परिशिष्ट परीक्षा के लिए निदेश

1. सभी प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्न के अंक मानेंगे।
3. प्रश्न के का केवल एक को उत्तर दीजिए।
4. कोई भी अंक उत्तर देने से प्रभावित नहीं होगा।
5. प्रश्न का कारण अभ्यास के रूप में समझ लें। अंक अंक दिए गए हैं, जिनसे अंक: 1, 2, 3, 4 अंक दिए गए हैं। अंकों को सही उत्तर दिखाकर उसने अंक दिए गए हैं सेल के एक गोली अभ्यास का उत्तर पता लगने वाले चौक रेंज से दर्ज करा लें।
6. प्रवेश पत्र परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत राखी है। जब आपके प्रश्न परीक्षा पत्र की ओर लगे हो, तो उपर-पत्र निर्देश कर देंगे। प्रश्न के के नीली चाँदी पत्र के स्थान पर दिखाए।
7. प्रश्न के का मानक 1/3 भाग का होना चाहिए। गति उत्तर तथा अप्रत्यक्ष उत्तर को किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर नहीं है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोली पर पता का खाली चोक रेंज से दर्ज करा लें।
8. नीली चाँदी पत्र का केवल नीली चाँदी पत्र के स्थान पर दिखाए। प्रश्न परीक्षा पत्र का दिखाए। प्रश्न परीक्षा पत्र का दिखाए।
9. कृपया अपना नाम, जन्म तिथि, जन्मता, तथा दूसरे प्रश्नों के अंक प्रश्नों में से करें।
10. प्रश्न के की कोई उत्तर का तत्कालीन प्रश्न की उत्तर हो सकता हो प्रश्न के की हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समानार भाषा होगा।

प्रारंभिक निदेश: अपने अंकों के सहित चिह्नित करें। उसे प्रश्न पत्र के प्रश्न के का कारण स्थान पर लगाए। जो प्रश्न के की हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समानार भाषा होगा।

परीक्षा अंक : 25

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the test booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
1. Against which of the following decree, an appeal shall not lie?
   (1) Ex parte decree
   (2) A decree passed by the District Court
   (3) A decree passed by the court with consent of parties
   (4) A decree passed by the High Court

2. Section 74 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
   (1) resistance to execution
   (2) seizure of property in dwelling house
   (3) partial exemption of agriculture produce
   (4) letter of request

3. Who does decide the jurisdiction of a civil court?
   (1) Pleading of the plaintiff
   (2) Pleading of the defendant
   (3) Court itself
   (4) Statement given by witness

4. “Facta Probanda” refers to
   (1) facts need not to be proved
   (2) facts already proved
   (3) facts which prove other facts
   (4) facts required to be proved

5. How many adjournments may be granted to a party during hearing of the suit if sufficient cause is shown?
   (1) Two times
   (2) Three times
   (3) Four times
   (4) Five times
6. दर्याव सन उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य, ए.आई.आर.
1961 एच.सी. 1457 का बाद संबंधित है
(1) सिविल प्रकृति के बाद से
(2) निष्पादन प्रक्रिया के अन्तरण से
(3) स्थायी से
(4) प्रांज न्याय के सिद्धांत से

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसकी अभिवचन में उल्लेख करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है?
(1) दस्तावेज का प्रभाव
(2) सबूत का मार
(3) कपड़े के मामले में विशिष्टियाँ
(4) तात्त्विक तत्त्वों का कायन

8. सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 की निम्न में से कौन सी धारा सिविल न्यायालयों को अन्तर्विष्ट शक्ति प्रदान करती है?
(1) धारा 151 (2) धारा 144
(3) धारा 113 (4) धारा 115

9. वह व्यक्ति जो अवयक्त की ओर से बाद संस्थित करता है, कहलाता है?
(1) संरक्षक (2) प्रतिनिधि
(3) बाद मित्र (4) रिस्टेंडार

10. डिक्ट्री के निष्पादन के लिए निर्धारित ऋणी के गियाौरारी के मामले में जीवन-निवारण भते का धूलान कौन करता है?
(1) डिक्त्री (2) निर्धारित ऋणी
(3) न्यायालय (4) राज्य सरकार

6. The case Daryao Vs. State of U.P. AIR
1961 SC1457 is related to
(1) Suit of civil nature
(2) Transfer of execution proceedings
(3) Adjournment
(4) Doctrine of Res-Judicata

7. Which of the following need not to be stated in pleading?
(1) Effect of a document
(2) Burden of proof
(3) Particulars in case of fraud
(4) Statement of material facts

8. Which of the following Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 confers inherent power to the Civil Courts?
(1) Section 151 (2) Section 144
(3) Section 113 (4) Section 115

9. A person who institutes a suit on behalf of a minor is known as
(1) Guardian (2) Representative
(3) Next-Friend (4) Relative

10. Who does pay the subsistence allowance in case of arrest of judgement debtor for execution of a decree?
(1) Decree holder
(2) Judgement debtor
(3) Court
(4) State Government
11. Who does make payment of money into court under order XXIV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) Plaintiff
(2) Defendant
(3) Witness
(4) Court itself

12. Who does furnish security for costs under order XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) Defendant
(2) Witness
(3) Co-defendant
(4) Plaintiff

13. Which of the following power is not vested in commissioner if he is not a judge of a civil court?

(1) Power to make partition of property
(2) Power to impose penalties
(3) Power to call for and examine documents
(4) Power to examine accounts

14. When the court pass an order for payment of security under order XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and if the security is not furnished, the court shall make an order for

(1) dismissal of suit
(2) stay of suit
(3) return of plaint
(4) rejection of plaint
15. In what capacity the court may add Government as a party under rule 2 of order XXVII A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) As a plaintiff
(2) As a witness
(3) As a defendant
(4) As a co-plaintiff

16. Where the suit is instituted against a corporation, the summons may be served

(1) on the secretary
(2) on the director
(3) on any principal officer
(4) Any of these

17. Any agreement or compromise entered into by next-friend or guardian for the suit on behalf of minor without the leave of the court shall be

(1) void against all parties
(2) voidable against all parties
(3) voidable against all parties other than minor
(4) valid

18. Which of the following court may issue Commission under Rule 19 of order XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) Any Civil Court
(2) Supreme Court
(3) District Court
(4) High Court
19. Which of the following court cannot make an order for the attachment of immovable property under order XXXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
   (1) Court of small causes
   (2) District Court
   (3) High Court
   (4) Senior Civil Court

20. Every appeal shall be preferred under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in the form of _______ signed by the appellant or his pleader.
   (1) application
   (2) memorandum
   (3) plaint
   (4) notice

21. Which of the following Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with the provisions relating to “Review”?
   (1) Section 112
   (2) Section 113
   (3) Section 114
   (4) Section 115

22. Which of the following suit cannot be disposed of by following summary procedure?
   (1) Suit based upon bill of exchange
   (2) Suit based upon promissory note
   (3) Suit for partition of property
   (4) Suit for recovery of debt arising on written contract
23. Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 contains the provisions regarding appeal from original decree?

(1) Section 96  (2) Section 100
(3) Section 104  (4) Section 113

24. The provisions regarding temporary injunction are contain in which order of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) Order XL  (2) Order XXX
(3) Order XLI  (4) Order XXXIX

25. Which of the following court has the power of revision with regard to Civil matters?

(1) District Court  (2) Court of small causes
(3) High Court  (4) City Civil Court

26. Which of the following statement is not true?

(1) A decree may be executed by the court which passed it.
(2) A decree may be executed by the court to which it is sent for execution.
(3) The court which passed the decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any subordinate court of competent jurisdiction.
(4) The court which passed a decree may execute it against property outside the local limits of jurisdiction.
27. Which of the following court may issue precept?
   (1) Only High court
   (2) The court in whose jurisdiction the property is situated.
   (3) The court passing the decree
   (4) Only District court

28. To what extent a legal representative shall be liable if decree is executed against him?
   (1) His personal property shall be liable for execution of decree
   (2) Only that property of deceased shall be liable which has come to his hand and has not been duly disposed of
   (3) Only that property of deceased shall be liable which has come to his hand and has been duly disposed of.
   (4) He shall not be liable even any property of deceased come to his hand.

29. Which of the following power is not vested in the court executing transferred decree?
   (1) Power to send the decree for execution to another court
   (2) Power to execute the decree against legal representative of deceased judgement debtor
   (3) Power to order attachment of decree
   (4) Power to order execution at the instance of transferee of decree
30. निम्न में से कौन सी सम्पत्ति डिक्री के निष्पादन के लिए कुर्फे और विक्रय के लिए दायी नहीं होगी ?
   (1) वैश्विक सेवा कराने का कोई अधिकार
   (2) माल
   (3) धन
   (4) ऋण

31. जहाँ किसी डिक्री के निष्पादन में स्थायी सम्पत्ति का विक्रय किया गया है और ऐसा विक्रय आयातनिक हो गया है तब यह विक्रय का विक्रय हुआ है यह समझा जायेगा कि सम्पत्ति के में निषिद्ध हो गई है?
   (1) उस समय से जब विक्रय आयातनिक हुआ।
   (2) उस समय से जब सम्पत्ति का विक्रय हुआ।
   (3) उस समय से जब वाद संस्थित किया गया।
   (4) उस समय से जब डिक्री पारित की गई।

32. विनिलाइतिम में से किस उद्देश्य के लिए न्यायालय कमीशन जारी कर सकता है?
   (1) किसी व्यक्ति की परीक्षा करने के लिए
   (2) सम्पत्ति का विश्लेषण करने के लिए
   (3) कोई मित्रिकार कार्य करने के लिए
   (4) इन सभी उद्देश्यों के लिए

33. निम्न में से कौन सी सम्पत्ति डिक्री के निष्पादन के लिए कुर्फे के लिए दायी होगी?
   (1) लेखा बहियाँ
   (2) नक्सानी के लिए वाद लाने का अधिकार या
   (3) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ
   (4) भावी भरणपोषण का अधिकार

30. Which of the following property shall not be liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree?
   (1) Any right of personal service
   (2) Goods
   (3) Money
   (4) Debts

31. Where immovable property is sold in execution of a decree and such sale has become absolute. When the property shall be deemed to have vested in the purchaser?
   (1) From the time when the sale becomes absolute
   (2) From the time when the property is sold
   (3) From the time when the suit was instituted
   (4) From the time when the decree was passed

32. For which of the following purpose a court may issue commission?
   (1) To examine any person
   (2) To make partition of property
   (3) To perform any ministerial act
   (4) For all of these purposes.

33. Which of the following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree?
   (1) Book of Accounts
   (2) A mere right to sue for damages
   (3) Government Securities
   (4) A right to future maintenance
34. Section 35 B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
(1) costs for causing delay
(2) cost of the suit
(3) interest
(4) compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences

35. How much time period can be enlarged by a court in total under Section 148 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
(1) Not exceeding ten days
(2) Not exceeding sixty days
(3) Not exceeding ninety days
(4) Not exceeding thirty days

36. Section 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, deals with
(1) Pecuniary Jurisdiction
(2) Subordination of courts
(3) Definitions
(4) Stay of suit

37. In which of the following rule, if a suit is dismissed, the plaintiff shall not be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of same cause of action?
(1) Rule 9 of Order IX
(2) Rule 21 of Order XI
(3) Rule 9 of Order XXII
(4) Rule 3 of Order IX
38. By which of the following Act Section 148A (Right to lodge caveat) was inserted in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 ?
   (1) By Act 46 of 1999
   (2) By Act 104 of 1976
   (3) By Act 66 of 1956
   (4) By Act 22 of 2002

39. Which of the following jurisdiction of the court is not covered under Section 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
   (1) Territorial Jurisdiction
   (2) Pecuniary Jurisdiction
   (3) Jurisdiction of executing court
   (4) Jurisdiction relating to subject-matter

40. Which of the following person can be arrested or detained under civil process?
   (1) A member of either House of Parliament during continuance of any meeting of such House.
   (2) A member of Legislative Council of State during continuance of any meeting of such council.
   (3) A woman who according to customs and manner of country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.
   (4) A magistrate while going to or presiding in his court.
41. Rule 8 of order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
   (1) Procedure in suits against public officer
   (2) Definition of Government
   (3) Persons authorized to act for Government
   (4) Agent for Government to receive process

42. The provisions relating to compromise of suit are provided under ______ of
    the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
   (1) Rule 1 of Order XXIII
   (2) Rule 2 of Order XXIII
   (3) Rule 3 of Order XXIII
   (4) Rule 3 of Order XXII

43. If the defendant enters on appearance in a suit instituted under Order XXXVII
    of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, what shall the plaintiff serve on the
    defendant in form number 4A in Appendix ‘B’?
   (1) Summons for settlement of issues
   (2) Summons for judgement
   (3) Summons for order
   (4) Summons for temporary injunction

44. How much time period can be extended in aggregate by the court under Rule 5
    of Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
   (1) Not exceeding 30 days
   (2) Not exceeding 15 days
   (3) Not exceeding 2 months
   (4) Not exceeding 3 months
45. Which of the following powers an Appellate court shall have?

(1) Power to remand a case
(2) Power to frame issues
(3) Power to take additional evidence
(4) All of these mentioned powers.

46. Which of the following statement is not true?

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall not affect the power of Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution.
(2) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall not interfere with rules made by Supreme Court for presentation of appeals to that court.
(3) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 limits the special law now in force.
(4) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 does not extend to the State of Nagaland and the tribal areas.

47. Against which of the following order an appeal shall not lie under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) an order in interpleader suit under Rule 3 of Order XXXV.
(2) an order of refusal under Rule 19 of Order XLI to re-admit an appeal
(3) an order under Rule 4 of Order XLVII granting an application for review.
(4) an order of return of plaint under Rule 10 of Order VII where the procedure of Rule 10A of Order VII has been followed.
48. An “inquiry” under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 is conducted by –
   (1) Police officer
   (2) Magistrate
   (3) Pleader
   (4) Witness

49. A report made by the police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation, the commission of non-cognizable offence, shall be deemed to be a –
   (1) police report (2) final report
   (3) inquest report (4) complaint

50. Under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, “any proceeding in the course of which evidence is legally taken on Oath” is considered as –
   (1) Judicial proceeding
   (2) Extra Judicial proceeding
   (3) Ordinary proceeding
   (4) None of these

51. Which of the following statement is not true as per the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
   (1) A complaint is made to a magistrate
   (2) A complain may be made orally
   (3) A complaint does not include a police report
   (4) A complaint is made against known person only

   (1) Section 2(r) (2) Section 2(p)
   (3) Section 2(q) (4) Section 2(w)
53. Section 157 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with –
(1) Information in cognizable cases
(2) Report how submitted
(3) Procedure for investigation
(4) Examination of witness by police

54. Who establishes a court of session?
(1) Central Government
(2) State Government
(3) High Court
(4) Supreme Court

(1) Section 205 (2) Section 204
(3) Section 206 (4) Section 207

56. Who defines the local limits of the area within which the Judicial Magistrate may exercise his powers?
(1) Chief Judicial Magistrate subject to the control of High Court.
(2) Chief Judicial Magistrate subject to the control of court of session.
(3) Court of session subject to the control of High Court.
(4) Court of session subject to the control of the State Government

57. Which of the following case can be investigated by officer incharge of a police station without the order of a magistrate?
(1) summons case
(2) warrant case
(3) cognizable case
(4) non-cognizable case
58. Which of the following offence is a non-cognizable offence?

(1) Causing Miscarriage under Section 312 of Indian Penal Code 1860.

(2) Causing death by rash or negligent Act under Section 304 A of Indian Penal Code 1860.

(3) Attempt to commit suicide under Section 309 of Indian Penal Code 1860.

(4) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of Indian Penal Code 1860.

59. Where no Assistant Public Prosecutor is available for the purpose of any particular case, the ______ may appoint any other person to be the Assistant Public Prosecutor incharge of that case.

(1) Court of Session

(2) Judicial Magistrate

(3) District Magistrate

(4) State Government

60. An offence of committing affray is –

(1) Non-cognizable and Bailable offence

(2) Non-cognizable and Non-bailable offence

(3) Cognizable and Bailable offence

(4) Cognizable and Non-bailable offence
61. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 की कौन सी धारा “संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों से सदाचार के लिए प्रतिभूति” से संबंधित है?
(1) धारा 106 (2) धारा 107
(3) धारा 109 (4) धारा 110

62. भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 218 के अन्तर्गत लोक सेवक द्वारा अनुशृद्ध अभिलेख या लेख की रचना करने का अपराध विचारणीय है?
(1) केवल सेवन व्यावसायिक द्वारा
(2) कोई भी मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा
(3) कार्यालय मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा
(4) प्रथम विचार मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा

63. बाद तिक व्यक्ति विधिमूलक अभिलेख में से निकल भागता है तो वह व्यक्ति जिसकी अभिलेख से वह निकल भागा है, उसका तुरंत पीछा कर सकता है और उसे गिरफ्तार कर सकता है?
(1) भारत के किसी स्थान में
(2) उस पुलिस द्वारा की सीमाओं में किसी स्थान में
(3) उस जिले के किसी स्थान में
(4) उस राज्य के किसी स्थान में

64. निम्न में से कौन सा दण्डदाय अपर सेवन व्यावसायिक है सकता है?
(1) कोई भी दण्डदाय किंतु मृत्यु दण्डदाय के उच्च व्यावसायिक द्वारा पुष्ट किये जाने की आवश्यकता होगी।
(2) मृत्यु या आर्जित कारावास या दस वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए कारावास के दण्डदाय के सिवाय कोई भी दण्डदाय।
(3) मृत्यु या आर्जित कारावास या सात वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए कारावास के दण्डदाय के सिवाय कोई भी दण्डदाय।
(4) कोई भी दण्डदाय किंतु मृत्यु दण्डदाय के उच्च व्यावसायिक द्वारा पुष्ट किये जाने की आवश्यकता होगी और (मृत्यु या आर्जित कारावास या दस वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए कारावास के दण्डदाय के सिवाय कोई भी दण्डदाय) दोनों।

61. Which of the following Sections of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with “Security for good behaviour from suspected persons”?
(1) Section 106 (2) Section 107
(3) Section 109 (4) Section 110

62. An offence committed by public servant framing an incorrect record or writing, under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 is triable?
(1) by Court of session only
(2) by any Magistrate
(3) by Executive Magistrate
(4) by Magistrate of first class

63. If a person is in lawful custody escapes, the person from whose custody he escaped may immediately pursue and arrest him?
(1) in any place in India
(2) in any place in the limits of that police station
(3) in any place in that district
(4) in any place in that state

64. Which of the following sentence may be passed by Additional Session Judge?
(1) Any sentence but sentence of death shall be subject to confirmation by High Court.
(2) Any sentence except a sentence of death or imprisonment of life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.
(3) Any sentence except a sentence of death or imprisonment of life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.
(4) Both (Any sentence but sentence of death shall be subject to confirmation by High Court) and (Any sentence except a sentence of death or imprisonment of life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years).
65. Which of the following Section of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with "Proclamation for person absconding"—
   (1) Section 80  (2) Section 81
   (3) Section 82  (4) Section 83

66. Chapter VII of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with—
   (1) process to compel the production of things
   (2) process to compel appearance
   (3) security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour
   (4) Preventive action of the police

67. Which of the following Magistrate is authorized to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the postal or telegraph authority—
   (1) Judicial Magistrate first class
   (2) Any Executive Magistrate
   (3) District Magistrate
   (4) Metropolitan Magistrate

68. Which of the following statement is not true—
   (1) A warrant of arrest may be directed to more than one police officer
   (2) A warrant directed to any police officer cannot be executed by any other police officer under Section 74 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
   (3) A warrant for arrest shall remain in force until it is cancelled or until it is executed.
   (4) A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in India.
69. Which of the following statement is not true?
(1) The statement of the witnesses recorded during investigation under Section 161 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 are inserted in case diary.
(2) Any Criminal Court cannot use police diary as an evidence in that case.
(3) No magistrate of second class, not specially empowered by the High Court, shall authorize detention in the custody of police under Section 167 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
(4) No further investigation can be conducted in respect of an offence after forwarding a police report to the magistrate.

70. ________ may empower any magistrate of the second class to take cognizance under Section 190(1) of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, of such offences as are within his competence to inquire into or try.
(1) High Court
(2) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(3) State Government
(4) Court of Session

71. In which of the following case a magistrate can order stopping further investigation when the investigation is not concluded within six months from the date on which the accused was arrested?
(1) Summons case
(2) Warrant case
(3) Cognizable case
(4) Non-Cognizable case
72. The provisions relating to “Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants, for offences against public justice and for offences relating to documents given in evidence” are provided in –

(1) Section 195 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(2) Section 195A of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(3) Section 196 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(4) Section 194 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973

73. In which of the following offence, the court may take cognizance without previous sanction of central government or of State government

(1) Offence under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(2) Offence under Section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(3) Offence under Section 505 (1) of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(4) Offence under Section 216 A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

74. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may make over the case for inquiry or trial to any competent magistrate subordinate to him, under section 192 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 –

(1) before taking cognizance of an offence
(2) after taking cognizance of an offence
(3) either before or after taking cognizance of an offence
(4) None of these
75. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint—
(1) shall examine upon oath the complainant and witnesses present there.
(2) shall examine upon oath the complainant only and not the witness present there.
(3) shall examine upon oath witnesses present only and not the complainant.
(4) shall not examine upon oath the complainant and witnesses present there.

76. Section 203 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with—
(1) examination of complainant
(2) postponement of issue of process
(3) dismissal of complaint
(4) cognizance of offences by court of session

77. In a case instituted on complaint and it is appeared to the Magistrate during inquiry or trial held by him, that an investigation by police is in progress in relation to the same offence, the Magistrate shall—
(1) stay the investigation process
(2) stay the proceeding of such inquiry or trial
(3) discharge the accused person
(4) acquit the accused person

78. Under which Section of Criminal Procedure Code a case can be committed to the court of session when offence is triable exclusively by it?
(1) Section 207 Cr.P.C.
(2) Section 208 Cr.P.C.
(3) Section 209 Cr.P.C.
(4) Section 210 Cr.P.C.
79. When a complaint is withdrawn under Section 257 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, with the permission of Magistrate, the Magistrate shall –
(1) discharge the accused
(2) acquit the accused
(3) convict the accused
(4) neither discharge nor acquit the accused

80. Which of the following offence cannot be tried summarily –
(1) an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
(2) theft, under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two thousand rupees.
(3) offence under Section 456 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(4) offence under Section 460 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

81. Which of the following persons cannot be charged together –
(1) person accused of the same offence committed in the course of different transaction.
(2) person accused of an offence and person accused of abetment of such offence.
(3) person accused of an offence and person accused of attempt to commit such offence.
(4) person accused of different offences committed in the course of same transaction.
82. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 306 संबंधित है
(1) अभियोजन का संचालन करने की अनुमति से
(2) स्थानीय निरीक्षण से
(3) परिवारियों और साक्षियों के व्यय से
(4) सह-अपराधी को क्षमादान से

83. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 313 के संबंध में कोन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?
(1) जब अभियुक्त की परीक्षा की जाती है तब उसे कोई शपथ नहीं दिलाई जायेगी।
(2) अभियुक्त प्रस्तावों का मिश्रण उत्तर देने से दर्जा नहीं हो जाएगा।
(3) समन मामले में, जहाँ न्यायालय ने अभियुक्त को वैयक्तिक हालत से अभिमुक्ति दे दी है, वहाँ उसकी परीक्षा से भी अभिमुक्ति दे सकता है।
(4) न्यायालय सुसंगत प्रस्ताव तैयार करने में प्रतिक्रिया काउंसल की सहायता ले सकता है।

84. सेशन न्यायालय द्वारा पारित गृहु प्रक्रिया की प्रक्रिया कुछ करना है?
(1) उच्च न्यायालय
(2) उच्चतम न्यायालय
(3) राज्य का राज्यपाल
(4) भारत का राष्ट्रपति

85. संक्षिप्त विचारण में निम्न में से कोन सी प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाता है?
(1) सेशन न्यायालय के सर्वेक्षण विचारण की प्रक्रिया
(2) पुलिस रिपोर्ट पर संस्थित वार्षिक मामलों की विचारण प्रक्रिया
(3) समन मामलों की विचारण प्रक्रिया
(4) पुलिस रिपोर्ट से पिन्ना आधार पर संस्थित वार्षिक मामलों की विचारण प्रक्रिया

82. Section 306 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with—
(1) Permission to conduct prosecution
(2) Local inspection
(3) Expenses of complainants and witnesses
(4) Tender of pardon to accomplice

83. Which of the following statement is not true with regard to Section 313 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(1) No oath shall be administered to the accused when he is examined.
(2) The accused shall render himself liable to punishment by giving false answers to questions.
(3) In summons case where the court has dispensed with the personal attendance of accused, it may also dispense with his examination.
(4) The court may take help of defense counsel in preparing relevant questions.

84. Who does confirm the sentence of death passed by the court of session?
(1) High Court
(2) Supreme Court
(3) Governor of State
(4) President of India

85. Which of the following procedure is followed in summary trial?
(1) procedure of trial before a court of session.
(2) procedure of trial of warrant cases instituted on police report.
(3) procedure of trial of summons case.
(4) procedure of trial of warrant cases instituted otherwise than a police report.
86. निम्नलिखित में से किस अपराध का शमन न्यायालय की अनुमा के बिना किया जा सकता है?

(1) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 की धारा 323 के अधीन रक्षालय उपहरत कारित करना।
(2) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 की धारा 312 के अधीन गर्भावस्था नष्ट करना।
(3) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 की धारा 406 के अधीन आपातकाल न्यासाभ्यो।
(4) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 की धारा 325 के अधीन स्वेच्छा घोर उपहरत कारित करना।

87. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 320 के 
अन्तर्गत अपराध के शमन का प्रभाव होगा।

(1) अभियुक्त का उन्मारण
(2) अभियुक्त के दोषपुरक
(3) अभियुक्त के दोषसिद्धि
(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं

88. जब मजिस्ट्रेट परामर्श कठोर दण्ड का आदेश नहीं दे सकता है, तो वह दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 325 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही एवं अभियुक्त को भेज सकता है –

(1) उच्च न्यायालय को
(2) सेनेन, न्यायाधीश को
(3) अपर सेनेन, न्यायाधीश को
(4) मुख्य न्यायाधिक मजिस्ट्रेट को

89. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 का अध्याय XXIX संबंधित है

(1) निर्णय से
(2) निर्देश और पुनरीक्षण से
(3) अपील से
(4) आपातर्कित मामलों के अन्तर्गत से

86. Which of the following offence can be compounded without the permission of the court?

(1) voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(2) Causing miscarriage under Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(3) Criminal breach of trust under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.
(4) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

87. The composition of an offence under Section 320 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall have the effect of –

(1) discharge of the accused
(2) acquittal of the accused
(3) conviction of the accused
(4) None of these

88. When a Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently, he may under Section 325 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, submit the proceeding and forward the accused to _____

(1) High Court
(2) Session Judge
(3) Additional Session Judge
(4) Chief Judicial Magistrate

89. Chapter XXIX of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with –

(1) The Judgement
(2) Reference and Review
(3) Appeals
(4) Transfer of Criminal cases
90. कोई व्यक्ति जो अपने सेवन न्यायाधीश द्वारा किये गये विचारण में दोषित किया गया है, अपील कर सकता है
   (1) उच्च न्यायालय में
   (2) सेशन न्यायालय में
   (3) उच्चतम न्यायालय में
   (4) राज्य सरकार को

91. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संबंधित 1973 की धारा 395 के अन्तर्गत किसी लोकतंत्र मामले को राय के लिए भेजा जाता है
   (1) उच्चतम न्यायालय को
   (2) उच्च न्यायालय को
   (3) सेशन न्यायालय को
   (4) मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट को

92. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संबंधित 1973 की धारा 376 के अन्तर्गत अपील के उद्देश्य से कौन सा मामला छोटा मामला नहीं समझा जायेगा?
   (1) जहाँ उच्च न्यायालय छ: मास से अनधिकारी की अवधि के लिए कारावास का दण्डादेश पारित करता है।
   (2) जहाँ सेशन न्यायालय तीन मास से अनधिकारी की अवधि के लिए कारावास का दण्डादेश पारित करता है।
   (3) जहाँ प्रथम वर्ग मजिस्ट्रेट एक मास से अनधिकारी की अवधि के लिए कारावास का दण्डादेश पारित करता है।
   (4) जहाँ महानगर मजिस्ट्रेट तीन मास से अनधिकारी की अवधि के लिए कारावास का दण्डादेश पारित करता है।

90. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Additional Session Judge may appeal to the –
   (1) High Court
   (2) Court of Session
   (3) Supreme Court
   (4) State Government

91. A pending case is referred for opinion under Section 395 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to the –
   (1) Supreme Court
   (2) High Court
   (3) Court of Session
   (4) Chief Judicial Magistrate

92. Which of the following case cannot be considered as petty case for the purpose of appeal under Section 376 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
   (1) where a High Court passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
   (2) where a court of session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.
   (3) where a Magistrate of first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.
   (4) where a Metropolitan Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.
93. Whenever any person causes a police officer to arrest another person, if it is appeared to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground of causing such arrest, the magistrate may award compensation—

1. not exceeding one lakh rupees
2. not exceeding ten thousand rupees
3. not exceeding five thousand rupees
4. not exceeding one thousand rupees

94. Which of the following fact cannot be considered by a Magistrate in case of release of offender after due admonition?

1. age of the offender
2. character of the offender
3. financial condition of the offender
4. trivial nature of the offence

95. Where any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a ________, he may apply for anticipatory bail.

1. compoundable offence
2. non-cognizable offence
3. bailable offence
4. non-bailable offence

96. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall—

1. order the execution of the sentence to be postponed.
2. commute the sentence to imprisonment of life.
3. commute the sentence to imprisonment for a term of ten years.
4. acquit the pregnant woman.
97. Which of the following section of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with inherent power of High Court?
   (1) Section 481   (2) Section 482
   (3) Section 483   (4) Section 484

98. If an offence is punishable with fine only, the period of limitation shall be—
   (1) three months   (2) six months
   (3) one year      (4) three years

99. Which of the following irregularity is not covered under Section 460 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
   (1) to issue a search warrant under Section 94 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
   (2) to hold an inquest under Section 176 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973
   (3) to attach and sell property under Section 83 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
   (4) to tender a pardon under Section 306 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

100. Who may be directed to give specimen signature under Section 311 A of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
     (1) any person including accused person
     (2) only accused person
     (3) only victim
     (4) only witness
101. An appeal under Section 374 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 is filed by –
(1) Convicted person
(2) Public prosecutor
(3) District Magistrate
(4) State Government

102. Which of the following statement is not true with regard to Section 106 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(1) bond may be executed only on the conviction of the accused
(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal, the bond so executed shall become void
(3) An order for execution of bond may be passed by court of session or court of Magistrate of first class
(4) An order for execution of bond cannot be made by Appellate court.

103. Who has the power to prohibit carrying arms in process or mass drill or mass training with arms?
(1) Court of session
(2) District Magistrate
(3) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(4) Magistrate of first class

104. Special power regarding bail, under Section 439 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, is conferred on –
(1) only Supreme Court
(2) only High Court
(3) only Court of Session
(4) both High court and Court of session.
105. कोई व्यक्ति उप-अभियोजन निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए केवल तभी पात्र होगा, यदि वह अधिवक्ता के रूप में व्यवसाय कर रहा है
(1) दस वर्ष से कम नहीं
(2) सात वर्ष से कम नहीं
(3) पाँच वर्ष से कम नहीं
(4) दो वर्ष से कम नहीं

106. अभिवक्त सोदेवार्जी के संबंध में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?
(1) यह बहुल लागू नहीं होता जहाँ अपराध किसी रूप के विरुद्ध का अदालती विचार गया है।
(2) यह बहुल लागू नहीं होता जहाँ अपराध चौथे वर्ष से कम अंशु के या के विरुद्ध का अदालती विचार गया है।
(3) न्यायालय अपना निर्णय खुले न्यायालय में नहीं सुनाएगा।
(4) अभिवक्त सोदेवार्जी के लिए आवेदन में अभियुक्त द्वारा दिया गया अभियुक्त का किसी अन्य प्रमोज के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा।

107. जब अपील में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा मूल्य दण्डदेश दिया जाता है तो उक्त दण्डदेश को कितने समय को निर्धारित कौन करेगा?
(1) राज्य सरकार
(2) सीमेशन न्यायालय
(3) जिला मिश्रित
(4) प्रथम वर्ष मिश्रित

108. राष्ट्र प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा में पूर्व संख्याएं अपराध के अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार करने की शक्ति है?
(1) धारा 149 (2) धारा 150
(3) धारा 151 (4) धारा 152

105. A person shall be eligible to be appointed as a deputy director of prosecution only if he has been in practice as an advocate for –
(1) not less than ten years
(2) not less than seven years
(3) not less than five years
(4) not less than two years

106. Which of the following statement is not true with regard to Plea bargaining?
(1) It does not apply where offence has been committed against woman.
(2) It does not apply where offence has been committed against a child below the age of fourteen years.
(3) The court shall not deliver its judgment in the open court.
(4) The statement made by the accused in an application for plea bargaining shall not be used for any other purpose.

107. Who shall cause the sentence to be carried into effect when a sentence of death is passed by the High Court in appeal?
(1) State Government
(2) Court of Session
(3) District Magistrate
(4) Magistrate of first class

108. In which of the following Section of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, a police officer has a power to arrest in a cognizable offence?
(1) Section 149 (2) Section 150
(3) Section 151 (4) Section 152
109. Section 41 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with
(1) when police may arrest without warrant
(2) arrest on refusal to give name and residence
(3) arrest by private person
(4) arrest by Magistrate

110. In every trial before a court of session, the prosecution shall be conducted by –
(1) the court itself
(2) the public prosecutor
(3) the accused
(4) the witness

111. Who has the power to commute a sentence under Section 433 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(1) President of India
(2) High Court
(3) Appropriate Government
(4) Supreme Court

112. A special Judicial Magistrate is appointed for a term _______ at a time.
(1) not exceeding one year
(2) not exceeding two years
(3) not exceeding five years
(4) not exceeding seven years

113. Section 55A was inserted in the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 by –
(1) Act 25 of 2005
(2) Act 41 of 2010
(3) Act 45 of 1978
(4) Act 5 of 2009
114. न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट्स के न्यायालय पर अधीक्षण का
प्रिंस्पाट प्रयोग करने का कार्यवाही निवृत्त में से किसका
है?
(1) जिला मजिस्ट्रेट का
(2) राज्य के राजधानी का
(3) न्यायालय का
(4) उच्च न्यायालय का

115. अधीक्षितों के उपाध्ययन संबंधित प्राधान्य दण्ड
प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की निहित है।
(1) धारा 391  (2) धारा 392
(3) धारा 393  (4) धारा 394

116. जब वारांग का नियमांडन उसे जारी करने बाले
न्यायालय की स्थानीय अधिकारिता के बाहर
किया जाना है तब वह न्यायालय ऐसा वारांग भेज
सकता है?
(1) कार्यालय मजिस्ट्रेट को जिसकी
अधिकारिता के अंतर उसका नियमांडन
किया जाना है।
(2) जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक को जिसकी
अधिकारिता के अंतर उसका नियमांडन
किया जाना है।
(3) पुलिस आयुक्त को जिसकी अधिकारिता
के अंतर उसका नियमांडन किया जाना है।
(4) इनमें से किसी को भी।

117. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 के अधीन यदि
बनपत्र के लिए कोई प्रतिवेदन बनपत्र का
समय प्रभाव नहीं होगा?
(1) उसकी समय बनपत्र के बारे में दाबित्व से
उम्मीदवार नहीं होगी।
(2) उसकी समय बनपत्र के बारे में दाबित्व से
उम्मीदवार नहीं होगी।
(3) उसके सिद्धि प्रतिनिधित्व बनपत्र के बारे में
दाबित्व हो जायेगा।
(4) उसके सिद्धि प्रतिनिधित्व दण्ड प्रक्रिया
के बारे में दाबित्व हो जायेगी।

114. Which of the following has duty to
eexercise continuous superintendence
over courts of Judicial Magistrate?
(1) District Magistrate
(2) Governor of State
(3) Court of Session
(4) High Court

115. The provisions regarding abatement of
appeals are contained in ________ of
the code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
(1) Section 391  (2) Section 392
(3) Section 393  (4) Section 394

116. When a warrant is to be executed
outside the local jurisdiction of the
court issuing it, such court may forward
it to—
(1) Executive Magistrate in whose
jurisdiction, it is to be executed
(2) District Superintendent of Police
in whose jurisdiction it is to be
executed.
(3) Commissioner of police in whose
jurisdiction it is to be executed.
(4) Any of these

117. Under the code of Criminal Procedure
1973 where a surety to a bond dies
before the bond is forfeited—
(1) his estate shall not be discharged
from liability in respect of bond.
(2) his estate shall be discharged from
liability in respect of bond.
(3) his legal representative shall
become liable in respect of bond.
(4) estate of his legal representative
shall become liable in respect of bond.
118. A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, is known as ________.
(1) summons case
(2) warrant case
(3) cognizable case
(4) non-cognizable case

119. Which of the following has a power to withdraw a case under Section 409 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(1) Supreme Court
(2) High Court
(3) Court of Session
(4) Judicial Magistrate

120. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with –
(1) Jailor
(2) Public prosecutor
(3) Office of court
(4) District Magistrate

121. Section 437 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with –
(1) bail in case of bailable offence
(2) bail in case of non-bailable offence
(3) anticipatory bail
(4) bail in case of compoundable offence

122. Who may serve summons under the code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(1) police officer
(2) officer of court
(3) public servant
(4) Any of these
123. Section 2(17) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 defines public officer which includes—
(1) Government servant
(2) Commissioned officer of military
(3) Every Judge
(4) All of these

124. Court of small cause is subordinate to
(1) only High Court
(2) only District Court
(3) both High Court and District Court
(4) only Revenue Court

125. Mesne profit can be claimed regarding
(1) movable property only
(2) immovable property only
(3) both movable and immovable property
(4) intellectual property only

126. Which of the following suit is not maintainable under Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
(1) Suit for specific relief
(2) Suit relating to right to worship
(3) Suit relating to taking out of religions procession
(4) Suit based on purely religious rights

127. Which of the following order is not amounting to decree?
(1) An order dismissing cross objection
(2) An order of abatement of a suit
(3) An order rejecting a plaint
(4) An order appointing a commissioner
128. “हर वाद उस निम्नतम श्रेणी के न्यायालय में स्थित किया जायेगा जो उसका विचारण करने के लिए सम्प्रभु है।” उक्त स्थिति का संबंध है।
(1) वित्तीय विचारधिकार से
(2) धन संबंधी क्षेत्राधिकार से
(3) विमंडल-वास्तु संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकार से
(4) अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार से

129. सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 की धारा 24 के अनुसार विभिन्न में से कोई सी शक्ति उच्च न्यायालय को निहित नहीं है?
(1) किसी वाद को जो उसके सामने विचारण के लिए लिया है, अपने अधीनस्थ किसी ऐसे न्यायालय को अंतर्गत करने की शक्ति जो उसका विचारण करने के लिए स्थायी है।
(2) अधीनस्थ न्यायालय में लिया किसी वाद को प्रत्याहार करने एवं उसका विचारण करने की शक्ति
(3) किसी ऐसे वाद को जो उसके सामने विचारण के लिए लिया है, उसे किसी अन्य उच्च न्यायालय में अंतर्गत करने की शक्ति
(4) किसी वाद को उच्च न्यायालय से अंतर्गत करने की शक्ति, जिसे उसका विचारण करने की अधिकारिता नहीं है।

130. ______ में किसी वाद का लिया होता, उसी वाद हेतु पर आधारित किसी वाद का विचारण करने से भारत में/के न्यायालयों को प्रवर्तित नहीं करता।
(1) जिला न्यायालय (2) उच्च न्यायालय
(3) विदेशी न्यायालय (4) उच्चतम न्यायालय

128. “Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.” Such provision is related to
(1) Territorial Jurisdiction
(2) Pecuniary Jurisdiction
(3) Jurisdiction as to subject matter
(4) Appellate Jurisdiction

129. Which of the following power is not granted to the High Court under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
(1) Power to transfer a suit pending before it for trial to any court subordinate to it and competent to try.
(2) Power to withdraw any suit pending in subordinate court and try of the same.
(3) Power to transfer a suit pending before it for trial to other High Court.
(4) Power to transfer a suit from a court which has no jurisdiction to try it.

130. The pendency of a suit in ______ does not preclude the courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.
(1) District Court (2) High Court
(3) Foreign Court (4) Supreme Court
131. सन्निधित्व में से कौन सी डिक्टी की अन्तर्भूत नहीं है?
(1) मामलों का विस्तार समाधान
(2) वाद का विवादित
(3) विशिष्ट मामलों में वाद से
(4) विशेष कार्यवाहियों से

132. सिंहल प्राक्कटा संहिता, 1908 का भाग IV संबंधित है?
(1) विश्लेषण से
(2) अनुप्रमण कार्यवाहियों से
(3) विशिष्ट मामलों में वाद से
(4) विशेष कार्यवाहियों से

133. केंद्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध वाद की दरा में, जहां वह नल से संबंधित हो, पूर्व लिखित सूचना परिदर्शन करने की आवश्यकता होती है?
(1) केंद्रीय सरकार के संबंध को
(2) रेल के प्रधान प्रबन्धक को
(3) रेल मंत्री को
(4) गृह मंत्री को

134. ऐसे कार्य की बाबत जो कि लोक अधिकारी द्वारा अपनी विचार हैसस्तत में किया गया है, लोक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई वाद तब तक संस्थित नहीं किया जा सका जब तक कि लिखित सूचना परिदर्शन किये जाने के पश्चात् का अवसान न हो गया हो.
(1) दो सप्ताह (2) दो माह
(3) छ: सप्ताह (4) छ: माह

135. सिंहल प्राक्कटा संहिता 1908 की धारा 25 के अन्तर्भूत मिम में से किस न्यायालय को अपील के अंतर्भूत की गिनित है?
(1) उच्चतम न्यायालय को
(2) उच्च न्यायालय को
(3) जिला न्यायालय को
(4) लघुवाद न्यायालय को

131. Which of the following is not a content of decree?
(1) Detail statement of the case
(2) Particulars of claim
(3) Relief granted to the parties
(4) Relief amount of costs incurred in the suit

132. Part-IV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
(1) execution
(2) incidental proceedings
(3) suits in particular cases
(4) special proceedings

133. In the case of suit against the Central Government, where it relates to railway, a prior notice in writing is required to be delivered to
(1) Secretary to Central Government
(2) General Manager of Railway
(3) Minister of Railway
(4) Minister of Home Affairs

134. No suit shall be instituted against a public officer in respect of any act done in his official capacity, until the expiration of ________ next after notice in writing has been delivered.
(1) two weeks (2) two months
(3) six weeks (4) six months

135. Which of the following court has power to transfer an appeal under Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
(1) Supreme Court
(2) High Court
(3) District Court
(4) Court of Small Causes
136. Which of the following privilege is not given to the public officer in a suit instituted against a public officer in respect of any act done by him in his official capacity?

(1) He shall not be liable to arrest.
(2) He may be exempted from appearing in person.
(3) The Government shall be joined as a party to the suit.
(4) His property shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree.

137. In a decree passed against a public officer in respect of any act done by him in official capacity, the execution shall not be issued unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of _____ computed from the date of such decree.

(1) three days  (2) three weeks  (3) three months  (4) three years

138. In a suit to obtain an urgent or immediate relief against Government or a public officer for act done in his official capacity, if the court is satisfied after hearing the parties that no urgent or immediate relief need to be granted in suit, the court shall

(1) reject the plaint
(2) pass a decree in favour of that government or public officer
(3) return the plaint for presentation after complying with requirements
(4) impose penalty upon plaintiff
139. Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
(1) Suits by or against the Government or Public officer in their official capacity.
(2) Summary procedure
(3) Adjustments
(4) Death, Marriage and Insolvency of parties

140. On which of the following ground the court shall return a plaint?
(1) The plaint does not disclose a cause of action.
(2) The plaint is not filed in duplicate.
(3) The suit, appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by law.
(4) The plaint to be presented to the court in which the suit should have been instituted.

141. Which of the following statement is not true with regard to the Code of Civil Procedure?
(1) Before 1859, there was no uniform code of Civil Procedure.
(2) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 came into force with effect from January 01, 1909.
(3) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has retrospective effect.
(4) The first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 comprises 51 orders.

142. Which of the following cannot institute a suit in Indian Courts?
(1) Citizen of India
(2) Alien friend
(3) Alien enemy residing in India without permission of Central Government
(4) A Foreign State
143. Where a suit has been duly instituted a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served on such day not beyond ______ from the date of institution of suit.
(1) thirty days  (2) sixty days
(3) ten days  (4) twenty days

144. Which one of the following penalty cannot be imposed by the court to compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
(1) Issue a warrant for his arrest
(2) Attach and sell his property
(3) Impose a fine upon him exceeding five thousand rupees
(4) Order him to furnish security for his appearance

145. On which of the following ground a suit may be defeated?
(1) Mis-joinder of Necessary parties
(2) Mis-joinder of Proper parties
(3) Non-joinder of Proper parties
(4) Non-joinder of Necessary parties

146. Statement: A minor can be a legal representative of a deceased person.
Explanation: But in any legal proceedings, such minor must be represented by his next friend or guardian.
(1) Statement is true but explanation is false.
(2) Statement is false but explanation is true.
(3) Both the statement and explanation are false.
(4) Both the statement and explanation are true.
147. प्रतिवादी द्वारा किये जाने वाले मुख्य के संबंध में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?
(1) वाद धन की बसूल के लिए होना चाहिए।
(2) धन की राशि अभिव्यक्तिशित होने चाहिए।
(3) धनराशि न्यायालय की अधिकारिता की धन संबंधी सीमाओं से अनुपस्थित होने चाहिए।
(4) अगर एक से व्यापार प्रतिवादी हों, तो धनराशि किसी भी प्रतिवादी द्वारा बसूल करने योग्य होने चाहिए।

148. जहाँ वाद की सुनवाई के लिए पुकार होने पर दोनों में से कोई भी पक्षकार उपस्थित नहीं होता है, तो वह न्यायालय उस आदेश दे सकता कि:
(1) वादी के पक्ष में डिक्ट की पाठित की जाए।
(2) वाद खारिज कर दिया जाए।
(3) वाद पत्र नामंजूर कर दिया जाए।
(4) वाद पत्र लौट दिया जाए।

149. जहाँ वाद की सुनवाई के लिए पुकार होने पर वादी उपस्थित हो जाता है और प्रतिवादी उपस्थित नहीं होता है और यह साबित नहीं होता है कि समन की तामिल सम्प्रभु रूप से की गई थी, तब न्यायालय
(1) वाद की एक पक्षीय सुनवाई करेगा।
(2) वाद खारिज कर देगा।
(3) आदेश देगा कि दूसरा समन निरक्त किया जाए
(4) प्रतिवादी की गिरफ्तारी के लिए अस्त निरक्त किया जाए।

150. जब लागू होने योग्य हो तब _______ के प्ररूप और जहां वे लागू होने योग्य न हो, वहाँ जहाँ तक हो सके, लागू बैंक्श ही प्ररूप सभी अभिव्यक्तियों के लिए प्रकट किये जाएं।
(1) परिशिष्ट ‘क’
(2) परिशिष्ट ‘ख’
(3) परिशिष्ट ‘ग’
(4) परिशिष्ट ‘घ’

147. Which of the following statement is not true with regard to set-off, claimed by defendant?
(1) The suit must be for recovery of money.
(2) The sum of money must be ascertained.
(3) The sum of money must not exceed the limits of pecuniary jurisdiction of the court.
(4) The sum of money must be recoverable by any defendant, if more than one.

148. Where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the court may make an order that?
(1) The decree be passed in favour of plaintiff.
(2) The suit be dismissed.
(3) The plaint be rejected.
(4) The plaint be returned.

149. Where the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear when the suit is called for hearing and it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the court shall
(1) hear the suit ex-parte
(2) dismiss the suit
(3) direct a second summons to be issued and served on defendant
(4) issue a warrant for arrest of defendant

150. The forms in ______, when applicable and where they are not applicable, forms of like character, as nearly as may be, shall be used for all pleadings.
(1) Appendix ‘A’
(2) Appendix ‘B’
(3) Appendix ‘C’
(4) Appendix ‘D’