

Sr. Avast (legal)

08/01/2020

Time allowed 60 minutes

A. Constitutional Law

- Q1. Which of the following writs is known as the guarantor of personal freedom?
- Habeas Corpus
 - Mandamus
 - Certiorari
 - Quo-warranto
- Q2. Select the true option:
- The decisions, proceedings and acts of the High Court cannot be questioned when produced in any court.
 - Art. 226 gives power of judicial review to High Court.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Q3. 'Which cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly.' – This statement epitomises the doctrine of:
- Colourable legislation
 - Pith and substance
 - Harmonious construction
 - Eclipse
- Q4. Under which Article the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to decide inter-governmental disputes-
- Article-129
 - Article-131
 - Article-137
 - Article-143
- Q5. Art. 51A of the Constitution of India provides for the Fundamental Duties of:
- Citizens of India
 - Public Servants
 - All those who run public and private sectors
 - Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers
- Q6. Rights of a citizen under Article-19 are automatically suspended during the period of emergency, if emergency under Article-352 is declared on the grounds of:
- War, external aggression or armed rebellion
 - War or armed rebellion
 - External aggression or armed rebellion
 - War Or External Aggression

Q7. The Supreme Court can enforce Fundamental Rights by issuing writs under –

- A. Article- 32
- B. Article-226
- C. Article-137
- D. Article-143

Q8. 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

Q9. In which case the Supreme Court held that 'Constitution is key to the mind of the Constitution makers'?

- A. Berubari's case
- B. Golknath's case
- C. Keshwananda Bharti's case
- D. AK Gopalan's case

Q10. Which entry in List II (State List) provides for the State Public Services; State Public Service Commission?

- A. Entry 37
- B. Entry 38
- C. Entry 41
- D. Entry 42

B. Criminal Procedure Code

Q11. The object of "Investigation" is:

- A. To arrest the accused person
- B. To collect the evidence
- C. To maintain the law and order
- D. To control the traffic

Q12 Which of the following deals with the order to pay compensation, when a Court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence including death sentence?

- A. Section 286 Cr.P.C.
- B. Section 357 Cr.P.C.
- C. Section 359 Cr.P.C.
- D. Section 360 Cr.P.C.

Q13 Period of limitation for a criminal case shall commence:

- A. From the date of the offence generally
- B. From the date of knowledge of the commission of the offence if not known earlier
- C. From the date of establishment of the identity of the accused if not known at the time of commission of the offence
- D. All of the above

Q14 When can a private person has right to arrest any other person?

- A. If that person is notable criminal
- B. If that person commits a non-cognizable offence in his presence
- C. If he thinks that he is helping government to perform his duty
- D. If that person commits a cognizable and non-bailable offence in his presence

Q15 Which section of Cr. P. C. provides for 'Service of summons outside local limits'?

- A. Section 65
- B. Section 67
- C. Section 69
- D. Section 71

C. Civil Procedure Code

Q16 In order I Rule 8, which of the following condition is not required to apply?

- A. The parties must be numerous
- B. They must have same interest in the suit
- C. All the aggrieved parties must seeking same relief
- D. The court's permission must have obtained

Q17. Every suit shall be instituted in the court of lowest grade competent to try it. It is mention under which section of CPC?

- A. Section 13
- B. Section 14
- C. Section 15
- D. Section 16

Q18. In case where there is conflict between *res judicata* and *lis pendens*, which principle would prevail?

- A. Principle of *res judicata* will prevail
- B. Principle of *lis pendens* will prevail
- C. It will be determined by the court
- D. It is dependent upon the case

Q19. Under Section 2(5) of the CPC defines foreign court as:

- A. A court situated outside India
- B. A court situated outside India and it must not have established or constituted by the Central Government
- C. A court situated in India applying foreign laws
- D. All of the above

Q20. In which case the Supreme Court has decided that "Jurisdiction means authority to decide"?

- A. Raja Soap Factory v. Shanatharaj, AIR 1965 SC 1449
- B. Ujjain Bai v. State of UP, AIR 1962 SC 1621
- C. Baboo v. Kirpa, AIR 1950, All 488
- D. K. Rajamouli v. AVKN Swami, AIR, 2001, SC 2316

D. Indian Penal Code

Q21. Section 81 of IPC says that motive should be

- A. Prevention of harm to person
- B. Prevention of harm to property
- C. Both A and B
- D. Either A or B

Q22. A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. A has committed the offence of:

- A. Murder
- B. Culpable homicide
- C. Grievous hurt
- D. Causing death by rash or negligent act

Q23. The word 'Illegal' signifies:

- A. Everything which is an offence
- B. Everything which is prohibited by law
- C. Everything which furnishes grounds for civil action
- D. All the above

Q24. What is the maximum punishment for counterfeiting Indian Coin under Indian Penal Code?

- A. Imprisonment for life
- B. Imprisonment for ten years
- C. Imprisonment for seven years
- D. Fine up to Rs. 10 thousand

Q25. Which section of Indian Penal Code provides for 'Sexual harassment and punishment for it'?

- A. Section 354 A
- B. Section 354 B
- C. Section 354 C
- D. Section 354 D

E. Law of Evidence

Q26. Which term is not defined by the Indian Evidence Act?

- A. Court
- B. Judicial Proceedings
- C. Evidence
- D. Admission

- Q27. Definition of Confession was given by Privy Council in:
- A. Pakala Narayana swami v. Emperor, [(1939) 66 IA 66, 81]
 - B. Queen Empress v. Abdullah, [(1985) 7 All 385 (FB)]
 - C. Mirza Akbat v. Emperor [AIR 1940 PC 176]
 - D. Pulukuri Kottaya v. Emperor, [AIR 1947 PC 67]

- Q28. 'Proof of admission against persons making them' this rule is contained in:
- A. Section 19 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - B. Section 20 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - C. Section 21 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - D. Section 22 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

- Q29. Which of the following is not Secondary Evidence?
- A. Document itself
 - B. Certified copies
 - C. Copies made from or compared with the original
 - D. Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them

- Q30. In section 52, 53, 54 and 55 the word 'Character' includes:
- A. Reputation only
 - B. Disposition only
 - C. Both reputation and disposition
 - D. None of the above

F. Arbitration

- Q31. Which of the following is the accurate statement of the courts power in relation to Alternative Dispute Resolution?
- A. The court can force parties to engage in ADR and has no power to sanction them for failing to do so
 - B. The cannot force parties in ADR but does have the power to sanction them for failing to do so
 - C. None of the above
 - D. Both the above

Q32. Any arbitration whether or not administered by permanent arbitral institution means-

- A. Arbitration
- B. Conciliations
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Q33. Arbitral tribunal means-

- A. A sole Arbitrator
- B. A panel of Arbitrators
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Q34. Which section of under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, provides for the extent of judicial intervention-

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

Q35. Which provision of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, provides for that 'an arbitration agreement shall be in writing'-

- A. Section 7 (1)
- B. Section 7 (2)
- C. Section 7 (3)
- D. Section 7 (4)

G. Contract Law

Q36. Where the parties to a contract are under the mistake as to matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is:

- A. Voidable at the option of the party making the proposal
- B. Voidable at the option of the party accepting the proposal
- C. Considered valid
- D. Void

- Q37. Contingent contract means:
- A. A suit entrusted to any person to abide by the result of any game or other uncertain event on which may wager is made;
 - B. A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen
 - C. Agreements which are not certain, or capable of being made certain
 - D. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract

- Q38. The term "Fraud" defines under Indian Contract Act, 1872 refers to:
- A. Active concealment of fact with knowledge and belief of the fact
 - B. Doing any act fitted to deceive
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None of the above

- Q39. A promise to pay for past services is valid and binding even though it is without consideration. However, for the validity of such promise, the past services should have been rendered
- A. Voluntarily
 - B. At promisor's request
 - C. Under compulsion
 - D. Under some contract

- Q40. As per the Indian Contract Act, which section defines bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed:
- A. Section 149
 - B. Section 150
 - C. Section 151
 - D. Section 152

H. Right to Information Law

- Q41. Second appeal to the Central Information Commission/the State Information Commission can be preferred by the applicant within how many days from the date on which the decision was given:
- A. 90 Days
 - B. 45 Days
 - C. 60 Days
 - D. 30 Days

842. What is the time span mentioned in the RTI Act, 2005 for making orders for removing difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005?

- A. 1 years from the commencement of the Act
- B. 2 years from the commencement of the Act
- C. 3 years from the commencement of the Act
- D. 4 years from the commencement of the Act

843. Which one of the following is not correct information about Chief Information Commissioner?

- A. Candidate for CIC must be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, Science and Technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.
- B. CIC, shall not be a Member of Parliament or member of the legislature of any state and union territory.
- C. His conduct or impartiality must not be suspicious and doubtful.
- D. He shall not hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession.

844. Who among the following can't be the part of selection committee of CIC in India?

- A. The prime minister
- B. The leader of the opposition of Lok Sabha
- C. A union cabinet minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister
- D. Chief Justice of India

845. Which Section of RTI Act, 2005 provides protection to action taken in good faith under this Act?

- A. Section 21
- B. Section 22
- C. Section 23
- D. Section 24

I. Information Technology Law

846. The Information Technology Act came into force on:

- A. May 2000
- B. June 2000
- C. September 2000
- D. October 2000

- Q47. In which of the following case the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of Information Technology Act, 2000?
- A. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
 - B. Banyan Tree Holding (P) Ltd. v. A. Murli Krishna Reddy
 - C. Dilip Kumar Tulsi Das Shah v. Union of India
 - D. Yahoo India Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India

- Q48. Which section of IT Act, 2000 prescribes for the appointment of Controller of certifying authorities:
- A. Section 14
 - B. Section 15
 - C. Section 16
 - D. Section 17

- Q49. For issuance of electronic signature Certificate. what is the amount of fees required to be accompanied with the application to certifying authority under section 35 of IT Act, 2000?
- A. INR 15,000/-
 - B. INR 25,000/-
 - C. INR 35,000/-
 - D. INR 50,000/-

- Q50. Under which section of the IT Act, 2000, the word 'cyber terrorism' has been mentioned?
- A. Section 66A
 - B. Section 66B
 - C. Section 66D
 - D. Section 66F

J. Labour Laws

- Q51. Who can appoint conciliation officers, charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of industrial disputes under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
- A. State government in consultation with chief labour commissioner
 - B. Central government in consultation with chief labour commissioner
 - C. Chief Labour commissioner
 - D. Appropriate Government

852. For the purposes of clause (2) of 25B of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (definition of continuous service), the number of days on which a workman has actually worked under an employer shall not include the days on which:

- A. He has been laid-off under an agreement or as permitted by standing orders made under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), or under this Act or under any other law applicable to the industrial establishment.
- B. He has been on medical leave owing to his bad health.
- C. He has been absent due to temporary disablement caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.
- D. In case of a female, she has been on maternity leave: so, however, that the total period of such maternity leave does not exceed twelve weeks.

853. Every Advisory Committee to be nominated by the appropriate Government constituted under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 shall consist the number of women members not less than:

- A. 1/2 of the total members
- B. 2/3 of the total members
- C. 1/4 of the total members
- D. 10% of the total members

854. Which of the followings is not prescribed wage- periods for fixing minimum rates of wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

- A. By the hour
- B. By the day
- C. By the month
- D. By the year

855. In section 4 (3) of the Payment Of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2010 the amount "three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees", has been substituted with the amount of:

- A. Five lakhs rupees
- B. Seven lakhs rupees
- C. Ten lakhs rupees
- D. Fifteen lakhs rupees

K. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

Q56 1. AICTE was formed in:

- A. October 1945
- B. December 1945
- C. November 1945
- D. September 1945

Q57 2. All communications by AICTE to a Technical Institution or University regarding results of any such inspection concerning with the financial needs of Technical Institution or a University or its standards of teaching, examination and research, shall be made to:

- A. Director/Vice Chancellor of the Technical Institution/University
- B. The executive authority of the Technical Institution or University
- C. Registrar of the Technical Institution or University
- D. Head of the Department of concerned technical institution or University

Q58 For setting up a new institution for Engineering and Technology, at present what is the minimum requirement of AICTE?

- A. Land area required in Urban shall be 2.5 Acre which can be in a maximum of THREE plots
- B. Land area required in Urban shall be 2.5 Acre which can be in a maximum of TWO plots
- C. Land area required in Urban shall be 3.5 Acre which can be in a maximum of TWO plots
- D. Land area required in Urban shall be 3.5 Acre which can be in a maximum of THREE plots

L. University Grant Commission (UGC)

Q59 If any dispute arises between the Central Government and the University Grant Commission as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy relating to national purposes:

- A. The decision of the Central Government shall be final.
- B. The decision of the University Grant Commission shall be final.
- C. The decision of Chief Justice of India shall be final.
- D. The decision of President of India shall be final.

Q60 The University Grants Commission shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and:

- A. Seven other members.
- B. Eight other members.
- C. Nine other members.
- D. Ten other members.