

**C.B.R.T. FOR THE POSTS OF A.P.P.**  
**HELD ON 27.06.2015**

1.

The Committee recommending the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner consists of:

- (a) the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister.
- (b) the Prime Minister, the Union Home Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of People.
- (c) the Chief Justice of India and five other senior Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- (d) the Prime Minister, the Leaders of Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Union Law Minister.

2.

The Central Vigilance Commissioner can hold office for a term of:

- (a) four years.
- (b) four years or till he attains the age of 67 years whichever is earlier.
- (c) four years or till he attains the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
- (d) five years or till he attains the age of 67 years whichever is earlier.

3.

On ceasing to hold office, the Central Vigilance Commissioner shall be:

- (a) eligible for further employment to any office under the Government of India.
- (b) eligible for any diplomatic assignment only.
- (c) eligible for appointment as an Administrator of a Union Territory.
- (d) ineligible for further appointment to any office of profit under the Government.

4.

The Central Vigilance Commission is duty bound to present to the President a report as to the work done:

- (a) annually.
- (b) every three months.
- (c) every six months.
- (d) at least three times in a year.

5.

The President shall cause the report of the Central Vigilance Commission to be laid before:

- (a) the Lok Sabha.
- (b) the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) each House of Parliament.
- (d) a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

6.

Under the provisions of the Information Technology Act 2000, a digital signature certificate issued by a certifying authority can:

- (a) never be revoked.
- (b) be revoked if the subscriber makes a request.
- (c) be revoked depending upon the kind of certificate issued.
- (d) be revoked if there is a disagreement between the partners of a firm.

7.

The Information Technology Act 2000 provides that:

- (a) all offences under the Act are compoundable.
- (b) offences other than those punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding three years are compoundable with certain exceptions.
- (c) offences other than those committed against a company or corporation are compoundable.
- (d) none of the offences under this Act are compoundable.

8.

For the purpose of Section 13 of the Information Technology Act 2000, if the originator or the addressee has more than one place of business, which one of the following shall be the place of business?

- (a) Place of residence
- (b) Latest place of business
- (c) Principal place of business
- (d) Any of the places of business

9.

Under the provisions of the Information Technology Act 2000, 'cyber café' means:

- (a) a place having internet connection.
- (b) an establishment having internet access.
- (c) any facility from where access to the internet is offered by any person in the ordinary course of business to the members of the public.
- (d) an establishment having 24 hours internet access.

10.

Under the provisions of the Information Technology Act 2000, 'electronic signature':

- (a) does not include signature.
- (b) includes digital signature.
- (c) may include digital signature.
- (d) includes digital signature unless expressly excluded.

11.

According to the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, which one of the following is NOT correct?

- (a) A Sub-Inspector of Delhi Special Police Establishment is authorized to investigate a matter generally without order of the Metropolitan Magistrate / Magistrate of the first class
- (b) In Ahmedabad, an Assistant Commissioner of Police is authorized to investigate a matter generally without order of the Metropolitan Magistrate / Magistrate of the first class
- (c) In Kanpur, a Deputy Superintendent of Police is authorized to investigate a matter generally without order of the Metropolitan Magistrate / Magistrate of the first class
- (d) In Mumbai, an Assistant Commissioner of Police is authorized to investigate a matter generally without order of the Metropolitan Magistrate / Magistrate of the first class

12.

When a statement is made by a bribe giver in a proceeding against a public servant under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, stating that he offered gratification to the public servant, he:

- (a) is liable for abetment of the offence.
- (b) shall not be liable on that ground as an abettor.
- (c) will be entitled for a reward under the provisions of the Act.
- (d) can be tried jointly with the public servant.

13.

The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 provides for punishment for offences committed by:

- (a) public servants only.
- (b) those who influence public servants by corrupt or illegal means.
- (c) public servants as well as those who influence the public servants and abet the commission of offences by public servants.
- (d) Members of Parliament and Legislatures.

14.

Who out of the following can NOT be a Special Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988?

- (a) Sessions Judge
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (c) Additional Sessions Judge
- (d) Assistant Sessions Judge

15.

The maximum number of Special Judges to be appointed under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 for any area can be:

- (a) five.
- (b) three.
- (c) two.
- (d) as many as necessary.

16.

The superintendence of the Delhi Special Police Establishment insofar as it relates to investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, shall vest in the:

- (a) Central Government.
- (b) Government of Delhi.
- (c) Central Vigilance Commission.
- (d) Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

17.

The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946:

- (a) extends to the whole of India.
- (b) is applicable only to Delhi.
- (c) extends to Delhi and other Union Territories.
- (d) extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

18.

Nothing contained in Section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946 shall be deemed to enable any member of the Establishment to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area in a State, without the consent of the:

- (a) Central Government.
- (b) Director, Delhi Special Police Establishment.
- (c) Central Vigilance Commission.
- (d) Government of the State.

19.

The Director, Delhi Special Police Establishment shall hold office for a period of NOT less than:

- (a) 4 years.
- (b) 2 years.
- (c) 3 years.
- (d) 5 years.

20.

The Delhi Special Police Establishment is empowered to investigate:

- (a) all offences.
- (b) offences directed by the Government of Delhi.
- (c) offences notified by the Central Government.
- (d) all offences which the Establishment deems fit.

21.

'A', in good faith, believing property belonging to 'Z' to be 'A's own property, takes that property out of 'B's possession. 'A' has committed:

- (a) theft.
- (b) no offence.
- (c) criminal misappropriation of property.
- (d) cheating.

22.

'A' is committing robbery, 'B' is attempting to commit robbery, 'C' is present and aiding 'A' in robbery, while 'D' and 'E' are present and aiding 'B' in attempting to commit robbery. If all of them are conjointly doing this, then:

- (a) 'A' is guilty of robbery; 'B' of attempt to commit robbery, and 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of abetment of robbery.
- (b) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of criminal conspiracy.
- (c) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of committing robbery with common intention.
- (d) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of committing dacoity.

23.

Believing sugar to be arsenic (a poison), 'A' mixes the same into 'B's food with the intention of causing 'B's death. 'B' eats the food but does not die. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) attempt to commit murder.
- (b) no offence.
- (c) attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- (d) using criminal force.

24.

'A' signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. 'A' has committed the offence of:

- (a) cheating.
- (b) fabricating false evidence.
- (c) cheating by personation.
- (d) forgery.

25.

'A' finds the key of 'Z's house, which 'Z' had lost, and commits house trespass by using the key he has found. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) house trespass.
- (b) criminal trespass.
- (c) house breaking.
- (d) lurking house trespass.

26.

'A' intending to kill 'B' by poisoning gave to 'B' some sweets to eat which were mixed with poison. 'B' took a portion of it and gave rest to 'C' and 'D'. 'C' and 'D' died while 'B' survived.

'A' is liable for:

- (a) culpable homicide of 'C' and 'D'.
- (b) grievous hurt, as 'A' has no *mens rea* against 'C' and 'D'.
- (c) murder.
- (d) death by negligent act.

27.

Which one of the following cases does NOT belong to the same group?

- (a) P Rathinam Vs. Union of India
- (b) Bachan Singh Vs. State of Punjab
- (c) Gian Kaur Vs. State of Punjab
- (d) Aruna Shanbaug Vs. Union of India

28.

'A' and 'B' entered a shopping mall on a rainy day. 'A' came out and by mistake took the umbrella of 'B'. On reaching home he realized that the umbrella is of 'B' and thinking that 'B' must have taken his umbrella 'A' kept 'B's umbrella with him and remained silent. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) theft.
- (b) criminal breach of trust.
- (c) cheating.
- (d) criminal misappropriation.

29.

'X' shakes his fist at 'Z' knowing it to be likely that by doing so he may cause 'Z' to believe that he (X) is about to strike him. 'X' is guilty of:

- (a) use of criminal force.
- (b) assault.
- (c) assault with criminal force.
- (d) criminal intimidation.

30.

'X' is the paramour of 'Y's wife 'Z'. She gives a golden ring to 'X' which 'X' knows is that of 'Y' and 'Z' has no authority from 'Y' to give it. 'X', dishonestly takes the ring. 'X' is guilty of:

- (a) mischief.
- (b) cheating.
- (c) criminal misappropriation.
- (d) theft.

31.

'A', for the purpose of inducing 'B' to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn 'B's house. 'A' has committed:

- (a) no offence.
- (b) extortion.
- (c) assault.
- (d) criminal intimidation.

32.

'A' instigates 'B' to cause grievous hurt to 'Z'. 'B', in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to 'Z'. 'Z' dies in consequence. 'A' knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death of 'Z'. 'A' has committed:

- (a) abetment of grievous hurt.
- (b) abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- (c) abetment of murder.
- (d) culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

33.

In criminal conspiracy, which one of the following is essential?

- (a) Common motive
- (b) Common object
- (c) Common intention
- (d) Agreement

34.

'Z', under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'A'. 'A' has a right of private defence up to the extent of causing:

- (a) death.
- (b) grievous hurt.
- (c) hurt.
- (d) assault.

35.

The case of Bachan Singh Vs. State of Punjab is considered to be an important decision of the Supreme Court of India in the context of:

- (a) abduction and murder.
- (b) extortion.
- (c) death penalty.
- (d) rape.

36.

A person, who causes bodily injury to another person who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that person, shall be deemed to have caused his death. The above rule is mentioned in:

- (a) Explanation 1 of Section 299 of Indian Penal Code.
- (b) Explanation 2 of Section 299 of Indian Penal Code.
- (c) Explanation 3 of Section 299 of Indian Penal Code.
- (d) Explanation to Exception 1 of Section 300 of Indian Penal Code.

37.

The right granted under Section 100 of Indian Penal Code to the extent of causing death can be exercised against an assailant who may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault. The above rule has been explained by the Supreme Court of India in which one of the following cases?

- (a) Sunil Batra Vs. Delhi Administration
- (b) Brij Kishore Vs. State of UP
- (c) Deo Narain Vs. State of UP
- (d) Ramaswamy Vs. State of Madras

38.

A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the Court is exempted from criminal liability by virtue of Indian Penal Code under Section:

- (a) 76
- (b) 77
- (c) 78
- (d) 79

39.

The provision with respect to injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any class is enumerated in which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) 298
- (b) 295A
- (c) 295
- (d) 296

40.

'X' induces a 16 year old girl to go to a particular office where she will have to face an interview as a formality for a promised job. As planned by 'X', the minor girl was forced to illicit intercourse by the man whom she was supposed to meet at that place. The offence committed by 'X' will squarely fall within the ambit of which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) 376
- (b) 354
- (c) 360
- (d) 366A



41.

'A' and 'B' have been accused of an offence where the accused persons had no intention of causing the death of any one and no injury was found on the deceased which was sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature. As per medical opinion, the injuries were not likely to cause death. It could not be established as to which of the two accused inflicted injuries on the head of the deceased. The accused should be liable to be convicted under:

- (a) Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 34 for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
- (b) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code for murder
- (c) Section 308 of the Indian Penal Code for attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 34 for attempting to commit murder

42.

In *Dhananjoy Chatterjee Vs. State of West Bengal*, the accused raped a young girl and murdered her. The punishment awarded by the Supreme Court of India to the accused was:

- (a) death penalty.
- (b) life imprisonment.
- (c) 10 years imprisonment which is the minimum sentence awarded for aggravated forms of rape.
- (d) life imprisonment and a community service order.

43.

Which one of the following is NOT an essential element of the defence of accident under the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Absence of criminal intention or knowledge
- (b) Act must be lawful
- (c) Means must be lawful
- (d) Act must be done with due attention

44.

Under the Indian Penal Code, nothing is said to be done or believed in 'good faith' which is done or believed:

- (a) without attention.
- (b) dishonestly.
- (c) without proper care and caution.
- (d) without due care and attention.

45.

In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court had declared that Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code is NOT unconstitutional and is NOT violative of Article 21 and Article 14 of the Constitution?

- (a) P Rathinam's case
- (b) Chenna Jagdeeswar's case
- (c) Gian Kaur's case
- (d) Sanjay Kumar's case

46.

During inquiry or trial, under Section 309 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, a Magistrate can remand the accused for a maximum period of:

- (a) one month at a time.
- (b) not exceeding 15 days at a time.
- (c) not exceeding 10 days at a time.
- (d) 30 days.

47.

A person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court or against whom proceedings are instituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, has a right to be defended by a pleader:

- (a) appointed by the Central Government.
- (b) appointed by the Court.
- (c) of his own choice.
- (d) appointed by the State Government.

48.

An order for custody and disposal of property passed under Section 451 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 is:

- (a) an interlocutory order.
- (b) a final order.
- (c) a directory order.
- (d) a temporary order.

49.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct in relation to medical examination of an arrested person under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) An accused may be asked to undergo medical examination under Section 53
- (b) Medical examination of a person accused of rape is conducted under Section 53A
- (c) An arrested person can submit an application to the Magistrate for the medical examination under Section 54
- (d) Request of the arrested person for the medical examination cannot be rejected by the Magistrate under Section 54

50.

Which one of the following is a Fundamental Right that has been incorporated in Section 300 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) Principle of *autre fois convict* and *autre fois acquit*
- (b) Rules for appearance by Public Prosecutor
- (c) Exceptions to the charge of murder
- (d) Rules for grant of permission to conduct prosecution

51.

Maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 can NOT be claimed by:

- (a) a wife who has obtained divorce from her husband.
- (b) a wife living separately by mutual consent.
- (c) a wife refusing to live with her husband owing to his extremely abusive and violent behaviour.
- (d) an illegitimate minor child.

52.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) Summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed by the officer of the High Court and shall bear the seal of the Court
- (b) Under Section 69, service of summons on a witness may be by registered post
- (c) Bailable warrant of arrest contains a direction that the person named in the warrant need not be arrested if he executes a bond as per terms of the warrant
- (d) Every warrant of arrest shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it or until it is executed

53.

As per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, the Court is empowered to summon any person as a witness:

- (a) only at the stage of inquiry and trial.
- (b) only at the stage of trial.
- (c) only at the stage of inquiry or other proceeding.
- (d) at any stage of inquiry, trial or other proceeding.

54.

All evidences taken in the course of the trial or other proceeding must be taken in the presence of:

- (a) the accused only.
- (b) the accused and his pleader.
- (c) the accused or when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader.
- (d) the accused and a Magistrate.

55.

When an accused person is pardoned under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, he:

- (a) becomes a witness for the prosecution.
- (b) becomes an ordinary witness.
- (c) should be examined as a witness first in the trial court.
- (d) becomes a witness for the defence.

56.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct with regard to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) If an absconding person against whom a proclamation has been issued and published, does not appear in the Court within the prescribed period, his property may be attached under Section 83
- (b) Where property of a proclaimed offender is attached and receiver is appointed thereof, the powers, duties and liabilities of the receiver shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908
- (c) If the proclaimed offender does not appear before the Court within two years from the date of publication of the proclamation, his property shall be confiscated by the State
- (d) Where property of some other person, not being a proclaimed offender, is attached, he may submit application for release of his property and may prove his title within one year by instituting a civil suit

57.

A warrant of arrest may be executed:

- (a) only at the place where the offence is committed.
- (b) only in the State where the offence is committed.
- (c) at any place in India.
- (d) at any place in India but having validity only for twenty four hours.

58.

A person arrested has a right to be informed of the grounds of his arrest:

- (a) in brief only.
- (b) in brief in English and Hindi language.
- (c) in detail.
- (d) in detail and in the language understood by the accused.

59.

Upon acquittal, a co-accused can be:

- (a) a witness for the prosecution only.
- (b) a witness for the defence only.
- (c) a witness for the prosecution as well for the defence.
- (d) an informal witness.

60.

If the accused pleads guilty, the Judge has:

- (a) no discretion to convict him.
- (b) the discretion to convict him.
- (c) the discretion to convict him after recording his plea.
- (d) the discretion to convict him depending upon corroboration of evidence.

61.

A person arrested by police must be produced before the Judicial Magistrate who has the jurisdiction. If the Judicial Magistrate is not available, the accused can be produced before:

- (a) any other Judicial Magistrate.
- (b) any Executive Magistrate.
- (c) any Executive Magistrate who is so empowered.
- (d) District Magistrate.

62.

In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court has recently laid down that registration of FIR in cognizable offences is mandatory?

- (a) D K Basu Vs. State of West Bengal
- (b) Lalita Kumari Vs. Government of UP
- (c) Madhu Bala Vs. Suresh Kumar
- (d) Sakiri Vasu Vs. State of UP

63.

Which one of the following is NOT correct in respect of recording of confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

- (a) It must be voluntary
- (b) It must be recorded by the Magistrate
- (c) It must be recorded by the Judicial or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (d) Accused must be told of his freedom not to speak against himself

64.

Where two Courts, subordinate to two different High Courts, have taken the cognizance of the same offence, a question related to which of the subordinate Court can inquire or try into the offence shall be directed by:

- (a) parties concerned.
- (b) Sessions Court of the two Subordinate Courts.
- (c) the High Court, within whose appellate jurisdiction the proceeding were first commenced.
- (d) the Supreme Court.

65.

One Magistrate got information from a person and referred the same to concerned police station to investigate the matter. The investigation report submitted by the police shall be treated by the Magistrate as:

- (a) a report under Section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (b) a complaint under Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (c) an inquiry by the Court.
- (d) it depends upon the discretion of the Court.

66.

'X' causes the death of 'Y'. After conclusion of investigation, police submitted the report under Section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. Cognizance can be taken in this case by:

- (a) the Court of Sessions.
- (b) the Court of Magistrate who has jurisdiction.
- (c) the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- (d) any of the Court of Magistrate of Second Class.

67.

Which one of the following is NOT correct?

- (a) Court may alter or add charge any time before the pronouncement of judgment
- (b) There shall be separate charge for distinct offences
- (c) Any number of offences of same kind in a year can be charged together
- (d) Offences are of same kind when they are punishable with same amount of punishment

68.

An accused can be discharged by the:

- (a) Magistrate who takes the cognizance.
- (b) Court which has competence to try the case.
- (c) Police.
- (d) Chief Judicial Magistrate or Court of Sessions.

69.

Plea bargaining is permitted where:

- (a) punishment provided is imprisonment for more than seven years.
- (b) offence is committed against a woman or a child under fourteen years of age.
- (c) offence is related to the Cinematograph Act, 1952.
- (d) offence is under Section 153 and 160 of the Indian Penal Code.

70.

The compounding of an offence as per Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall have the effect of:

- (a) discharge.
- (b) conviction.
- (c) acquittal.
- (d) dropping of Charge.

71.

When a witness shall be compelled to answer a question is decided by the:

- (a) public prosecutor.
- (b) advocate of the accused.
- (c) Court.
- (d) witness himself.

72.

Hostile witness is a witness who:

- (a) gives evidence in favour of the party that called him.
- (b) does not speak the truth.
- (c) gives evidence in favour of the opposite party.
- (d) refuses to give evidence.

73.

Oral evidence given in a Court:

- (a) may be presumptive.
- (b) must be indirect.
- (c) may be deductive.
- (d) must be direct.

74.

Which one of the following evidences may NOT be admissible in a Court of law?

- (a) By a spouse as regards their communication
- (b) By a lawyer against his client made for illegal purpose
- (c) By a dumb person
- (d) By an accomplice

75.

Court, for the purpose of Indian Evidence Act, does NOT include?

- (a) Judge
- (b) Magistrate
- (c) Arbitrator
- (d) Person legally authorized to take evidence

76.

The case of Sarat Chandra Dey Vs. Gopala Chandra Saha deals with:

- (a) Identification parade.
- (b) Estoppel.
- (c) Parole Evidence Rule.
- (d) Competency of witnesses.

77.

Statement made in police custody by the accused amounts to confession when:

- (a) that part of the statement which leads to the recovery of the object.
- (b) the statement is made voluntarily.
- (c) the statement is made in the presence of the other party.
- (d) the statement is made while undergoing medical treatment.

78.

Oral admissions as to contents of electronic records are relevant when the genuineness of the:

- (a) electronic record produced is in question.
- (b) digital signature on electronic record produced is in question.
- (c) custody of electronic record is in question.
- (d) digital signature certificate is in question.

79.

No Judge or Magistrate can be compelled to answer any question as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate except upon the special order of:

- (a) High Court.
- (b) Supreme Court.
- (c) Court to which he is subordinate.
- (d) Court having administrative control over him.

80.

Leading questions can be asked in:

- (a) examination in chief, even if objected to by the adverse party.
- (b) re-examination, even if objected to by the adverse party.
- (c) any examination, even if not objected.
- (d) cross – examination.

81.

Under Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act, in which one of the following circumstances the Court may NOT presume abetment of suicide by a married woman by her husband or relative?

- (a) When the married woman died within seven years of marriage under mysterious circumstances
- (b) When the married woman committed suicide within seven years of her marriage
- (c) When the married woman committed suicide after ten years of her marriage
- (d) When the married woman committed suicide by jumping into a well

82.

Presumption as to electronic record under Indian Evidence Act is drawn by the Court when the record is:

- (a) five years old.
- (b) ten years old.
- (c) thirty years old.
- (d) thirteen years old.



83.

According to the Indian Evidence Act, expert is a person who is especially skilled in:

- (a) foreign law only.
- (b) science or art only.
- (c) identity of hand writing or finger impressions only.
- (d) foreign law, or science, or art, or hand writing, or finger impressions.

84.

According to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, a fact is said to be 'not proved' when:

- (a) after considering the matters before it, the Court believes that it does not exist.
- (b) after considering the matters before it, the Court believes that its existence is not proved.
- (c) it is neither proved nor disproved.
- (d) after considering the matters before it, the Court considers its non-existence so probable. that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

85.

In criminal cases, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The fact that the accused person is of a good character is relevant.
- (b) The fact that the accused person is of a good character is not relevant.
- (c) The fact that the accused person has a bad character is relevant.
- (d) The fact that the accused person is of a dubious character is irrelevant if the evidence to the contrary has been given.

86.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Dying declaration may be oral or in writing
- (b) Where there are two or more dying declarations in a case, there must be similarity of contents between them
- (c) First Information Report recorded under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, may be admitted as dying declaration
- (d) Statement of dying declaration cannot be recorded by a police officer

87.

Which one of the following is NOT mentioned under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872?

- (a) Intention
- (b) Good faith
- (c) Rashness
- (d) Conduct

88.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct in relation to documentary evidence?

- (a) Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence
- (b) A counterpart is a primary evidence against a person who has not signed it
- (c) Oral accounts of the contents of document is secondary evidence
- (d) A document must be proved by its primary evidence except where a party is entitled to give secondary evidence thereof

89.

The question of proving a document arises when its execution is denied by the adverse party. In such a case, a public document can be proved:

- (a) by its certified copy under Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872.
- (b) in the Court by producing oral evidence, as oral accounts of contents of document.
- (c) as an attested document by attesting witnesses.
- (d) by other witnesses who have seen the contents of document where attesting witnesses have died or not found or have become incapable.

90.

Section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, states that whoever desires the Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on existence of facts which he asserts must prove the existence of that fact. This means that:

- (a) burden of proving is a legal responsibility of a party willing to have favourable judgment from the Court.
- (b) under Section 101 of the said Act, burden of proof is always on the first party to a case whether civil or criminal.
- (c) burden of proof is always on the plaintiff in a civil case.
- (d) proving of a fact means proving it beyond doubt.

91.

The presumption of law under Section 111A of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 is NOT applicable where an offence has been committed:

- (a) under Section 121, 121A, 122 or 123 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
- (b) is committed in a disturbed area and it is shown to the Court that the accused was present in that area at that time.
- (c) is committed against the State by fire arms or explosives in a disturbed area and it is shown to the Court that the accused was present in that area at that time.
- (d) under Section 151, 146 and 153 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

92.

The case of Chilikuri Venkateswarlu Vs. Venkata Narayana deals with:

- (a) Estoppel.
- (b) Affairs of State.
- (c) Proof of Legitimacy.
- (d) Dying Declaration.

93.

Secondary evidence does NOT mean:

- (a) certified copies.
- (b) copies made from original by mechanical process.
- (c) copies made from the original and compared.
- (d) document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

94.

Admissions according to the Indian Evidence Act 1872:

- (a) may not be proved as against the person who makes them.
- (b) can be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them.
- (c) may not be proved as against the person who makes them or his representative in interest.
- (d) can be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or his representative in interest.

95.

Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 is based on the principle that law favours legitimacy rather than bastardity of children. It is conclusive presumption and can be rebutted only on the ground of:

- (a) DNA testing.
- (b) non-access of parties.
- (c) psychological impotency.
- (d) adultery.

96.

The Preamble is useful in Constitutional interpretation because it:

- (a) uses vague and value-loaded words.
- (b) contains the real objective and philosophy of the Constitution makers.
- (c) is a source of power and of limitations.
- (d) gives an exhaustive list of basic features of the Constitution.

97.

The Supreme Court of India does NOT have original exclusive jurisdiction regarding a dispute between:

- (a) the Government of India and a State or States.
- (b) the Government of India and one State on one side and one or more States on the other side.
- (c) two States.
- (d) the Government of India and a foreign embassy located in India.

98.

The Governor of a State has power to constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of:

- (a) Panchayats.
- (b) State.
- (c) religious and charitable institutions.
- (d) Statutory bodies.

99.

The seat of a Member of Parliament may NOT become vacant if he / she:

- (a) absents from the meetings of the House for eight weeks.
- (b) holds membership of both Houses of Parliament.
- (c) holds the membership of one House of Parliament and also that of a State Legislature.
- (d) is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign State.

100.

Under which law, it is prescribed that all proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be in English language?

- (a) Supreme Court Rules, 2013
- (b) A legislation made by Parliament
- (c) Article 145 of the Constitution of India
- (d) Article 348 of the Constitution of India

101.

It has been held by the Supreme Court in several cases including Maneka Gandhi case that pre-decisional hearing in all cases is not mandatory. Even the post-decisional hearing in some cases is a good substitute. Which one of the following correctly states the law relating to post-decisional hearing?

- (a) The pre-decisional hearing may frustrate the very purpose of taking action and thus pre-decisional hearing is not required
- (b) Post-decisional hearing serves no useful purpose
- (c) Post-decisional hearing may be useful in some cases depending on the facts and circumstances of a case
- (d) Post decisional hearing can be a substitute for pre-decisional hearing in all cases

102.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) A mentally retarded woman has a Fundamental Right to bear a child
- (b) A visually retarded woman has no Fundamental Right to bear a child
- (c) A person with physical disabilities cannot contest elections
- (d) A physically disabled person cannot seek admission in an educational institution except against seats reserved for them

103.

Which one of the following will NOT come under the expression 'State' as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Government of India
- (b) Municipal Corporation
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) All private universities established by Acts of State Legislature

104.

In which one of the following cases, it was held for the first time by the Supreme Court of India that Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution?

- (a) A K Gopalan Vs. State of Madras
- (b) L Chandra Kumar Vs. Union of India
- (c) Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
- (d) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India

105.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) No person has a Fundamental Right to refuse to give blood for DNA test to decide paternity of a child
- (b) No person has a Fundamental Right to refuse finger print for use as evidence
- (c) Every person has a Fundamental Right to refuse payment of a tax on ground that the Government is using various taxes by providing subsidy for pilgrimage for a particular religion
- (d) The Fundamental Right under Article 21 is also available to foreigners who are in India

106.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Newspapers can publish Parliamentary Proceedings
- (b) Newspapers can publish any part of the Parliamentary Proceedings with the permission of the Speaker
- (c) Newspapers have the freedom to publish expunged portions of the speech of a Member of Parliament
- (d) Parliament has freedom to publish its Proceedings

107.

Which one of the following is the leading case on the issue of transfer of Judges?

- (a) S P Gupta Vs. Union of India
- (b) S R Bommai Vs. Union of India
- (c) State of Rajasthan Vs. Union of India
- (d) Keshavan Madhava Menon Vs. Union of India

108.

The case of I.R. Coelho is related to:

- (a) Fundamental Rights.
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (c) Article 31C of the Constitution of India.
- (d) Ninth Schedule and Article 31B of the Constitution of India.

109.

The principle of evolving a Uniform Civil Code is stated in:

- (a) Article 42 of the Constitution of India.
- (b) Article 43 of the Constitution of India.
- (c) Article 44 of the Constitution of India.
- (d) Article 45 of the Constitution of India.

110.

Which one of the following Tribunal(s) / Commission has been set up in accordance with the provisions of Article 323A of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Industrial and National Tribunals
- (b) National Green Tribunal
- (c) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
- (d) Administrative Tribunals

111.

The Constitution of India in Part XXI does NOT contain special provisions with regard to which one of the following States?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

112.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Article 370 of the Constitution of India is a temporary provision
- (b) Article 370 of the Constitution of India may cease to be operative if the President so declares by a public notification according to prescribed procedure
- (c) Any dispute arising out of the Instrument of Accession entered into by the former Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir can be adjudicated only by the Supreme Court
- (d) Article 1 of the Constitution of India is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

113.

Which one of the following is NOT essential for creation of a new State?

- (a) The consent of the State from which territory is to be taken out is mandatory
- (b) The Parliament can create a new State simply by enacting a legislation
- (c) The First Schedule to the Constitution of India has to be amended for creating a new State
- (d) There is no requirement of seeking the opinion of the Union Territory which is converted into a State

114.

Suppose, the Central Government decides to issue licences to private parties. Which one of the following would be a valid procedure to do so?

- (a) On first come first served basis
- (b) By inviting sealed tenders only
- (c) By open public auction only
- (d) By inviting sealed tenders and open public auction as the Government considers best in public interest

115.

In India, the Union Government can NOT issue directions to the States in which one of the following cases?

- (a) Protection of railways falling within the State
- (b) To ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament
- (c) To ensure that the exercise of Executive Power of the Union is not impeded
- (d) To ensure that water of inter-State rivers is not unduly exploited

116.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
- (b) No person can be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence
- (c) No person accused of an offence can be compelled to give specimen of his signature or thumb impression
- (d) No person can be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of commission of the offence

117.

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) The Constitution of India contains provisions regarding the administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any State
- (b) The Constitution of India contains provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas and scheduled tribes in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- (c) The Parliament may by law form, within the State of Assam, an autonomous State comprising of tribal areas
- (d) A law, defining the matters with respect to which the Executive Power of the autonomous State shall extend, can be amended by Parliament by simple majority

118.

Public Interest Litigation is maintainable in respect of which one of the following matters?

- (a) Service matters
- (b) Policy matters
- (c) Parliamentary proceedings
- (d) Black money deposited in banks outside India

119.

Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India permits State to make special provision for children?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 19(2)
- (c) Article 18
- (d) Article 15(3)

120.

Bijoe Emmanuel Vs. State of Kerala case is related to:

- (a) protection of religious belief.
- (b) Fundamental Duties under Article 51A(e) of the Constitution of India.
- (c) performing Tandava dance.
- (d) observing religious practice at any location.