sapind relationship
- [B] Testamentary succession
- [C] Survivorship
- [D] Limited estate

Ans d

30. Any property possessed by a female Hindu whether acquired before or after commencement of the Act shall be held by her as :

- [A] Limited owner
- [B] Ancestral property
- [C] Stridhana property
- [D] Full owner

Ans s

31. Any property possessed by a female Hindu whether acquired before or after commencement of the Act shall be held by her as :

- [A] Limited owner
- [B] Ancestral property
- [C] Stridhana property
- [D] Full owner

Ans d

32. A Hindu dies leaving behind father and son's daughter's son. They are

- [A] Class I heirs
- [B] Class II heirs
- [C] Preferential heirs
- [D] None of the above

Ans b

33. On which date the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force ?

- [A] 17th, May
- [B] 17th, June
- [C] 17th, July
- [D] 17th, April

Ans b

34. The Hindu Succession Act does not have territorial jurisdiction over :

- [A] Only Hindus of Jammu and Kashmir
- [B] Only Hindus of Goa, Daman and Diu
- [C] Only Hindus of Renocants of Pondicherry
- [D] Hindus all the above areas

Ans a

35. A Hindu female W dies and is survived by her husband H, one son S and two unmarried daughters D1 and D2. How the property of W will be divided?

- [A] into four equal parts
- [B] 1/2 to husband and remaining 1/2 to son and daughters
- [C] 1/2 to son and remaining half to husband and daughters
- [D] 1/3 to husband, 1/3 to son and remaining 1/3 to daughters

Ans a

36. Which one of the following can be a ground for disqualification under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ?

- [A] Mental infirmity
- [B] Physical defects
- [C] Conversion to other religion
- [D] Diseases

Ans c

37. The general rules of succession of a Hindu male dying intestate are contained in Section _____ of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- [A] Section 7
- [B] Section 8
- [C] Section 14
- [D] Section 15

Ans b

38. Husband in Entry (a) of Section 15(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 includes:

- [A] Husband of a subsisting marriage
- [B] A divorced husband
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Neither [A] or [B]

Ans a

39. Under S 19 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 if two or more heirs succeed together to the property of an intestate, they shall take the property as :

- [A] Tenants in Common
- [B] Joint Tenants
- [C] Either [A] or [B]
- [D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Ans a

40. The right of a child in the womb at the time of the death of the intestate are provided under the Hindu Succession Act in :

- [A] Section 19
- [B] Section 20
- [C] Section 21
- [D] Section 22

Ans b

41. which of the following properties will be covered under Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

[A] A husband created a will, giving his wife absolute right to property

[B] A husband created a will, giving his wife limited rights to property

[C] Both [A] and [B]

[D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Ans d

42 Which of the following statements hold true regarding the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 ?

[A] Women can now act as karta of the joint Hindu family

[B] Women cannot act as a karta of the joint Hindu family before or after passing of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005

[C] Women can now become karta of joint Hindu family [D] None of these

Ans c

43. A widow 'W' held some properties as 'Widows estate'. She sold the properties to X before the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Which of the following statements will be true?

[A] X will get full ownership by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.

[B] X will not get full ownership. W will get full ownership by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.

[C] Property will revert to W after the death of X

[D] None of these

Ans c

44. In case of the order under Section 22 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which of the following will be true? WHERE LAW MEETS QUALITY

[A] It can be appealed against under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956

[B] It can only be reviewed under Section 115 of Cr.P.C.

[C] Only it can be issued not under Section 226 of the Constitution

[D] Further remedy is revision under Section 115 C.P.C. of

Ans a

45. For the purpose of Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 Civil Court include :

[A] Deputy Commissioner

[B] Deputy Commissioner as a Revenue Court

[C] Both [A] and [B]

[D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Ans a

46. According to Hindu Marriage Act marriage is termed as

- [A] a contract
- [B] a sacrament
- [C] both [A] and [B]
- [D] only [A]

Ans b

47. How to become a Hindu ?

- [A] By conversion
- [B] By re-conversion
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Only [A]

Ans c

48. Section 26 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides

- [A] custody of minor children
- [B] maintenance of minor children
- [C] education of minor children
- [D] all these above

Ans d

49. Under which section of Hindu Marriage Act included prohibited relationships ?

- [A] Section 2(d)
- [B] Section 2(e)
- [C] Section 2(f)
- [D] Section 2(g)

Ans d

50. The marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus if

- [A] bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 21 years
- [B] bride completes the age of 21 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- [C] bride completes the age of 14 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- [D] bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years

Ans

(1) According to Hindu Marriage Act marriage is termed as

- [A] a contract
- [B] a sacrament
- [C] both [A] and [B]
- [D] only [A]

Answer: Option [B]

(2) How to become a Hindu ?

- [A] By conversion
- [B] By re-conversion
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Only [A]

Answer: Option [C]

(3) Section 26 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides

- [A] custody of minor children
- [B] maintenance of minor children
- [C] education of minor children
- [D] all these above

Answer: Option [D]

(4) Under which section of Hindu Marriage Act included prohibited relationships ?

- [A] Section 2(d)
- [B] Section 2(e)
- [C] Section 2(f)
- [D] Section 2(g)

Answer: Option [D]

(5) The marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus if

- [A] bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 21 years
- [B] bride completes the age of 21 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- [C] bride completes the age of 14 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- [D] bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years

Answer: Option [A]

(6) Degrees of prohibited relationships is applicable between two persons if they are related by

- [A] full blood
- [B] half or uterine blood
- [C] adoption
- [D] all the above

Answer: Option [D]



(7) Bigamy under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 includes

- [A] Polygamy i.e. having more than one wife
- [B] Polyandry i.e. havng more than one husband
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Only [B]

Answer: Option [C]

(8) Bigamy laws are not applicable to

- [A] Hindus

- [B] Muslims
- [C] Sikhs
- [D] Jains

Answer: Option [B]

- (9) The Hindu succession Act, 1956, abolishes
- [A] the doctrine of acquisition of right by birth
 - [B] the doctrine of the right survivorship
 - [C] both [A] and [B]
 - [D] none of these

Answer: Option [D]

- (10) Desertion is a
- [A] total repudiation of obligation of marriage
 - [B] partial repudiation of the obligation of marriage
 - [C] both [A] and [B]
 - [D] only [A]



Answer: Option [D]

- (11) Which of the following is provided in the section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- [A] Registration
 - [B] Ceremonies for a Hindu marriage
 - [C] Adoption of child
 - [D] All the above

Answer: Option [B]

- (12) Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is related to:

- [A] Celebration in marriages
- [B] Dowry
- [C] Registration of Hindu Marriages
- [D] None of the above

Answer: Option [C]

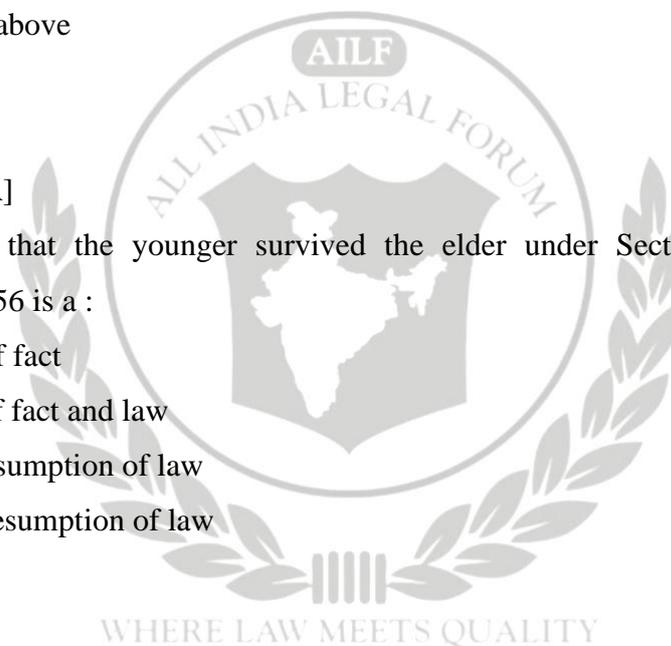
(13) Which of the following is correct with respect to Section 5(i) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- [A] neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage
- [B] neither party has living children at the time of the marriage
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] None of these above

Answer: Option [A]

(14) Presumption that the younger survived the elder under Section 21 of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 is a :

- [A] Presumption of fact
- [B] Presumption of fact and law
- [C] Rebuttable presumption of law
- [D] irrebuttable presumption of law



Answer: Option [C]

(15) Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 applies to :

- [A] Movable property
- [B] Immovable property
- [C] Both movable and immovable property
- [D] None of the above

Answer: Option [C]

(16) 'Heir' has been defined under:

- [A] Section 3(d) of the Hindu Succession Act
- [B] Section 3€ of the Hindu Succession Act
- [C] Section 3(f) of the Hindu Succession Act
- [D] Section 3(g) of the Hindu Succession Ac

Answer: Option [C]

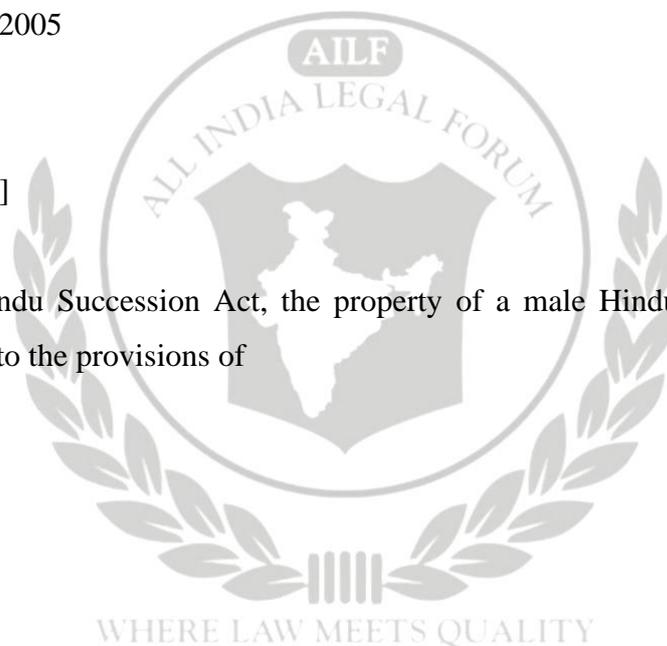
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- [A] 9th June, 2005
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- [D] 9th September, 2005

Answer: Option [D]

(18) Under the Hindu Succession Act, the property of a male Hindu dying intestate shall devolve according to the provisions of

- [A] Section 8
- [B] Section 9
- [C] Section 6
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Answer: Option [C]

(19) A dies after the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act leaving behind three sons B, C and D. The interest in the property passes to by :

- [A] Sapind relationship
- [B] Testamentary succession
- [C] Survivorship
- [D] Limited estate

Answer: Option [C]

(20) Any property possessed by a female hindu whether acquired before or after commencement of the Act shall be held by her as :

- [A] Limited owner
- [B] Ancestral property
- [C] Stridhana property
- [D] Full owner

Answer: Option [D]

(21) A Hindu dies leaving behind father and son's daughter's son. They are

- [A] Class I heirs
- [B] Class II heirs
- [C] Preferential heirs
- [D] None of the above

Answer: Option [B]

(22) On which date the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force ?

- [A] 17th, May
- [B] 17th, June
- [C] 17th, July
- [D] 17th, April

Answer: Option [B]

(23) The Hindu Succession Act does not have territorial jurisdiction over :

- [A] Only Hindus of Jammu and Kashmir
- [B] Only Hindus of Goa, Daman and Diu
- [C] Only Hindus of Renocants of Pondicherry

[D] Hindus all the above areas

Answer: Option [A]

(24) A Hindu female W dies and is survived by her husband H, one son S and two unmarried daughters D1 and D2. How the property of W will be divided?

[A] into four equal parts

[B] 1/2 to husband and remaining 1/2 to son and daughters

[C] 1/2 to son and remaining half to husband and daughters

[D] 1/3 to husband, 1/3 to son and remaining 1/3 to daughters

Answer: Option [A]

(25) Which one of the following can be a ground for disqualification under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ?

[A] Mental infirmity

[B] Physical defects

[C] Conversion to other religion

[D] Diseases

Answer: Option [C]

(26) The general rules of succession of a Hindu male dying intestate are contained in Section _____ of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

[A] Section 7

[B] Section 8

[C] Section 14

[D] Section 15

Answer: Option [B]

(27) Husband in Entry (a) of Section 15(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 includes:

[A] Husband of a subsisting marriage

- [B] A divorced husband
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Neither [A] or [B]

Answer: Option [A]

(28) Under S 19 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 if two or more heirs succeed together to the property of an intestate, they shall take the property as :

- [A] Tenants in Common
- [B] Joint Tenants
- [C] Either [A] or [B]
- [D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Answer: Option [A]

(29) The right of a child in the womb at the time of the death of the intestate are provided under the Hindu Succession Act in :

- [A] Section 19
- [B] Section 20
- [C] Section 21
- [D] Section 22

Answer: Option [B]

(30) Which of the following properties will be covered under Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- [A] A husband created a will, giving his wife absolute right to property
- [B] A husband created a will, giving his wife limited rights to property
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Answer: Option [D]

(31) Which of the following statements hold true regarding the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 ?

- [A] Women can now act as karta of the joint Hindu family
- [B] Women cannot act as a karta of the joint Hindu family before or after passing of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
- [C] Women can now become karta of joint Hindu family
- [D] None of these

Answer: Option [C]

(32) A widow 'W' held some properties as 'Widows estate'. She sold the properties to X before the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Which of the following statements will be true?

- [A] X will get full ownership by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.
- [B] X will not get full ownership. W will get full ownership by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.
- [C] Property will revert to W after the death of X
- [D] None of these

Answer: Option [B]

(33) If a male Hindu died possessed property after the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, came into force leaving his widow W as his sole heir. Which of the following statements will apply ?

- [A] The widow will inherit an absolute estate under Section 14 of the Act.
- [B] The section 14 of the Act will not be applicable. She will inherit under Section 8 of the Act.
- [C] She will inherit under Section 8 of the Act and her estate will become absolute under Section 14 of the Act.
- [D] None of the above will apply.

Answer: Option [C]

(34) In case of the order under Section 22 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which of the following will be true?

- [A] It can be appealed against under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- [B] It can only be reviewed under Section 115 of Cr.P.C.
- [C] Only it can be issued not under Section 226 of the Constitution
- [D] Further remedy is revision under Section 115 C.P.C. of

Answer: Option [A]

(35) For the purpose of Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 Civil Court include :

- [A] Deputy Commissioner
- [B] Deputy Commissioner as a Revenue Court
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] Neither [A] nor [B]

Answer: Option [A]

Muslim law

Q.1 Shia law does not recognise:

1. Sahih marriage
2. Batil marriage

3. Muta marriage

4. Fasid marriage

Ans. 4

Q.2 in which case it was held that it is the obligation of a muslim husband to pay maintenance to his divorced wife even beyond iddat period:

1. DanialLatifi v. Union of India

2. ShamimAra v. State of U.P.

3. Khursheed Begum v. Abdul Rasheed

4. SikandarAra v. Hussain Ara

Ans. 1

Q.3 In Talaq-i-Tafweez husband can delegate authority to take divorce to

A.Only wife

B.Wife of wife's relatives

C.His own relatives

D.Any person

Ans. D



4. Muslim law applies to :

A . Muslim by birth or origin

B. Muslim by religion or conversion

C. Both

D. Only (A)

Ans. C

5. Muslim Jurisprudence is known as

A. Fiqh

- B. Qiyas
- C. Koran
- D. Hadith

Ans. A

6. According to Mulla, How many formal sources of Islamic law ?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 4

Ans. D

7. On the ground of fosterage a Muslim marriage is :

- A. VOID
- B. VALID
- C. IRREGULAR
- D. MUTA

ANS. A



8. A Muslim man can not marry :

- A. Wife's mother
- B. Foster sister
- C. Son's wife
- D. All of the above

Ans. D

1. Can a member of armed force of union be arrested while doing his official duty?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer- B

2. With whose permission the member of armed force can be arrested while doing his official duty?

a. central govt.

b. State govt.

c. Supreme court

d. None of the above

Answer- A

3. Section 45 of Crpc talks about?

a. Protection of member of armed forces from arrest

b. Arrest how made

c. Search of place entered person sought to be arrested

d. pursuit of offenders into other jurisdiction

Answer- A

4. In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually _____ of the person to be arrested.

a. Touch

b. Confine the body

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of the above

Answer- C

5. If a person is accused of an offence which may lead to imprisonment of life or death sentence then can the officer cause death to the accused person if he tries to evade?

a. Yes

b. No

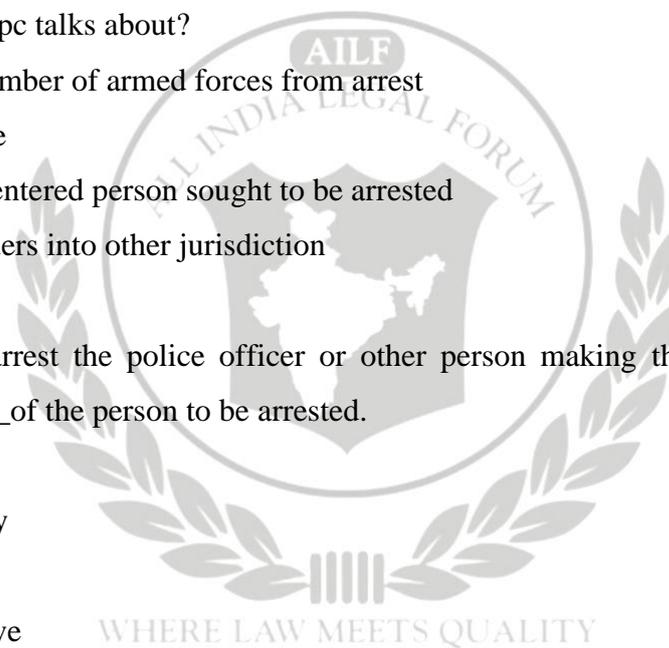
Answer- A

6. No women can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise. Is this correct or not?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer- A



7. Only a female officer can arrest a woman after sunset and before sunrise. Is the statement correct or not?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A

8. Whose permission is needed to arrest a woman after sunset or before sunrise?

- a. Judicial magistrate of second class
- b. Judicial magistrate of first class
- c. Judge of Session court
- d. Additional session judge

Answer- B

9. Section 46 of CrPC talks about?

- a. How arrest made
- b. Protection of member of armed forces from arrest
- c. Search of place entered person sought to be arrested
- d. pursuit of offenders into other jurisdiction

Answer- A

10. Section 47 talks about?

- a. Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdiction
- b. Search of place entered person sought to be arrested
- c. No unnecessary restraint
- d. Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail

Answer- B

11. If a person who has been given the warrant to arrest or the police officer who have authority to arrest a person and if then the person enters or reside in any place can the officer search that place?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- A

12. Any police officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein. Is the sentence correct or not?

- a. Yes

b. No

Answer- A

13. Section 48 talks about?

a. Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail

b. Search of place entered person sought to be arrested

c.No unnecessary restraint

d. None of the above

Answer- D

14. Pursuit of offenders into the jurisdiction is discussed under which section?

a. Section 47

b. Section 46

c. Section 50

d. Section 48

Answer- D

15. A police officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorised to arrest, pursue such person into any place in India. Is the statement true or false?

a. True

b. False

Answer- A

16. No unnecessary restraint is discussed under which section?

a. Section 46

b. Section 48

c. Section 49

d. Section 50

Answer- C

17. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape. Is given statement correct or not?

a. Correct

b. Incorrect

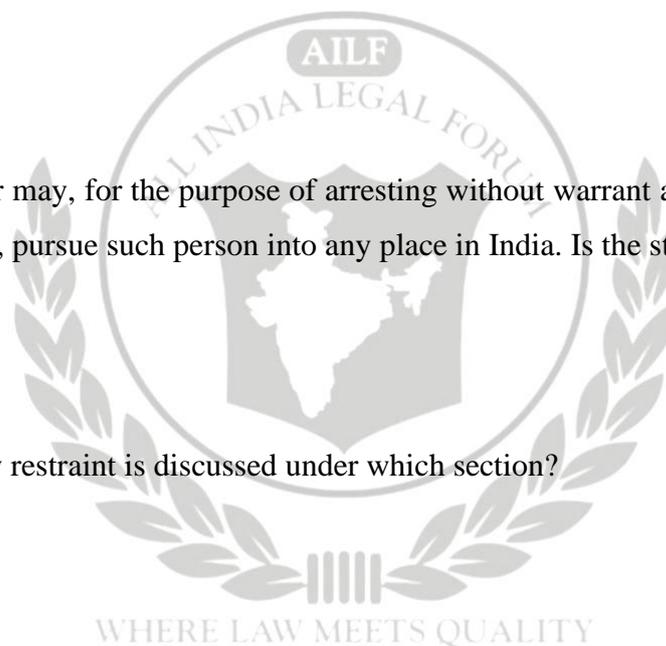
Answer- A

18. Section 50 talks about?

a. a. Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail

b. Search of place entered person sought to be arrested

c.No unnecessary restraint



d. None of the above

Answer- D

19. Person arrested to be informed of grounds of arrest and of right to bail is discussed under which section of CrPC?

a. Section 50

b Section 49

c. Section 48

d. Section 47

Answer- A

20. Obligation of person making arrest to inform about the arrest etc. to a nominated person. This is discussed under which section?

a. section 50

b. Section 50A

c. Section 49

d. Section 48

Answer- B

CRPC SECTION 35 – 40

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The powers of judges & Magistrates exercisable by their successors-in-office are mentioned u/s

(a) Section 30

(b) Section 35

(c) Section 32

(d) Section 34

Ans: (b)

Q2. Who determines when there is any doubt as to who is the successor-in-office of any Additional or Assistant Session Judge?

(a) Sessions Judge

(b) Chief Justice of India

(c) Chief Justice of High Court

(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q3. Section 36 of Code of Criminal Procedure Code deals with:

- (a) Duties of Superior officers of Police
- (b) Powers of Superior officers of Police
- (c) Punishment for Superior officers of Police
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q4. In which of the following situations is public bound to assist Magistrates and Police?

- (a) In preventing escape of arrested person
- (b) In prevention of breach of peace
- (c) In prevention of injury attempted to be committed to any railway property
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q5. Aiding Magistrate and Police in prevention of or suppression of breach is provided u/s:

- (a) Section 35(2)
- (b) Section 36(3)
- (c) Section 37(b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q6. Section 36 of CRPC deals with: LAW MEETS QUALITY

- (a) Public when to assist Magistrates and Police _____
- (b) Arrest how made
- (c) Search of arrested person
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (d)

Q7. Section 35 is contained in Chapter ____ of CRPC

- (a) Chapter III
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

Ans: (a)

Q8. Which of the following sections are contained under Chapter III of CRPC?

- (a) Section 36
- (b) Section 34
- (c) Section 35
- (d) Section 40

Ans: (c)

Q9. Section 39 of CRPC deals with the topic:

- (a) Duty of officers employed in connection with affairs of village to make certain report
- (b) Public to give information of certain offence
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. Section 40 describes duty of officers employed in connection to villages making report
 2. Section 40 contains 2 sub sections
 3. The words officer employed in village includes member of panchayat
- (a) 1 & 2 are correct
 - (b) 2 & 3 are correct
 - (c) 1 & 3 are correct
 - (d) All are correct

Ans: (d)

Q11. Section 36 is contained in Chapter ____ of crpc

- (a) Chapter III
- (b) Chapter II
- (c) Chapter IV
- (d) Chapter V

Ans: (c)

Q12. Aiding police or Magistrate in prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any ____ is provided under Section 36(c)

- (a) Railway
- (b) Canal
- (c) Telegraph
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q13. Every person aware of commission of intention to commit offences under ____ of Indian penal code should report to police

- (a) Sections 121- 126
- (b) Sections 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148
- (c) Sections 161 – 165A
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q14. How many categories of Indian Penal Code sections are mentioned under Section 39 or crpc?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 10
- (d) 7

Ans: (a)

Q15. Section 39(xi) mentions about:

- (a) Sections 449 and 450 of IPC
- (b) Sections 431 to 439 of IPC
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q16. Reporting of offences of lurking house should be reported to police u/s

- (a) Section 39 (xi)

- (b) Section 85(1)
- (c) Section 67
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q17. Reporting of offences relating to criminal breach of trust by public servant is mentioned in:

- (a) Section 39(ii)
- (b) Section 39(ix)
- (c) Section 39(xiii)
- (d) Section 39(viii)

Ans: (d)

Q18. Reporting of offences relating to robbery and dacoity is mentioned u/s:

- (a) Section 39(iii)
- (b) Section 39(x)
- (c) Section 39(ii)
- (d) Section 39(vii)

Ans: (d)

Q19. Consider the following statements:

1. u/s 40(2)(iii) proclaimed offender includes any person proclaimed as an offender in territory outside of India
 2. The term officer employed in connection with affairs of village includes village headman
 3. Section describes powers of judges and Magistrates exercisable by predecessors in office
- (a) 1 & 2 are incorrect
 - (b) 2 & 3 are incorrect
 - (c) 1 & 3 are incorrect
 - (d) All are correct

Ans: (c)

Q20. How many subsections does Section 35 have?

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Ans: (c)

CRPC SECTION 55 - 60

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Procedure when Police officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant is provide u/s:

- (a) Section 50
- (b) Section 52
- (c) Section 55
- (d) Section 57

Ans: (c)

Q2. A police officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction as per:

- (a) Section 56
- (b) Section 57
- (c) Section 57
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q3. Person arrested not to be detained more than ___hours. No police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable

- (a) 5 hours
- (b) 10 hours
- (c) 24 hours
- (d) 48 hours

Ans: (c)

Q4. Police officers are to report apprehensions to the District Magistrate as per:

- (a) Section 57
- (b) Section 58
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans:(b)

Q5. No person who has been arrested by a police officer shall be discharged except on

- (a) his own bond,
- (b) on bail
- (c) under the special order of a Magistrate.
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q6. Section 59 of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with :

- (a) Discharge of apprehended person
- (b) Arrest of wrong doer
- (c) Punishment for theft
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him
2. Section 59 deals with power on escape
3. A person cannot be discharged from arrest by bail

- (a) 1 is alone correct
- (b) 2 is alone correct

- (c) 3 is alone correct
- (d) 1 & 3 are correct

Ans: (a)

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. Any police officer may arrest a person without warrant.
2. The person arrested need not be told why he is being arrested
3. The order for arrest can be showed to he detained person

- (a) 1 is correct
- (b) 2 is correct
- (c) 3 is correct
- (d) All are incorrect

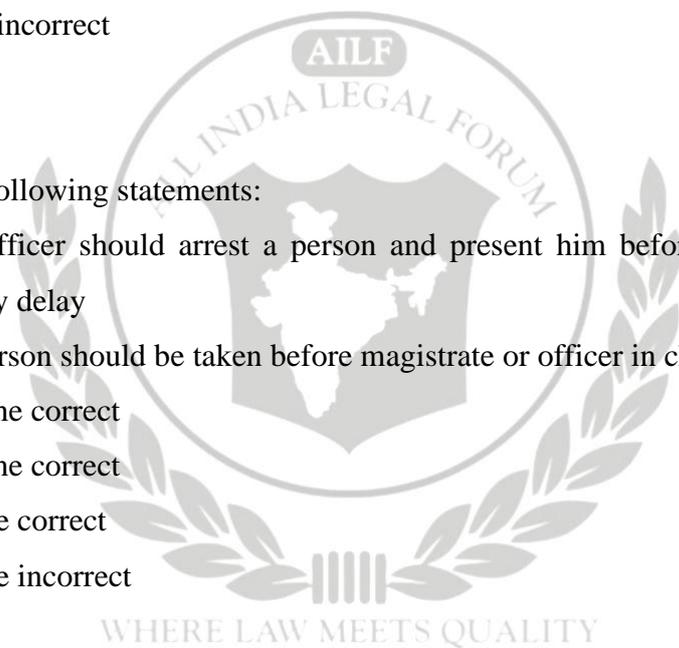
Ans: (c)

Q9. Consider the following statements:

1. A police officer should arrest a person and present him before Magistrate without unnecessary delay
2. U/s 56 a person should be taken before magistrate or officer in charge

- (a) 1 is alone correct
- (b) 2 is alone correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are incorrect

Ans: (c)



Q10. Which among the following are true?

1. Taking a detainee to Magistrate should't exceed 24 hrs inclusive of the time necessary for journey
2. A person can be arrested without warrant for unreasonable reasons

- (a) 1 is true
- (b) 2 is true
- (c) Both 1 & 2 are true
- (d) Both are false

Ans: (c)

Q11. Section 55 of crpc comes under ____ Chapter ?

- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter III
- (d) Chapter II

Ans: (b)

Q12. Health and safety of arrested person is u/s:

- (a) Section 55A
- (b) Section 54
- (c) Section 57
- (d) Section 58

Ans: (a)

Q13. Person detained no to be detained more than 24 hours u/s:

- (a) Section 57
- (b) Section 58
- (c) Section 55
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q14. Section 58 of CRPC comes under ____ Chapter

- (a) Chapter II
- (b) Chapter III
- (c) Chapter IV
- (d) Chapter V

Ans: (d)

Q15. Section 59 is dealt under Chapter ____?

- (a) Chapter V
- (b) Chapter IV
- (c) Chapter III
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q16. How many subsections are there in section 55 of CRPC?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Ans: (b)

Q17. Nothing in Section 55(1) shall affect the power of a police officer to arrest a person under ____

- (a) Section 41
- (b) Section 82
- (c) Section 45
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q18. Consider the following statements:

1. Section 56 has 3 sub-sections
2. Section 58 is dealt under Chapter II of CRPC

- (a) 1 & 2 are incorrect
- (b) 1 is alone correct
- (c) 2 is alone correct
- (d) 1 & 2 are correct

Ans: (a)

Q19. Section 60 of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with ____

- (a) Power
- (b) On escapee
- (c) To pursue and retake
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q20. How many subsections are there in section 60 of CRPC?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2

- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Ans: (b)

CRPC SECTION 80 – 85

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. ____ Section or Code of Criminal Procedure deals with procedure on arrest of person

- (a) Section 78
- (b) Section 77
- (c) Section 80
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q2. Section 80 of CRPC comes under which Chapter?

- (a) Chapter II
- (b) Chapter VI
- (c) Chapter IV
- (d) Chapter V

Ans: (b)

Q3. Section 81 of CRPC deals with: LAW MEETS QUALITY

- (a) Procedure on arrest of a person _____
- (b) Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q4. The ___ shall take bail or security and forward the bond to court which issues warrant

- (a) Superintendent
- (b) Commissioner
- (c) A or B
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q5. How many sub sections are there under section 81 of CRPC?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Ans: (b)

Q6. Proclamation for person absconding is provided u/s:

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

Ans: (b)

Q7. In which of the following ways can a proclamation be published?

- (a) Be publicly read in some conspicuous part of town or village person resides
- (b) Be affixed to some conspicuous part of house in which person resides
- (c) A copy be affixed to conspicuous part of court house
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q8. Section 82 comes under which Chapter of CRPC? _____

- (a) Chapter V
- (b) Chapter III
- (c) Chapter IV
- (d) Chapter VI

Ans: (d)

Q9. ___ section provides for a statement to be issued in writing by Court issuing the proclamation mentioning the manner in which it was published

- (a) Section 82(2)
- (b) Section 82(1)
- (c) Section 83(2)

- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q10. Section 83 of CRPC deals with:

- (a) Attachment of of property of person absconding
- (b) Release of attached property
- (c) Proclamation of person absconding
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q11. Section 83 or CRPC has how many sub- sections?

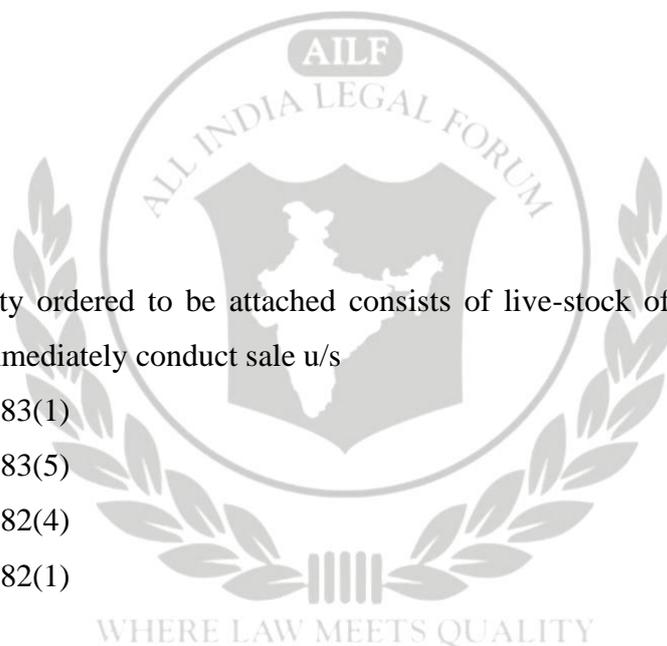
- (a) 1
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 4

Ans: (c)

Q12. If the property ordered to be attached consists of live-stock of perishable nature the court may sell it immediately conduct sale u/s

- (a) Section 83(1)
- (b) Section 83(5)
- (c) Section 82(4)
- (d) Section 82(1)

Ans: (b)



Q13. Section 83(6) provides _____ of receiver appointed

- (a) Powers
- (b) Duties
- (c) Liabilities
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q14. If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or other movable property, the attachment shall be made –

- (a) By seizure

- (b) By the appointment of a receiver
- (c) By an order in writing prohibiting delivery of property to proclaimed person or any one on his behalf
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q15. The If the property attached is immovable, in case of land paying revenue, the attachment shall be made :

- (a) By taking possession
- (b) By appointment of receiver
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q16. Claims and objections to attachment are dealt u/s _____ of CRPC

- (a) Section 86
- (b) Section 84
- (c) Section 65
- (d) Section 56

Ans: (b)

Q17. How sub-sections does section 84 of crpc have?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

Ans: (a)

Q18. Any person whose claim or objection has been disallowed in whole or part may within a period of ___ institute a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of property in dispute.

- (a) 5 months
- (b) 10 months
- (c) 1 year

- (d) 5 years

Ans: (c)

Q19. Section 85 of CRPC deals with ____ of attached property

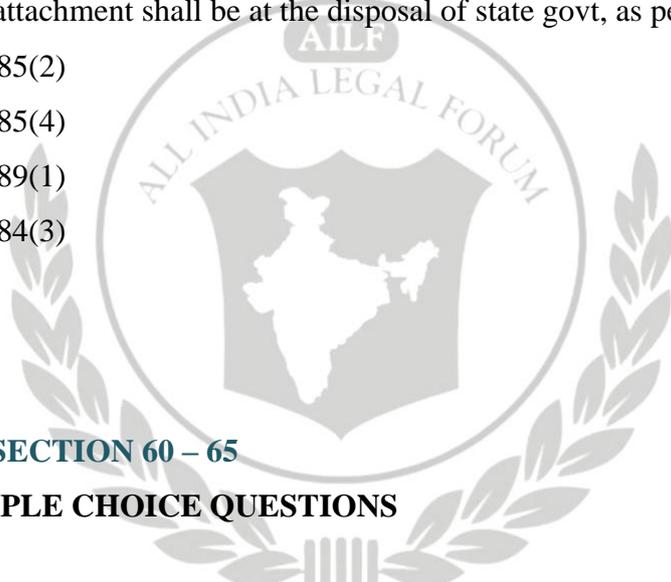
- (a) Release
- (b) Sale
- (c) Restoration
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q20. If proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under the attachment shall be at the disposal of state govt, as per-

- (a) Section 85(2)
- (b) Section 85(4)
- (c) Section 89(1)
- (d) Section 84(3)

Ans: (a)



CRPC SECTION 60 – 65

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Section 61 of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with:

- (a) Discharge of person apprehended _____
- (b) Form of summons
- (c) Service of summons
- (d) Summons when persons summoned cannot be found

Ans: (b)

Q2. How summons is served is explained u/s:

- (a) Section 62
- (b) Section 52
- (c) Section 49
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q3. Section 63 of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with:

- (a) Notification of substance of warrant
- (b) Proclamation of person absconding
- (c) Service of summons on corporate body bodies and societies
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q4. Service when persons summoned cannot be found is mentioned u/s:

- (a) Section 64
- (b) Section 85
- (c) Section 43
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q5. Every summons issued by a Court under crpc shall be:

- (a) In writing
- (b) In duplicate
- (c) Signed by presiding officer
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (a)



Q6. Section 61 belongs to ___ Chapter of CRPC _____

- (a) Chapter III
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter II
- (d) Chapter VI

Ans: (d)

Q7. Section 62 of CRPC has how many sub-sections?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(d) 4

Ans: (c)

Q8. Procedure when service cannot be effected as before provided is dealt u/s:

- (a) Section 65
- (b) Section 63
- (c) Section 69
- (d) Section 61

Ans: (a)

Q9. Section 62 of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with:

- (a) How summons is served
- (b) Service of summons on witness by post
- (c) Warrants to whom directed
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (a)

Q10. Service of summons on a corporation can be effected by serving it on

- (a) Secretary
- (b) Local manager
- (c) Principal officer of corporation
- (d) Any of the above

Ans: (d)

Q11. When persons summoned cannot be found, it may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with:

- (a) Some adult male member of family
- (b) Servant
- (c) Minor Child
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q12. Section 64 of CRPC contains ___ subsections

- (a) 0

- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

Ans: (a)

Q13. If the service cannot be effected , the serving officer may affix one of the duplicates to some conspicuous part of

- (a) House
- (b) Court
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q14. Consider the following statements:

1. According to Section 65 the serving officer can affix copy of summons on persons car
 2. Section 62 deals with how summons is served
 3. Affixture of duplicate summons on conspicuous part of house is permitted
- (a) 1 is alone correct
 - (b) 2 is alone correct
 - (c) 1 & 2 are correct
 - (d) 2 & 3 are correct

Ans: (d)

Q15. Section 65 of CRPC comes under Chapter _____

- (a) Chapter V
- (b) Chapter III
- (c) Chapter II
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (d)

Q16. Which of the following sections are contained under Chapter VI of CRPC?

- (a) Section 61
- (b) Section 63
- (c) Section 62
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q17. Summons can be served in the following ways:

- (a) Personally on person summoned
- (b) By serving officer
- (c) By police officer
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q18. The summons shall be served personally on the person summoned according to Section____

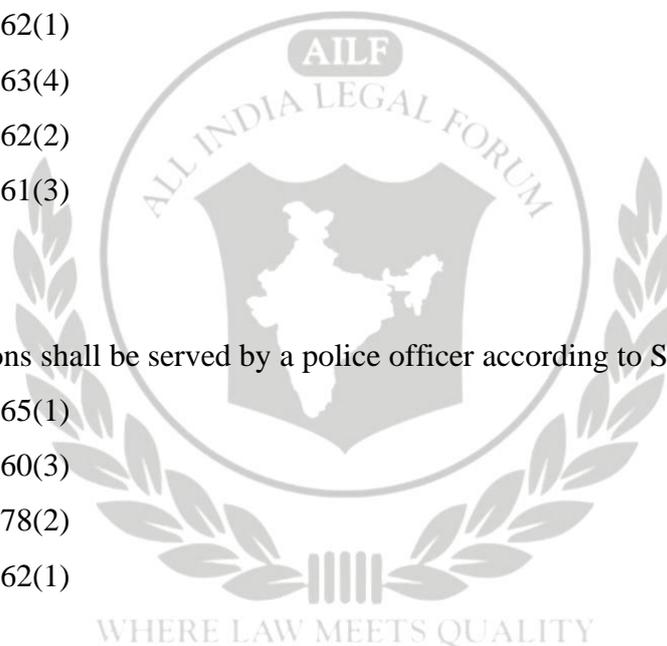
- (a) Section 62(1)
- (b) Section 63(4)
- (c) Section 62(2)
- (d) Section 61(3)

Ans: (c)

Q19. Every summons shall be served by a police officer according to Section____

- (a) Section 65(1)
- (b) Section 60(3)
- (c) Section 78(2)
- (d) Section 62(1)

Ans: (d)



Q20. Consider the following statements:

1. Every person on whom summons is served if required by serving officer shall sign a receipt on back of duplicate
 2. Police officer can serve summons
 3. Summons can be affixed on conspicuous part of court
- (a) 1 & 2 are correct
 - (b) 2 & 3 are correct
 - (c) 1 & 3 are correct
 - (d) All are correct

Ans: (a)

1. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India when Mandal Commission was constituted?

- [A] Indira Gandhi
- [B] Morarji Desai
- [C] Rajiv Gandhi
- [D] V P Singh

Ans: B

2. Which among the following article of the Constitution of India says that all public places are open to all citizens?

- [A] Article 15 (2)
- [B] Article 16 (2)
- [C] Article 17
- [D] Article 18

Ans: A

3. Which Article is for “Protection of interests of Minorities”?

- (A) Article 26
- (B) Article 27
- (C) Article 29
- (D) Article 30

Ans . C

4. Which of the following is called ‘Mini Constitution’?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1935
- (B) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- (C) 44th constitutional amendment
- (D) Government of India Act, 191



Ans. B

5. Which of the following statements is false?

(A) Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.

(B) The original constitution had 10 schedules

(C) The political part of the Indian Constitution is taken from the British Constitution

(D) Article 368 is related to the constitutional amendment

Ans. B

6. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian parliamentary system?

(A) Majority party power

(B) Presence of Actual Executive and Nominal Executive

(C) Appointment of Executive to the Legislature

(D) All of the above

Ans. D

7. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

(A) Right to Equality: Article 14-18

(B) Rights against exploitation: Article 20-22

(C) Right to Religious Freedom: Article 25-28

(D) Right to Cultural and Education freedom: Article 29-30

Ans. B

8. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

(A) Part I: Union and its Territories

(B) Part II: Citizenship

(C) Part III: Directive Principle and State Policy

(D) Part VI: State Governments

Ans. C

9. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

(A) Article 312: The functions of Public Service Commissions

(B) Article 110: Definition of Money Bill

(C) Article 112: Budget

(D) Article 51A: Fundamental Duties

Ans. A

10. The idea of 'concurrent list' in the Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of?

(A) Ireland

(B) Canada

(C) Australia

(D) Japan

Ans. C

11. Seventh Schedule is concerned with

(A) From languages

(B) Partition of powers between center and states

(C) From the judicial areas of the states

(D) From Panchayati Raj

Ans. B

12. What is not taken from British Constitution in the Constitution of India?

(A) Parliamentary rule

(B) Single citizenship

(C) Fundamental Rights

(D) Cabinet System

Ans. C

13. Which of the following articles cannot be null during the National Emergency?

(A) Article 14 to 18

(B) Article 19

(C) Article 20,21

(D) Article 29,30

Ans. C

14. Which country has the lengthiest Constitution in the world?

a) United States

b) France

c) India

d) Japan



ANS: C

15. Which famous case involved the term “basic structure” of the Constitution?

a) Kesavananda Bharti vs State of Kerala (1973)

b) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India (1978)

c) Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan (1997)

d) Indra Sawhney vs Union of India (1992)

Ans-A

16. Which Articles in the Constitutions grants us the Right to Equality?

a) Article 14-18

b) Article 23-24

c) Article 32

d) Article 368

Ans-A

17. Which Articles in the Constitution grant us the Right to Freedom?

a) Article 14-18

b) Article 19-22

c) Article 32

d) Article 368

Ans-B

18. Which Articles in the Constitution grant us the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

a) Article 14-18

b) Article 23-24

c) Article 32

d) Article 368

Ans-B

19. The feature of 'Concurrent List' in our Constitution is borrowed from which country's Constitution? _____

a) Japan

b) Ireland

c) United States

d) Australia

Ans-d.



20. Which Constitutional Amendment added the part of Fundamental Duties to the Constitution?

- a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- b) 62nd Constitutional Amendment
- c) 78th Constitutional Amendment
- d) 34th Constitutional Amendment

Ans-A.

21. Clause (4) of Article 15 has been added to the Constitution by

- (A) The Constitution First Amendment Act.
- (B) The Constitution Second Amendment Act
- (C) The Constitution Fourth Amendment Act.
- (D) The Constitution Sixth Amendment Act.

Ans: A

22- The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India as per

- (A) Article 40
- (B) Article 43
- (C) Article 44
- (D) Article 48

Ans: C

23- In India sovereignty lies with

- (A) The Constitution
- (B) The Supreme Court
- (C) The Parliament

(D) The People

Ans: D

24- The Supreme Court of India formulated the doctrine of eclipse in

(A) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras Vs State of M.P. www.netugc.com

(B) Bashesharnath Vs Income Tax Commissioner.

(C) State of W.B. Vs Anwar Ali Sarkar

(D) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India

Ans: A

25. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction, held in

(A) Samsher Singh Vs State of Punjab

(B) U.N. Rao Vs Indira Gandhi

(C) Ram Jawaya Kapoor Vs State of Punjab

(D) Sardar Lal Vs Union Government

Answer: (A)

26- The Concurrent List was described as a 'Twilight Zone', as it were for both the Union and the States are competent to legislate in this field without coming in to conflict" is stated by

(A) Basu, D.D.

(B) Dicey, A.V.

(C) Pyle, M.V.

(D) Ambedkar, B.

Answer: (C)

27- Article 360 has been invoked

(A) Only one time.

(B) two times.

(C) three times.

(D) Never invoked

Answer: (D)

28- The Supreme Court held in which of the following cases that preamble is not the part of the Constitution of India

(A) Berubari case

(B) A. K. Gopalan case

(C) Balaji Case

(D) Minerva Mill's case

Answer: (A)

29- Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was added by the

(A) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

(B) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

(C) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

(D) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

Answer: (C)

30- The protection and improvement of environment including forests and wild life of the country is

(A) Directive Principle of State Policy

(B) Fundamental National Policy

(C) Fundamental Duty of a Citizen

(D) Both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duty of a Citizen

Answer: (D)

31- Originally the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and

(A) Seven other judges

(B) Twelve other judges

(C) Thirteen other judges

(D) Fifteen other judges

Answer: (A)

32- A resolution passed under Clause (1) of Article 249 shall remain in force for such period not exceeding

(A) Three months

(B) Six months www.netugc.com

(C) Nine months

(D) Twelve months

Answer: (D)

33- The President's rule under Article 356 of the Constitution of India remains valid in the State for maximum period of

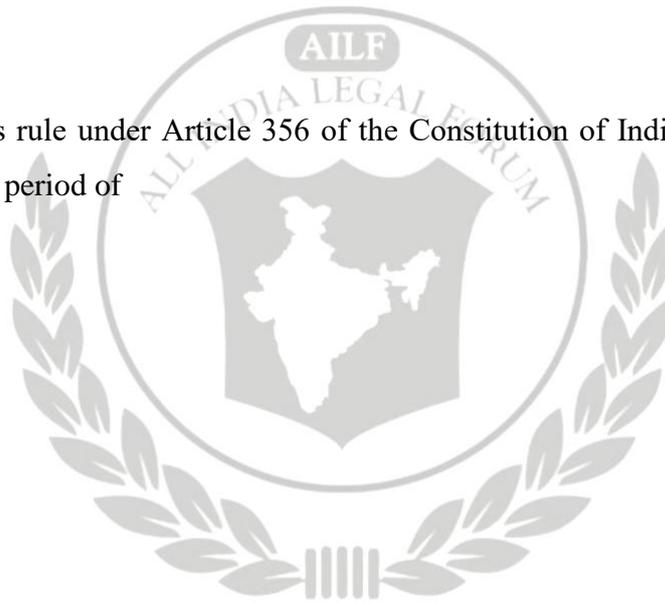
(A) One month

(B) Three months

(C) Six months

(D) One year

Answer: (B)



34- The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constituent power laid down in _____

Article 368 by

(A) Twenty Fourth Amendment Act

(B) Twenty Sixth Amendment Act

(C) Forty Second Amendment Act

(D) Forty Fourth Amendment Act

Answer: (A)

35- Social, economic and political Justice is

- (A) an idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India
- (B) guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
- (C) a Directive Principle of State Policy taken into consideration while making enactments
- (D) guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court

Answer: (A)

36- Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is 'forced labour' and violation of

- (A) Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
- (B) Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
- (C) Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
- (D) Art. 23 of the Constitution of India

Answer: (D)

37- Art. 51A of the Constitution of India provides for the Fundamental Duties of

- (A) Citizens of India
- (B) Public Servants
- (C) All those who run public and private sectors
- (D) Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers

Answer: (A)



38- The appropriate writ issued by Supreme Court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is

- (A) Certiorari
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Prohibition
- (D) Quo-Warranto

Answer: (D)

39- The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a

- (A) Legislative power
- (B) Executive power
- (C) Quasi-judicial power
- (D) Judicial power

Answer: (A)

40- The jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Parliament by resolution
- (C) The Parliament by Law
- (D) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India

Answer: (C)

41- At the first instance, the President can issue a proclamation of financial emergency for a period of www.netugc.com

- (A) Fifteen days
- (B) Two months
- (C) One month
- (D) Six months

Answer: (B)



42- “It is likely that free India may be federal India, though in any event there would be a great deal of Unitary Control.” This statement was made by

- (A) Sir Alladi Krishna Swami Iyyer
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (D) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

Answer: (C)

43- Judicial Review in the Constitution of India is based on

- (A) Precedents and conventions
- (B) Rule of law
- (C) Due process of law
- (D) Procedure established by law

Answer: (D)

44. The Constitution of India embodies the parliamentary form of government because:

- (A) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- (B) The Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- (C) The President, the head of the executive, is answerable to Parliament.
- (D) The Prime Minister, the Head of the Cabinet, is accountable to Parliament.

Answer: (A)

45- The Supreme Court held that Election Commissioners cannot be placed on par with the Chief Election Commissioner in terms of power and authority in the following case:

- (A) S.S. Dhannoa Vs Union of India
- (B) T.N. Seshan Vs Union of India
- (C) A.C. Jose Vs Sivan Pillai
- (D) Venkatachalam Vs A. Swamickan

Answer: (A)

46- The maximum interval between the two sessions of each House of Parliament is

- (A) Three months

(B) Four months

(C) Five months

(D) Six months

Answer: (D)

47-. The Supreme Court observed that “Parliamentary proceedings are not subject to Fundamental Rights” in the following case:

(A) Keshav Singh Vs Speaker, U.P. Assembly www.netugc.com

(B) Gunapati Vs Habibul Hasan

(C) M.S.M. Sharma Vs Srikrishna Sinha

(D) State of Punjab Vs Satpal Dang

Answer: (C)

48- For the purpose of creating a new State in India an amendment to the Constitution of India must be passed by _____

(A) 2/3rd majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament present and voting.

(B) 2/3rd majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament and ratification by not less than 2/3rd majority of the States.

(C) A simple majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than half of the States.

(D) A simple majority by the Parliament.

Answer: (D)

49- The word 'Secular' was added in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by

(A) First Amendment Act

(B) Seventh Amendment Act

(C) Forty-Second Amendment Act

(D) Forty-Fourth Amendment Act

Answer: (C)

50- Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of

(A) Religion, race and caste only.

(B) Religion, caste and sex only.

(C) Religion, caste, sex and place of birth only.

(D) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

Answer: (D)

36. What is the total number of High Courts in India?

a. 21

b. 22

c. 24

d. 19

Answer. c

37. Andaman and Nicobar islands come under the jurisdiction of which of the following High Courts?

a. Calcutta High Court

b. Madras High Court

c. Port Blair High Court

d. Delhi High Court

Answer. A

38. Sharda Act deals with

a. Widow Remarriage

b. Child Marriage

c. Inter-caste Marriage

d. Polygamy

Ans. B

39. Which country follows the law "Any woman not giving birth to a child can be divorced"?



- A. Russia
- B.China
- C.India
- D.Pakistan

Ans. B

40. For how many years a person has to be a High Court judge to become a Supreme Court Judge?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C.6
- D.7

Ans. B



41. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, were passed by the Parliament under Article

- A. 253
- B.255
- C. 356
- D.258

Ans. A

42. Who is the prime accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case?

- A. Vijay mallya

B. Ram Vikas Kumar

C.

V. Prabhakaran

D. Hari Dev

Ans. C

43. Judicial Review was borrowed from which Country

A. Russia

B. America

C. China

D. New Zealand

Ans. B

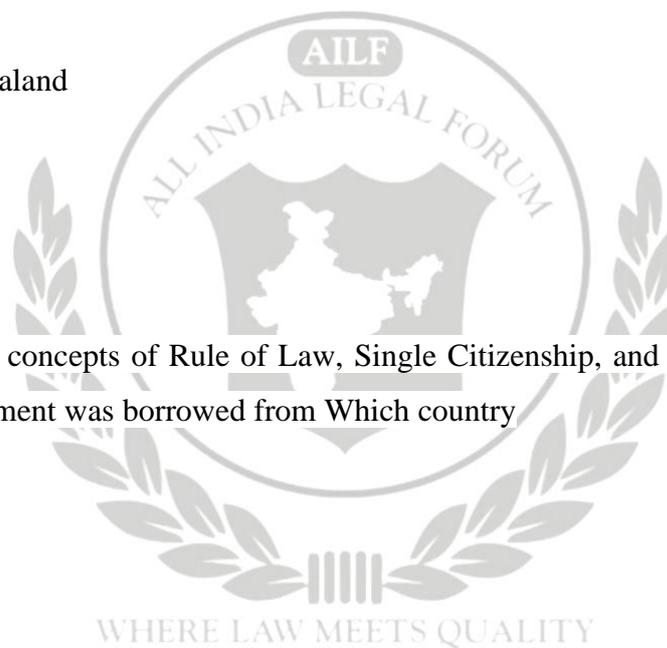
44. The concepts of Rule of Law, Single Citizenship, and parliamentary form of Government was borrowed from Which country

A. UK

B. Russia

C. America

D. China



Ans. A

45. Which country in the world prevents a person to change his religion?

A. China

B. Nepal

C. UK

D. Pakistan

Ans. B

46. The 'Legal Education' is controlled by

- A. UGC
- B. Government of India
- C. Bar council of India
- D. Supreme court

Ans. C

47. Who wrote 'Law Versus Justice'?

- A. VR Krishna Iyer
- B. P.N.Bhagwati
- C. H. R Khanna
- D. Y.y. Chandrachud

Ans. A

48. Which country in the world first appointed a woman judge?

- A Russia
- B Turkey
- C. Denmark
- D. Norway

Ans. B



49. Who cannot will away all his properties?

- A. Hindu
- B. Muslim
- C. Christian
- D. Sikh

Ans. B

50. Who tried Mahatma Gandhi's Assassination Case?

- A. Justice Henry
- B. Justice Kenith
- C. Justice Grover
- D. Justice Bhagwati

Ans. C

1. What is caveat'!

- (a) A warning
- (b) An injunction
- (c) Writ
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. A

2. Muslim religious foundations are known as

- (a) Din
- (b) Wakfs
- (c) Ulema
- (d) Quzat

Ans. B

3. Offence of breaking a divine idol is



(a) Salus Populi

(b) Crime

(c) Sacrilege

(d) Blasphemy

Ans D

4. A person who goes under-ground to evade the jurisdiction of the Court is known as

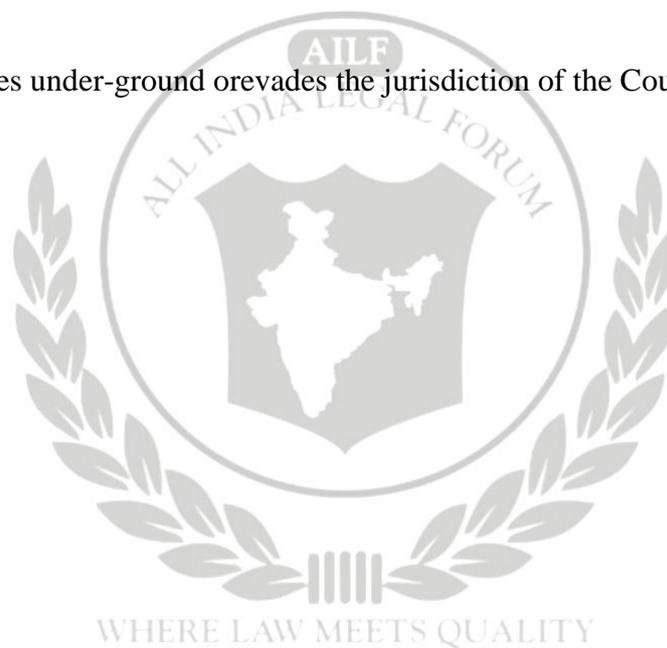
(a) offender

(b) Under-ground

(c) Absentee

(d) Absconder

Ans. D



5. 'Court of Record' is a Court which? _____

(a) Maintains records

(b) Preserves all its records

(c) Can punish for its contempt

(d) Is competent to issue writs

6. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office only on grounds of

- (a) Gross inefficiency
- (b) Delivering wrong judgments
- (c) Senility
- (d) Proven misbehaviour incapacity

Ans. D

7. Where is the National Judicial Academy located?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Bhopal
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Mumbai



Ans. C

8. A formal instrument by which one person empowers another to represent him is known as

- (a) Affidavit
- (b) Power of attorney
- (c) will
- (d) Declaration

Ans. B

9. The temporary release of a prisoner is called

- (a) Parole
- (b) Amnesty
- (c) Discharge
- (d) Pardon

Ans. A

10. A child born after father's death is

- (a) Posthumous
- (b) Heir
- (c) Intestate
- (d) Bastard

Ans. A

12. The law relating to prisoners of war has been codified by



- (a) Geneva Convention
- (b) Vienna Convention
- (c) Paris Convention
- (d) None of the above

Ans. A

13. Public holidays are declared under

- (a) Criminal Procedure Code
- (b) Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Constitution of India
- (d) Negotiable Instruments Act



Ans. D

14. When a person is prosecuted for committing a criminal offence, the burden of proof is on

- (a) Accused
- (b) Prosecution
- (c) Police on

(d) Complainant

Ans. B

15. Which Parliamentary Committee in Indian system of democracy is chaired by a member of Opposition Party?

(a) Estimates Committee

(b) Joint Parliamentary Committee

(c) Public Accounts Committee

(d) Finance Committee

Ans. C

16. The temporary release of a prisoner is called

(a) Parole

(b) Amnesty

(c) Discharge

(d) Pardon

Ans. A

17. The offence of inciting disaffection, hatred or contempt against Government is

(a) Perjury

(b) Forgery



(c) Sedition

(d) Revolt

Ans A

18. India became the member of United Nations in the Year

a) 1956

(b) 1945

(c) 1946

(d) 1950

Ans. B

19. Who of the following is the Chancellor of the NALSAR University of Law located in Hyderabad?

a. Governor of A.P

b. The Union Law Minister

c. Chief Justice of A.P High Court

d. Solicitor General of India

Answer (c)



20. Who is the Legal Advisor to the Government of a State in India?

- a. The Solicitor General
- b. The State Chief Legal Officer
- c. The High Court
- d. The Advocate General

Answer (d).

21. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court for the first time lay down that Fundamental Rights have primacy over the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a. Keshavananda Bharati vs State of Punjab
- b. A.K. Roy vs Union of India
- c. ADM Jabalpur vs Shiv Kant Shukla
- d. Minerva Mills vs Union of India

Ans. D

22. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold? _____

- a. Mandamus
- b. Quo Warranto
- c. Habeas Corpus
- d. Certiorari

Ans. B

23. Who among the following was the first person to be directly appointed as the Judge of Supreme Court?

a. N Santosh Hegde

b. Ghulam E Vanhavati

c. Kuldeep Singh

d. V.R. Krishna Iyer

Ans. C

24. What is the maximum time limit for filing of a complaint before the consumer disputes redressal forum from the date when the cause of action arises?

a. one year

b. two years

c. three years

d. four years

Ans. B



25. Under which law a minor is incapable of entering into a contract?

a. Indian Contract Act, 1872

b. Majority Act, 1875

c. Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

d. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Ans. A

26. Which of the following writs is said to be a guarantor of personal freedom?

- a. Mandamus
- b. Quo Warranto
- c. Habeas Corpus
- d. Certiorari

Ans. C

27. Which of the following is the oldest High Court in India?

- a. High Court of Madras
- b. High Court of Calcutta
- c. High Court of Delhi
- d. High Court of Allahabad



Ans. B

28. Rule of Law means

- a. all persons are equal in the eyes of law
- b. treating all unequally as equals
- c. working according to law
- d. distributing state largesse to everyone in equal proportion

Ans. A

29. Which of the following writs can be issued to force a public authority to perform a public or statutory duty.?

- a. Mandamus
- b. Habeas Corpus
- c. Certiorari
- d. Quo Warranto

Ans. A

30. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India lay down guidelines against sexual harassment of women at workplace?

- a. Nilabati Behera vs. State of Orissa
- b. Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan
- c. Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India.
- d. Hussainara Khatun vs. State of Bihar

Ans. B

31. The marriage of a 15 year old girl with a 45 year old man is

- a. valid
- b. invalid

C. voidable at the option of the girl

d. voidable at the will of the man

Ans. C

32. What does the legal term Caveat Emptor refer to?

a. Let the buyer beware

b. According to value

C. An unwelcome person

d. Beyond the powers

Ans. A

33. Who was the first woman judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India?

a. Justice Smt Gyan Sudha Mishra

b. Justice Smt M. Fathima Beevi

c. Justice Smt Leila Seth

d. Justice Smt Ranjana Desai

Ans. B

34. In which one of the following judgments of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court of India, the 'rarest of rare' principle in the award of death penalty was first laid down?

a. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980)

b. Gopalanachari v. State of Kerala (1980)

c. Dr. Upendra Baxi v. State of UP (1983)

d. Tukaramv. State of Maharashtra (1979)

Ans. A

35. In which one of the following cases, the Constitutional validity of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Divorce) Act 1986, was upheld by the Supreme Court?

a. Muhammad Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum

b. Danial Latifi v. Union of India

c. Mary Roy v. State of Kerala

d. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India

Ans. B



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