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Booklet Serial No. : **0277**

TEST BOOKLET
LAW OFFICER-IND/2015

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that test booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number only in the box provided alongside.
Do not write anything else on the Test Booklet.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). Choose only one response for each item which you consider the best.
4. After the candidate has read each item in the Test Booklet and decided which of the given responses is correct or the best, he has to mark the circle containing the letter of the selected response by blackening it completely with Black or Blue ball pen. In the following example, response "C" is so marked :



5. Do the encoding carefully as given in the illustrations. While encoding your particulars or marking the answers on answer sheet, you should blacken the circle corresponding to the choice in full and no part of the circle should be left unfilled.
6. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the ANSWER SHEET separately given according to 'INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES' already supplied to you. Responses marked on the Test Booklet or in any paper other than the answer sheet shall not be examined.
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking.
8. Before you proceed to mark responses in the Answer Sheet fill in the particulars in the front portion of the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you.
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P.T.O.

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

1. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code were drafted :
 - (A) by the first Indian Law Commission, presided over by Lord Macaulay, in 1834
 - (B) by the Second Law Commission in 1845
 - (C) by the Law Member of the Governor General's Council in 1856
 - (D) by the Select Committee of the Central Legislative Council in 1859
2. Which one of the following is *not* essential for commission of an offence punishable under *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* ?
 - (A) Intention
 - (B) Motive
 - (C) Punishment
 - (D) Prohibited act
3. The expressions "*Wrongful gain*" and "*Wrongful loss*" have been defined under *Indian Penal Code, 1860* in :
 - (A) Section 22
 - (B) Section 23
 - (C) Section 24
 - (D) Section 27

4. Which provision of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* deals with "Solitary Confinement" ?
- (A) Section 59 (B) Section 68
(C) Section 73 (D) Section 75
5. Which *one* of the following provisions of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* is said to be based on Mc Naughten's Rule ?
- (A) Section 83 (B) Section 84
(C) Section 85 (D) Section 86
6. Right of private defence of body, causing harm short of death, is dealt with under :
- (A) Section 99 of IPC
(B) Section 100 of IPC
(C) Section 101 of IPC
(D) Section 103 of IPC

7. For the application of Section 34 of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860*, there must be at least :
- (A) Two persons
 - (B) more than two persons
 - (C) five persons
 - (D) more than five persons
8. In which of the following judgements, the Apex Court struck down as unconstitutional Section 303 of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* ?
- (A) *Mohan Singh Vs. State of U.P.*, AIR 1999 SC 883
 - (B) *Bachhan Singh Vs. State of Punjab*, AIR 1980 SC 898
 - (C) *Mithu Vs. State of Punjab*, AIR 1983 SC 473
 - (D) *Machhi Singh Vs. State of Punjab*, AIR 1983 SC 957
9. Which of the following Acts amount to the offence of sexual harassment under Section 354-A of the *Indian Penal Code, 1860* ?
- (A) a demand for sexual favours
 - (B) a request for sexual favours
 - (C) making sexually coloured remarks
 - (D) all the above

10. Section 377 of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860*, was upheld as constitutionally valid, in which of the following judgements ?
- (A) *Naz Foundation Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi*, [(2010) Cr LJ 94]
 - (B) *Suresh Vs. Naz Foundation*, (MR 2014 SC 563)
 - (C) *Suchita Vs. Chandigarh Administration*, (AIR 2010 SC 235)
 - (D) *V. Revathi Vs. Union of India*, (AIR 1988 SC 835)
11. Punishment for the offence of assault or use of criminal force to a woman with the intention of disrobing her is :
- (A) Imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than *three years* but which may extend to *seven years* and shall also be liable to fine
 - (B) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to *three years* or with *fine* or both
 - (C) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to *one year* or with *fine* or both
 - (D) Imprisonment of either description for a term not less than *one year*, which may extend to *five years* and with *fine*

12. The offence of "*rape*" is re-defined in :
- (A) Section 375 of *IPC, 1860*
 - (B) Section 375-A of *IPC, 1860*
 - (C) Section 376 of *IPC, 1860*
 - (D) Section 376-A of *IPC, 1860*
13. Punishment for the offence of "*attempt to commit culpable homicide*" is prescribed in :
- (A) Section 299 of *IPC, 1860*
 - (B) Section 305 of *IPC, 1860*
 - (C) Section 308 of *IPC, 1860*
 - (D) Section 304 of *IPC, 1860*
14. In which of the following judgements the Apex Court upheld the constitutional validity of Section 309 of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* ?
- (A) *Maruti Vs. State of Maharashtra*, 1987 G.L.J. 743
 - (B) *Gian Kaur Vs. State of Punjab*, AIR 1996 SC 946
 - (C) *P. Rathinam Vs. Union of India*, AIR 1994 SC 1844
 - (D) *Aruna R. Shanbang Vs. Union of India*, AIR 2011 SC 1290

15. Punishment, under Section 509 of *The Indian Penal Code, 1860* for uttering words, making gesture, or exhibiting any object, intending to insult the modesty of a woman is :
- (A) Simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to *three years*, and also fine
 - (B) Simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to *one year*, or fine, or both
 - (C) Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to *three years*, or fine, or both
 - (D) Simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to *five years*, or fine, or both
16. A negotiable instrument under *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881*, means :
- (A) A promissory note
 - (B) A bill of exchange
 - (C) A cheque
 - (D) All of the above

17. Offences under the *Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881* are :

- (A) Compoundable
- (B) Non-compoundable
- (C) Compoundable if permitted by the court
- (D) Compoundable if amount is meagre

18. Which is *not true* about Section 142 of *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881* ?

- (A) The court cannot take *suo motu* cognizance of the offence punishable under Section 138
- (B) The complaint against the offence under Section 138 must be made *in writing* by the payee or the holder in due course
- (C) The complaint must be made within *one month* of the date on which the cause of action arises under Clause (C) of the proviso to Section 138
- (D) A court of *Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class* may try the offence under S-138

19. A uniform law of procedure for the whole of India, was for the first time consolidated by :
- (A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
 - (B) The Criminal Procedure Supreme Court Act, 1852
 - (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882
 - (D) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
20. In proceeding under Section 107 of *Cr. P.C., 1973* an Executive Magistrate may require to execute bond for keeping peace for much period.
- (A) not exceeding *one year*
 - (B) not exceeding *two years*
 - (C) not exceeding *three years*
 - (D) not exceeding *six months*
21. When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under Section 320 of *Cr. P.C., 1973* is dead, then :
- (A) The offence cannot be compounded
 - (B) The offence can be compounded by the legal representative of such person without the consent of the court
 - (C) The offence can be compounded by the legal representative of such person with the consent of the court
 - (D) The offence can be compounded by the counsel of the deceased

22. No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, after the expiry of the period of limitation of :

(A) three years

(B) one year

(C) five years

(D) seven years

23. When investigation is not completed within the prescribed period of 90 days or 60 days, as the case may be, and the accused is in custody on the expiry of the said period, if he is prepared to and does furnish bail, the accused is entitled to be :

(A) discharged

(B) acquitted

(C) released on bail by the investigating officer

(D) released on bail by the concerning magistrate

24. Compounding of offence under the Provisions of *The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* results in that criminal case :

(A) acquittal of the accused

(B) discharge of the accused

(C) acquittal only if the charges have been framed

(D) discharge only if the charges have not

25. Information regarding occurrence of a cognizable offence is recorded by an officer-in-charge of a Police Station, under which of the following Provisions of Cr. P.C. ?

(A) Section 149

(B) Section 154

(C) Section 155

(D) Section 200

26. A.....is not entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C. 1973.

(A) wife unable to maintain herself

(B) divorced wife re-married

(C) divorced wife not re-married

(D) minor daughter

27. Pardon may be tendered to an accomplice under Section 306 of the Cr. P.C. 1973, when.....

(A) he is not in a position to stand trial due to infirm health

(B) when he is declared insane

(C) he undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence

(D) the Chief Judicial Magistrate thinks fit to do so

28. Inherent powers under Section 482 *Cr. P.C. 1973*, can be exercised by :
- (A) the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class
 - (B) the Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (C) the District and Sessions Judge
 - (D) the High Court
29. A person, accused of throwing voluntarily acid, for which punishment prescribed under Section 326 B of *the I.P.C., 1860*, is imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than *five years*, which may extend to *seven years* and with fine, is triable by :
- (A) the Court of Session
 - (B) the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (C) the Special Court
 - (D) the Court of Judicial Magistrate 1st Class
30. The prime object for enactment of *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002* is :
- (A) to cut short delay in disposal of suit
 - (B) to give more powers to the Civil Courts
 - (C) to make the existing provisions more stringent
 - (D) to reduce the powers of the Civil Courts

31. Under the provisions of *The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, plea of adverse possession is a defence available :
- (A) only to plaintiff against the defendant
 - (B) only to the defendant against the plaintiff
 - (C) only in respect of movable property
 - (D) (A) and (B) both
32. A *preliminary decree* can be passed in a suit :
- (A) for possession and mesne profits
 - (B) for dissolution of partnership
 - (C) for partition and separate possession
 - (D) all of the above
33. Which of the following is held *not* a decree under *The C.P.C. 1908* ?
- (A) Dismissal of appeal for default
 - (B) Rejection of plaint for non-payment of court fees
 - (C) Dismissal of appeal as time barred
 - (D) Order refusing one of several reliefs

34. Basis of distribution of the jurisdiction of Courts, under *The C.P.C. 1908*, is :

- (A) Pecuniary jurisdiction
- (B) Jurisdiction as to subject-matter
- (C) Territorial jurisdiction
- (D) All of the above

35. Who shall produce the evidence first in a suit under *The C.P.C. 1908* ?

- (A) Either the plaintiff or the defendant
- (B) The plaintiff
- (C) The defendant
- (D) As directed by the Court

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36. A garnishee order is an order :

- (A) prohibiting the judgement-debtor's debtor from making any payment to judgement-debtor
- (B) directing the judgement-debtor's creditor to take the payment from the judgement-debtor's debtor
- (C) permitting the judgement-debtor's debtor to make the payment to the judgement-debtor.
- (D) none of the above

37. In which of the following judgements, a Constitution Bench of the Apex Court considered the issue of *res judicata* applicable in writ jurisdiction ?
- (A) *Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd Vs. J.S. Chhindwara*, (AIR 1964 SC 1013)
- (B) *Daryao Vs. State of U.P.* (AIR 1961 SC 1457)
- (C) *Satyadhyan Vs. Deorajin Debi* (AIR 1960 SC 941)
- (D) *Dr. Subramanian Swamy Vs. State of T.N.* (AIR 2015 SC 460)
38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Attachment before judgment | (i) 038R5, C.P.C., 1908 |
| (b) Temporary injunction | (ii) 039R1, C.P.C., 1908 |
| (c) Interpleader suit | (iii) 0.35, C.P.C., 1908 |
| (d) Issuance of commissions | (iv) 026 C.P.C., 1908 |

Codes :

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

39. Under *The Indian Evidence Act, 1872* "Fact" means :
- (A) *Factum probandum*
 - (B) *Factum probans*
 - (C) Both *factum probandum* and *factum probans*
 - (D) None of the above
40. Plea of *alibi* as a relevant fact, for the purpose of *The Indian Evidence Act, 1872*, is governed by :
- (A) Section 6
 - (B) Section 8
 - (C) Section 11
 - (D) Section 12
41. The term "Admission" for the purpose of *The Evidence Act, 1872* is defined in :
- (A) Section 3
 - (B) Section 17
 - (C) Section 10
 - (D) Section 24
42. A retracted confession :
- (A) cannot be made *solely* the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated in material particulars
 - (B) can be made *solely* the basis of conviction
 - (C) cannot be made *solely* the basis of conviction under any circumstances
 - (D) (A) and (B) above both are correct

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43. The cardinal principles regarding the appreciation of *circumstantial evidence* have been postulated in :

(A) *Mustkeen Vs. State of Maharashtra* (AIR 2011 SC 2769)

(B) *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda Vs. State of Maharashtra*, (AIR 1984 SC 1622)

(C) *Mani Vs. State of T.N.* (AIR 2008 1021)

(D) *Sangili Vs. State of T.N.* (AIR 2014 SC 3756)

44. Which of the following is *correct* position under *The Evidence Act, 1872* ?

(A) The evidence of injured witness, being a stamped witness, is accorded a special status in law

(B) The evidence of a police official cannot be discarded merely on the ground that they belong to the police force and are either interested in the investigation or in the prosecution.

(C) The court is not supposed to give undue importance to commissions, contradictions and discrepancies, which do not go to the heart of the matter and shake the basic version of the prosecution

(D) All of the above

45. A dying declaration is admissible :
- (A) in criminal proceedings only
 - (B) only in civil proceedings
 - (C) in civil as well as criminal proceedings
 - (D) only when made before a Judicial Magistrate
46. In which of the following decisions, the Apex Court opined "When there is a conflict between a conclusive proof envisaged under law (Section 112, The Indian Evidence Act, 1872) and a proof based on scientific advancement accepted by the world community to be correct (DNA test) the latter must prevail over the former" ?
- (A) *Dipanwita Roy Vs. Ronobroto Roy*, (AIR 2015 SC 418)
 - (B) *Nandlal Wasudeo Badwaik Vs. Nandlal Badwaik* (AIR 2014 SC 932)
 - (C) *Bhabani Prasad Jena Vs. Convenor Secretary, Orissa State Commission for Women*, (AIR 2010 SC 2851)
 - (D) *Banarsi Dass Vs. Tekhu Dutta* (2005) 4SCC 449
47. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. It is a provision contained in :
- (A) Section 156, *The Evidence Act*, 1872
 - (B) Section 134, *The Evidence Act*, 1872
 - (C) Section 133, *The Evidence Act*, 1872
 - (D) None of the above

48. Which of the following terms is *not* defined in *The Indian Forest Act, 1927*?

- (A) Forest (B) Cattle
(C) Timber (D) Forest-produce

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

List-I

(a) Village forests

(b) Protected forests

(c) Reserved forests

(d) State control over Forest/Land
not its property

List-II

(i) Section 3 of *The Forest Act, 1927*

(ii) Section 29 of *The Forest Act, 1927*

(iii) Section 28 of *The Forest Act, 1927*

(iv) Section 35 of *The Forest Act, 1927*

Codes :

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

50. Which of the following Acts are prohibited in the reserved forest under Section 26 of *The Forest Act, 1927* ?

- (A) removing of any forest produce
- (B) trespassing or pasturing cattle
- (C) removal of topals, supads made from bamboo grown in the forest
- (D) all of the above

51. In Himachal Pradesh, any person contravening any rule under *The Forest Act, 1927*, for the contravention of which, no special provision exists, shall be punishable with :

- (A) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to *six months* or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both
- (B) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to *one year* or with fine upto Rs. 1000 or both
- (C) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to *two years* or with fine which may extend to rupees five thousand or both
- (D) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to *two months* or with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred or both

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52. Specific relief is :

- (A) a discretionary relief
- (B) an equitable relief
- (C) a mandatory relief
- (D) both (A) and (B)

53. *The Specific Relief Act, 1963* implemented the recommendations of the Law Commission, contained in its :

- (A) 8th Report on *The Specific Relief Act, 1877*
- (B) 9th Report on *The Specific Relief Act, 1877*
- (C) 10th Report on *The Specific Relief Act, 1877*
- (D) 19th Report on *The Specific Relief Act, 1877*

54. To maintain a suit under Section 5 of *the Specific Relief Act, 1963* :

- (A) a mere possessory title is good enough
- (B) the question of title is irrelevant
- (C) the question of title is relevant
- (D) both (A) and (C)

55. Under Section 8 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963*, which is *not* correct ?
- (A) No suit lies against the owner of the property
 - (B) No suit lies against the person who has possession or control over the property
 - (C) No suit lies if the plaintiff is not entitled to the immediate possession of the property
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
56. Which of the following contracts may be enforced specifically ?
- (A) A contract, when the Act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly or partly of a trust
 - (B) A contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief
 - (C) A contract which is in its nature determinable
 - (D) A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise
57. Personal bars to the claim for specific performance of a contract are contained in :
- (A) Section 5 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963*
 - (B) Section 16 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963*
 - (C) Section 17 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963*
 - (D) Section 18 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963*

58. Section 36 of *The Specific Relief Act, 1963* classifies injunction into :

(A) Two

(B) Four

(C) Five

(D) Six

59. The expression "*Reciprocal promises*" is defined in :

(A) Section 2(b) of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*

(B) Section 2(c) of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*

(C) Section 2(f) of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*

(D) Section 2(g) of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*

60. Which of the following Sections of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*, defines

the expressions "*Express proposal*" and "*Implied proposal*".

(A) Section 9

(B) Section 8

(C) Section 7

(D) Section 6

61. A mortgage agreement, in favour of a minor, not represented by his/her natural guardian or guardian appointed by the court, though in the interest of the minor is :
- (A) voidable at his/her option
 - (B) Void *ab initio*
 - (C) Valid agreement
 - (D) Enforceable by the minor on attaining majority
62. "Public Policy is a very unruly horse," Who said first ?
- (A) Lord Atkin in *Fender Vs. John Mildmay* (1938) AC1
 - (B) Borrough J. in *Richardson Vs. Mellish* (1824)2 Bing 229
 - (C) Park B. in *Egerton Vs. Brownlow*, (1853) 4 HLC1
 - (D) Cave J in *Mirams, Re*, (1891)1 QB 594
63. A transaction collateral to a wagering agreement is :
- (A) Valid and enforceable
 - (B) Void
 - (C) Illegal
 - (D) Unenforceable

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

List-I

List-II

(a) *Carlill Vs. Carbolic Smoke*

(i) Hawkins, J.

Ball Co. (1892) 2 QB 484

(b) *Nordenfelt Vs. Maxim Nordenfelt*

(ii) Lord Macnaghten

Guns & Ammunition

Co. Ltd, (1894) AC 535

(c) *Hadley Vs. Baxendale*

(iii) Alderson B

(1854) 9 EX. 341

(d) *Leslie (R) Ltd. Vs. Sheill*

(iv) Lord Sumner

(1914) 3 KB 607

Codes :

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

65. Which of the following is *not* bailment under Section 148 of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872* ?
- (A) hiring of locker in a Bank
 - (B) finding goods belonging to another and taking them into custody
 - (C) delivery of garments to a dry cleaner for clearing purposes
 - (D) lending your car to a friend for a journey
66. Which of the following Sections of *The Indian Contract Act, 1872*, contains the concept of 'agency coupled with interest' ?
- (A) Section 196
 - (B) Section 182
 - (C) Section 202
 - (D) Section 237
67. A Hindu, for the purposes of *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*, ceases to be a Hindu by :
- (A) Renunciation
 - (B) Conversion to another religion
 - (C) Abandonment
 - (D) Either (A) or (B) or (C)
68. In case of suit for divorce, under *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*, founded on the grounds, mentioned below, on which of the grounds, the court has discretion, to pass a decree for judicial separation instead ?
- (A) Conversion
 - (B) Leprosy
 - (C) Not heard for seven years
 - (D) Unsoundness of mind

69. A marriage, wherein, consent of a party to solemnisation of marriage, is obtained by force or fraud, (under *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*) is :
- (A) a void marriage (B) a voidable marriage
(C) a invalid marriage (D) none of these
70. Section 9 of *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*, was upheld, as constitutionally valid in :
- (A) *Smt. Harvinder Kaur Vs. Harminder Singh*, (AIR 1984 Del 66)
(B) *Saroj Rani Vs. Sudarshan Kumar*, AIR 1984 SC 1562
(C) *Sharda Vs. Dharmpal*, AIR 2003 SC 3450
(D) Both (A) and (B)
71. Which of the following Sections of *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955* deals with maintenance pendente lite ?
- (A) 24 (B) 25
(C) 26 (D) 27
72. In which of the following judgements, it is held that if one of the party to marriage is not a Hindu, the provisions of *The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*, cannot be invoked to seek a remedy under the said Act ?
- (A) *Neeta Vs. Bino*, AIR 1998 Bom 74
(B) *Niranjani Vs. Roshan*, (2014) DMC 124 (Bom)
(C) *V.P. Bharucha Vs. M.V. Bharucha*, (AIR 2015 Bom 42)
(D) All of the above

73. *The Limitation Act, 1963* applies to :
- (A) proceedings before the courts
 - (B) proceedings before an executive authority
 - (C) proceedings before Industrial Tribunal
 - (D) proceedings before the Labour Courts
74. Section 3 of *The Limitation Act, 1963* is :
- (A) directory
 - (B) discretionary
 - (C) mandatory
 - (D) optional
75. Which is *not correct* of law of limitation ?
- (A) The statute of limitation is founded on public policy
 - (B) The court has no power to extend the period of limitation on equitable grounds
 - (C) Limitation bars the judicial remedies
 - (D) Limitation extinguishes the right
76. "Lease" within the meaning of *The Indian Stamp Act, 1899*, does *not* include :
- (A) a *patta*
 - (B) a *kabuliyat*, which is a counterpart of a lease
 - (C) an instrument by which tolls of any description are let
 - (D) a waiting on an application for lease intended to signify that application is granted

77. A "Civil Court" under the H.P. Courts Act, includes :

- (A) the Court of District Judge
- (B) the Court of Additional District Judge
- (C) the Court of Sub-Judge
- (D) All of the above

78. Which of the following is *not* a ground for eviction of a tenant under *The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987* ?

- (A) Failure of the tenant to pay rent as per terms of compromise decree
- (B) Landlord residing in USA seeks eviction on his/her *bona fide* requirement for reconstruction
- (C) Requirement for landlord's son to use the premises, as office, as a lawyer
- (D) None of the above

79. In which of the following judgments, the Apex Court upheld Section 49-C of *The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*, which imposes a total prohibition in trade of imported ivory ?

- (A) *Indian Handicrafts Emporium Vs. Union of India*, AIR 2003 SC 3240
- (B) *Pradeep Krishan Vs. Union of India*, AIR 1996 SC 2040
- (C) *Animal and Environment Legal Defence Fund Vs. Union of India*, AIR 1997 SC 1071
- (D) *M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India*, AIR 2002 SC 1696

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

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Rule against perpetuity | (i) Section 14 of <i>The Transfer of Property Act, 1882</i> |
| (b) Doctrine of election | (ii) Section 35 of <i>The TPA, 1882</i> |
| (c) Rule of lis pendens | (iii) Section 52 of <i>The TPA, 1882</i> |
| (d) Doctrine of part performance | (iv) Section 53-A <i>The TPA 1882</i> |

Codes :

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

81. In which district of H.P. is Maiwa Kundinoo peak ?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Chamba | (B) Kullu |
| (C) Kinnaur | (D) Bilaspur |

82. In which district of H.P. is Bhadrakali Bhalei Mata Temple ?
- (A) Chamba (B) Kinnaur
(C) Sirmaur (D) Mandi
83. Which is the eastern-most mountain range that separates spiti from Tibet ?
- (A) Pir Panjal (B) Dhauladhar
(C) Shivalik (D) Zaskar
84. Which country is collaborating with Himachal Pradesh in crop diversion promotion project ?
- (A) Germany (B) Australia
(C) Japan (D) Canada
85. If you travel from Mandi to Manali, what will be the *correct* order of places on the way ?
- (A) Katrain-Pandoh-Kullu-Out (B) Pandoh-Out-Kullu-Katrai
(C) Pandoh-Out-Katrai-Kullu (D) Pandoh-Kullu-Out-Katrai

86. Which Governor-General of India helped Raja Ranbir Chand of Kangra recover some part of his state from Maharaja Ranjit Singh ?
- (A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Willium Bentinck
(C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Lord Dalhousie
87. On which river is Thirot hydel project ?
- (A) Pabbar (B) Yamuna
(C) Chenab (D) Beas
88. Who runs the Disability Rehabilitation Centre at Dharamsala (in H.P.) ?
- (A) Indian Red Cross Society (B) Panchayati Raj Institution
(C) Urban Local Body (D) Tibetan Government in Exile
89. Which tourist circuit destination was prioritised by the Ministry of Tourism for H.P. during 2013-14 ?
- (A) Parwanoo-Dharampur (B) Dharampur-Kasauli
(C) Una-Nadaun (D) Banikhet-Dalhousie

90. Which route did the Praja Mandal Satyagrahis take in 1948 to reach Suket princely state territory ?
- (A) via Dehar (B) via Slappar
(C) via Tatapani (D) via Bhambhla
91. Who is the producer of the controversial movie *Nanak Shah Fakir* ?
- (A) Manjit Singh Sikka (B) Karnail Singh Sikka
(C) Harinder Singh Sikka (D) Gurvinder Singh Sikka
92. Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service (ICS) ?
- (A) Satyendra Nath Tagore (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose (D) Surendra Nath Banerjee
93. Who founded the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) ?
- (A) Homi Bhabha (B) Vikram Sarabhai
(C) C.N. Rao (D) C.V. Raman

94. What is the Venue of 2016 National Games ?
- (A) Jharkhand (B) Haryana
(C) Goa (D) Karnataka
95. Who is the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (CPIM) ?
- (A) Parkash Karat (B) Sitaram Yechuri
(C) Brinda Karat (D) C. Raja
96. What is Al-Shabab ?
- (A) A religious text of Shia Muslims
(B) A terrorist out-fit in Kenya
(C) A mosque in Iraq
(D) A tomb in Egypt
97. Who is collaborating with Dalai Lama in writing the book titled : The Book of Joy-Finding Happiness in an uncertain world ?
- (A) Sri Sri Ravishankar (B) Baba Ram Dev
(C) Swami Agnivesh (D) Desmond Tutu

98. With which invention is Louis Brail associated ?

- (A) Reading technique for the visually challenged
- (B) Circulation of Blood
- (C) IVF technique of fertility
- (D) Iconography

99. With which game is Rani Rampal associated ?

- (A) Squash
- (B) Pistol Shooting
- (C) Tennis
- (D) Hockey

100. Among the following, which was the last cartoon that R.K. Luxman drew ?

- (A) Hundred days of India's Mars Orbiting (Orbiter) Mission (MOM)
- (B) India's signing of nuclear deal
- (C) Devastation in J & K after floods
- (D) 2014 Lok Sabha Elections