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Maharashtra Judicial Service

Prelims Examination, 2012

Question Paper



परीक्षा दि. १६-६-१२

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
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वेळ : 2 (दोन) तास

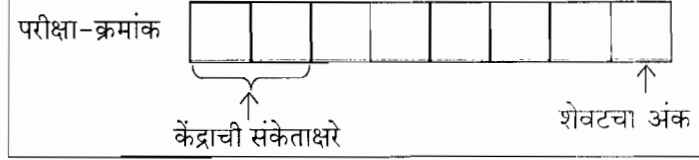
प्रश्नपुस्तिका
विहित कायदेविषयक ज्ञान

एकूण प्रश्न : 100

एकूण गुण : 100

सूचना

(1) सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत 100 अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. असा तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका समवेक्षकांकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.



(2) आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक ह्या चौकोनांत न विसरता बॉलपेनने लिहावा.

(3) वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे न विसरता नमूद करावा.

(4) या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला 4 पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचविली असून त्यांना 1, 2, 3 आणि 4 असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा. अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करताना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायकित करून दर्शाविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी, ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.

(5) सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत. यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्यावीत. घाईमुळे चुका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. क्रमाने प्रश्न सोडविणे श्रेयस्कर आहे पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळावे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नांकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.

(6) उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.

(7) प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवारांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांनाच गुण दिले जातील. तसेच “उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची अचूक उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चार चुकीच्या उत्तरांसाठी एका प्रश्नाचे गुण वजा करण्यात येतील”.

(8) प्रश्नपुस्तिकेमध्ये विहित केलेल्या विशिष्ट जागीच कच्चे काम (रफ वर्क) करावे. प्रश्नपुस्तिकेव्यतिरिक्त उत्तरपत्रिकेवर वा इतर कागदावर कच्चे काम केल्यास ते कापणी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने केले आहे, असे मानले जाईल व त्यानुसार उमेदवारावर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचे अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

ताकीद

ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपेपर्यंत ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका आयोगाची मालमत्ता असून ती परीक्षाकक्षात उमेदवाराला परीक्षेसाठी वापरण्यास देण्यात येत आहे. ही वेळ संपेपर्यंत सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेची प्रत/प्रती, किंवा सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील काही आशय कोणत्याही स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस पुरविणे, तसेच प्रसिद्ध करणे हा गुन्हा असून अशी कृती करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचा अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

तसेच ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी विहित केलेली वेळ संपण्याआधी ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका अनधिकृतपणे बाळगणे हा सुद्धा गुन्हा असून तसे करणारी व्यक्ती आयोगाच्या कर्मचारीवृंदापैकी, तसेच परीक्षेच्या पर्यवेक्षकीयवृंदापैकी असली तरीही अशा व्यक्तीविरुद्ध उक्त अधिनियमानुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

पुढील सूचना प्रश्नपुस्तिकेच्या अंतिम पृष्ठावर पहा

पर्यवेक्षकांच्या सूचनेविना हे सील उघडू नये



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कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



1. Summons of Court can be served by
 - (1) Only a police officer
 - (2) An officer of the Court
 - (3) Public servant
 - (4) Any of them

2. Under code of criminal procedure substituted service of summons can be made
 - (1) By a Registered Post
 - (2) By Courier
 - (3) By affixing summons on the house
 - (4) None of it

3. Under S. 97 of the code of criminal procedure search warrant to find out a person can be issued if
 - (1) The person is absconding
 - (2) The person is unlawfully confined
 - (3) The person is missing
 - (4) Whereabouts of such a person are not known

4. U/S 107 of the code of criminal procedure, Executive Magistrate can obtain bond from a person if
 - (1) The person is habitual offender
 - (2) The person is likely to abscond
 - (3) The person is likely to commit a breach of peace
 - (4) The person frequently quarrels with his neighbourer

5. A divorced wife is entitled to maintenance from her husband
 - (1) Till she re-marries
 - (2) Till her son becomes major
 - (3) Till she is employed
 - (4) Till her death

6. Executive Magistrate can put a party in possession of immovable property
 - (1) Upon the police report that a dispute in respect of such property is likely to disturb public peace
 - (2) If that party is dispossessed unlawfully
 - (3) If the rival party denies to deliver possession of a property though such party is owner of it
 - (4) None of the above

7. In a Private Complaint case process can be issued against an accused after
 - (1) Complaint in writing is presented to the Court
 - (2) Complainant's statement on oath is recorded
 - (3) The Magistrate is of the opinion that there is sufficient ground to proceed with the case
 - (4) Police upon investigation submit a report that there is sufficient ground to proceed with the case

8. Any defect in charge
 - (1) Can be cured by amending it in any case
 - (2) Cannot be cured if such amendment is likely to cause serious prejudice to the accused
 - (3) Can be cured by amending it though it causes prejudice to the accused
 - (4) Can be cured by amending it with a direction to retrial if such amendment is causing prejudice to the accused



9. Statement of an accused is recorded
- (1) To give him opportunity to state his defence
 - (2) To enable him to explain circumstances appearing in the evidence against him
 - (3) To extract the truth from his mouth
 - (4) To verify whether he can be released on probation
-

10. The Court on application for plea bargaining by the accused, to satisfy itself that it is made voluntarily
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Examines him in open Court | (2) Examines him in Camera |
| (3) Records his evidence on Oath | (4) Seeks his affidavit |
-

11. "Decree" means
- (1) Extract of the judgment
 - (2) Bill of costs
 - (3) Reasons for which the suit is decreed or dismissed
 - (4) Formal expression of the Court of an adjudication determining the rights of parties
-

12. "Judgement" means
- (1) Part of the decree
 - (2) Statement of the Judges on the grounds of decree or order
 - (3) Adjudication of right
 - (4) None of the above
-

13. If objection to the jurisdiction of the Court is taken at the hearing of any application for interim relief-the Court shall proceed to
- (1) The trial of the suit immediately
 - (2) Frame the issues
 - (3) Decide interim application before framing preliminary issue of jurisdiction
 - (4) To determine issue as to the jurisdiction
-

14. Res-judicata means
- (1) Staying the suit during pendency of the previous suit between the same parties involving similar issues
 - (2) Not trying the suit if suit involving similar issues between similar parties is decided
 - (3) Bar to further suit
 - (4) Expediting trial of the suit
-

15. Objection to the territorial jurisdiction of a Court can be allowed if it is raised
- (1) At any stage of the trial
 - (2) At anytime before the plaintiff leads his evidence
 - (3) At the earliest possible opportunity and before issues are settled
 - (4) Even at the stage of appeal
-



16. In case of a decree for the payment of money, the Court can order interest at the rate of
(1) 6% per annum (2) 12% per annum (3) 9% per annum (4) 15% per annum
-

17. Under the inherent powers of the Civil Court, it can pass orders
(1) To refer the matter to Mediator
(2) Necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court
(3) For compelling the parties to settle their case
(4) For compelling a plaintiff to withdraw his suit
-

18. Defendant can claim temporary injunction in a suit filed by the plaintiff
(1) To prevent the suit property being alienated or damaged
(2) To prevent the plaintiff from dispossessing defendant from the suit property
(3) To prevent the plaintiff from causing any legal injury to the plaintiff
(4) All of the above
-

19. The defendant shall present his written statement within _____ days from the service of summons upon him.
(1) 90 (2) 120 (3) 30 (4) 60
-

20. Where any period is fixed or granted by the Court for doing an act prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court may enlarge such period
(1) Not exceeding 90 days in total (2) Not exceeding 30 days in total
(3) Not exceeding 60 days in total (4) Not exceeding 120 days in total
-

21. Where a thirty years old document is produced before the Court, it may presume
(1) That the facts stated in the document are proved
(2) That the document is duly executed
(3) That the content of it are proved
(4) All the above
-

22. A document can be proved
(1) By producing it before the Court
(2) By examining the party who has produced it
(3) By examining the person in whose hand writing the document is written or signed
(4) By examining the person in whose favour the document is executed
-

23. A confessional statement made before police
(1) is admissible
(2) is not admissible
(3) is admissible only if it relates to a fact discovered in consequence of it
(4) is admissible if it is made on oath in writing
-

**24. Admission is**

- (1) a conclusive proof of the fact stated therein
 - (2) not a conclusive proof but operates only as estoppel
 - (3) a weak piece of evidence
 - (4) an evidence on which the Court can act
-

25. Admission means

- (1) statement made before Court
 - (2) statement made in a document
 - (3) statement suggesting inference as to any fact in issue
 - (4) none of the above
-

26. A fact is relevant

- (1) if it is mentioned in the pleadings
 - (2) if it is mentioned in the document relied by any of the parties
 - (3) if it is connected with a fact in issue so as to form part of the same transaction
 - (4) all the above
-

27. A fact is said to be proved

- (1) if it is admitted
 - (2) if it is incorporated in a document
 - (3) if it is not denied
 - (4) if its existence is so probable that a prudent man would accept it as existing
-

28. Evidence means and includes

- (1) statements before police
 - (2) statements in pleadings
 - (3) statements of witnesses required to be made before the Court
 - (4) all of the above
-

29. Primary evidence of a document means

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) It's certified copy | (2) It's xerox copy |
| (3) Document itself | (4) Authenticated copy |
-

30. A child born out of valid marriage can be proved to be legitimate child of the husband if it is born within _____ of its dissolution.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 280 days | (2) One year | (3) Nine months | (4) None of the above |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
-

31. Which of these cannot be lawfully transferred as per Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Salary of public officer | (2) Machinery attached to land |
| (3) Property yielding income | (4) Paddy field |
-



32. As per Sec. 6 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an easement _____ be transferred apart from the dominant heritage.
(1) Can (2) Cannot (3) May (4) Must
-
33. Which of these is immovable property as per the provisions of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?
(1) Standing timber (2) Grass (3) Fruit trees (4) Growing crops
-
34. The term "transfer" under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, refers to
(1) Partly or whole transfer (2) Absolute or conditional transfer
(3) Contingent transfer (4) Both (1) and (2) are correct
-
35. As per Sec. 9 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, oral transfers are
(1) Valid (2) Voidable
(3) Conditionally valid (4) Illegal
-
36. Under the provision of Transfer of Property Act, the unborn child acquires vested interest
(1) Upon his birth (2) 7 days after his birth
(3) 18 years after his birth (4) No acquisition of vested interest
-
37. The Mortgage, in which without delivering possession of mortgaged property, the mortgagor binds himself personally to pay the mortgage money is known as
(1) English mortgage
(2) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
(3) Simple mortgage
(4) Anomalous mortgage
-
38. The gift of future property is
(1) void (2) voidable (3) valid (4) void ab initio
-
39. The rule of lis Pendens applies when the suit in which right to immovable property
(1) Is fraudulent
(2) In-directly in question
(3) Is pending between two persons and one of them sells property
(4) Is pending in a Court which does not have jurisdiction
-
40. Rule against perpetuity prescribes that
(1) Every transfer of immovable property must be by registered document
(2) Every transfer of immovable property must be in writing
(3) No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living on the date of such transfer
(4) None of the above



41. If a contract comprises an agreement to do an act and also not to do certain acts
- (1) No injunction can be granted to prevent performance of the negative agreement
 - (2) Injunction can be granted to prevent performance of negative agreement only if affirmative agreement is enforceable
 - (3) Injunction can be granted to compel performance of both or any of them
 - (4) Injunction can be granted to compel performance of either of them only
-
42. A suit for recovery of possession based on the previous possession of a person can be filed by such a person even against real owner of that property who has dispossessed him
- (1) within one year of his dispossession
 - (2) within three years of his dispossession
 - (3) within six months of his dispossession
 - (4) is not maintainable
-
43. A suit for specific performance of contract for its enforcement can be decreed when
- (1) there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of it
 - (2) the compensation in money would afford adequate relief
 - (3) a contract which is in its nature determinable
 - (4) performance of it required a Court to continuously supervise it
-
44. A Court may not exercise its discretion to decree specific performance of a contract when
- (1) the contract gives the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant
 - (2) when there exists no measure for ascertaining actual damage from breach of such contract
 - (3) the contract is voidable at the option of plaintiff
 - (4) it involves some hardship to the defendant which he could foresee
-
45. A suit for rescission of contract by any person having interest in it, can be decreed in his favour
- (1) Where the contract is terminable by defendant
 - (2) Where the contract is voidable at the option of plaintiff
 - (3) Where the contract is contingent
 - (4) None of the above
-
46. No Court shall declare that the plaintiff is entitled to a right
- (1) If he is minor
 - (2) If he is able to seek further relief than mere declaration but omits to do so
 - (3) If he is insane
 - (4) If his right is based on a contingent contract
-
47. A perpetual injunction is granted to the plaintiff
- (1) to restore possession of his property to him
 - (2) to protect him physically
 - (3) to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in his favour
 - (4) none of the above
-



- 48.** In a suit for perpetual or mandatory injunction
- (1) Plaintiff can not be granted damages
 - (2) Plaintiff can be granted damages if claimed specifically by him
 - (3) Plaintiff can be granted damages even if not specifically claimed by him
 - (4) None of the above
-
- 49.** In a suit for specific performance of a contract where earnest money is paid by the plaintiff
- (1) It can not be refunded if the specific performance is refused
 - (2) It can be refunded even if it is not specifically prayed
 - (3) It can be refunded only if it is specifically claimed
 - (4) It is to be forfeited
-
- 50.** To claim specific performance of a contract, it is
- (1) necessary to plead and prove that the plaintiff is ready and willing to perform his part of contract
 - (2) necessary to plead and prove that the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of contract
 - (3) necessary to prove that the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of contract
 - (4) even if not pleaded and proved accordingly the Court can draw such inference from the circumstances
-
- 51.** Person in occupation of premises is tenant if
- (1) he is only permitted to use that property
 - (2) he is put in exclusive possession of it and pays rent
 - (3) such person had lived for few days with the deceased original tenant as his friend
 - (4) all of the above
-
- 52.** A landlord shall not be entitled to recovery of possession so long as the tenant
- (1) does not get other premises
 - (2) keeps the premises good
 - (3) is ready and willing to pay rent
 - (4) pays rent and permits increases and observes the terms and conditions of tenancy
-
- 53.** A tenant can not be evicted even if he erects a permanent structure
- (1) If landlord does not raise any objection
 - (2) If tenant obtains permission of Corporation
 - (3) If such construction was necessary for safety of the building
 - (4) If landlord consents to it in writing
-
- 54.** Premises let to banks or public sector undertakings having paid up share capital of Rs. _____ are exempted from protection of Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.
- (1) 2 crores (2) 1 crore (3) 3 crores (4) 5 crores
-



55. No decree can be passed against a tenant for the requirement of premises for landlord unless
- (1) the tenant has acquired possession of other premises
 - (2) the tenant has capacity to purchase other premises
 - (3) the tenant admits the plaintiff's claim in the suit
 - (4) landlord bonafide claims it and is likely to suffer greater hardship
-
56. A landlord can get possession of premises for its demolition and construction of new building only if
- (1) landlord has sufficient funds with him for it
 - (2) he has approved plan and estimates
 - (3) landlord undertakes to provide new premises equal in carpet area of the existing one
 - (4) all the above
-
57. A proceeding to recover possession of premises from a licensee is to be filed in
- (1) Court of small causes in Brihan Mumbai and elsewhere the Civil Court (J.D.)
 - (2) City Civil Court or elsewhere the Civil Court (S.D.)
 - (3) The Court of competent authority appointed by the State Govt. under the MRC Act
 - (4) None of the above
-
58. If a landlord withholds any essential supply or service to the tenanted premises the tenant can seek remedy by way of
- (1) Suit in Small Causes/Civil Court
 - (2) Application to the Competent Authority appointed by the Govt.
 - (3) Application for restoration in the Small Cause/Civil Court
 - (4) Writ petition in the Hon. High Court
-
59. Whether appeal against the decision in appeal of appellate bench of Small Causes Court/ District Court would lie before
- (1) Hon'ble High Court ?
 - (2) Competent Authority appointed by the State ?
 - (3) No appeal lies
 - (4) Supreme Court ?
-
60. If the landlord fails to keep the premises in good and tenantable repairs the proper remedy for tenant is
- (1) to file a suit
 - (2) to make an application to the Court
 - (3) to make such repairs himself after 15 days notice to the landlord
 - (4) to file a writ petition
-



61. If sufficient cause is made out the time for filing proceedings in the Court can be extended if
- (1) the delay is for presenting the appeal or application under C.P.C.
 - (2) the delay is for filing suit
 - (3) the delay is for filing any original proceeding
 - (4) all of the above
-
62. If a cause of action for the suit arises when the plaintiff is minor he may institute the suit
- (1) within the period prescribed by limitation for such suit after he attains majority
 - (2) within one year of his attaining majority
 - (3) within the time prescribed by limitation from the date of cause of action
 - (4) none of the above
-
63. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application the day from which such period is to be reckoned
- (1) shall be excluded
 - (2) shall be included
 - (3) may be excluded by the Court in an appropriate case
 - (4) none of the above
-
64. While computing period of limitation of a suit time spent in another similar proceeding in the Court having no jurisdiction can be excluded if
- (1) the plaintiff had acted in good faith with due diligence
 - (2) the plaintiff was misled by a wrong advice
 - (3) the plaintiff bonafide found the place where he filed such proceeding more suitable to him
 - (4) none of the above
-
65. A suit can be said to be in limitation even after period prescribed
- (1) If the parties to the suit by agreement had agreed to waive it
 - (2) If the defendant admits the whole claim of the plaintiff in notice reply
 - (3) If the defendant acknowledges liability of the plaintiff's right before expiration of the period of limitation
 - (4) If the defendant does not raise any objection to the plaintiff's claim on the ground of limitation
-
66. When a new defendant is added in the suit, the suit shall be deemed to have been instituted against him from
- (1) the date of his addition
 - (2) the date of institution of the suit
 - (3) the date on which issues are framed
 - (4) the date on which summons is served on him
-
67. In case of an easement by prescription the period of twenty years must be ending within _____ from the date of institution of the suit.
- (1) three years
 - (2) two years
 - (3) twelve years
 - (4) one year
-



68. Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time should be filed within three years from

- (1) the date of execution (2) the date on which time expires
(3) the date of demand (4) the date of denial to pay

69. A suit for possession of immovable property based on title can be brought within 12 years from

- (1) the date of dispossession
(2) the date of demand of possession
(3) the date on which the defendant refuses to deliver possession
(4) the date on which possession of defendant becomes adverse

70. Where no period of limitation is prescribed for an application it can be filed within

- (1) one year (2) two years (3) three years (4) twelve years

71. An ordinance can be issued by the President at any time when

- (1) The Parliament is in session
(2) Lok Sabha is not in session
(3) Rajya Sabha is not in session
(4) Both the houses of Parliament are not in session

72. The proposal to prefer charge against the President of India should be moved by at least _____ of the total number of members of the house.

- (1) $\frac{1}{10}$ (2) $\frac{1}{5}$ (3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{4}$

73. Article 14 of Indian Constitution does not prohibit

- (1) class legislation (2) special treatment to an individual
(3) treating unequal at an equal footing (4) reasonable classification

74. Under Art. 356 a proclamation to remain operative must be approved within 2 months by

- (1) Lok Sabha only (2) Rajya Sabha only
(3) Both the houses of Parliament (4) Either (1) or (2)

75. Who presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker ?

- (1) The President (2) The Vice-President
(3) Deputy Speaker (4) Prime Minister

76. Which of the following fundamental rights is available to both the citizens and non-citizens ?

- (1) The right to six freedoms
(2) The right to equality before law
(3) Cultural and educational rights
(4) The right to equality of opportunity in public employment



77. Who appoints Attorney General of India ?

- (1) Parliament (2) Chief Justice of India
(3) Prime-Minister (4) President
-

78. Who can issue a writ for the enforcement of legal right ?

- (1) High Court (2) Supreme Court
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) No writ is there for legal right
-

79. Judges of the Supreme Court, other than the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, are appointed by

- (1) The Prime Minister in consultation with the cabinet
(2) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
(3) Union Service Public Commission
(4) Attorney General of India
-

80. In case there is a conflict between the Preamble and other provisions of the Constitution, which will prevail over the other

- (1) Preamble will prevail
(2) Other provision will prevail
(3) Both will go side by side
(4) Interpretation of the Supreme Court will prevail
-

81. Essential ingredients of the offence of mischief is

- (1) Intention to cause destruction of a property
(2) Intention to change nature of a property
(3) Intentionally causing wrongful loss or damage to the property of another by destroying or diminishing its value
(4) None of the above
-

82. If a person entrusted with a property dishonestly converts it to his own use, he commits

- (1) Fraud (2) Cheating
(3) Criminal misappropriation (4) Criminal breach of trust
-

83. When by putting any person in fear of injury he is dishonestly induced by another to deliver property it is

- (1) Theft (2) Deceit (3) Robbery (4) Extortion
-

84. Theft is committed when

- (1) a movable property is taken away secretly without consent of its owner
(2) a movable property is removed from the custody of its owner
(3) a movable property is snatched from the hands of its owner
(4) none of the above
-

**85. Grievous hurt means**

- (1) Hurt caused by deadly weapon
 - (2) Hurt caused with the intention of committing murder
 - (3) Any hurt which endangers life
 - (4) Bruises and lacerated wounds
-

86. Unlawful assembly means

- (1) An assembly of five or more persons having designed a common object
 - (2) An assembly of five or more persons having common object to commit offence
 - (3) An assembly of three or more persons having common object to commit mischief
 - (4) None of the above
-

87. Criminal conspiracy means

- (1) Agreement between two persons for doing an illegal act
 - (2) Plan or design of committing acts to oppose wrong traditions in the society
 - (3) Plan or design of forming association to compel Govt. to do an act
 - (4) Agreement between two persons for doing an immoral act
-

88. If a person instigates, intentionally aids or engages another person to do a thing he is said to have

- (1) Abetted such another person
 - (2) Conspired with that person
 - (3) Becomes member of unlawful assembly
 - (4) Designed commission of offence
-

89. When a person gains something by unlawful means to which he is not legally entitled it is

- (1) Cheating (2) Wrongful gain (3) Fraud (4) Mischief
-

90. Culpable homicide means

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Attempt to cause death | (2) Causing death intentionally |
| (3) Causing grievous injury | (4) Causing injury which is likely to cause death |
-

91. A suit involving unregistered partnership arising from a right from a contract of such partnership is maintainable

- (1) If it is filed by such firm against a third party
 - (2) If it is between the partners
 - (3) If it is filed against the firm by third party claiming to be a partner
 - (4) If it is filed by the legal heirs of deceased partner for accounts of such firm
-

92. Partnership firm

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) is a legal entity | (2) is not a legal entity |
| (3) is a company | (4) is a corporate body |
-



93. "Partnership" means

- (1) Joint venture
 - (2) Agreement between the persons to share the profit of a business carried on between them
 - (3) Agreement between the persons to do some work
 - (4) None of the above
-

94. An agreement is void if

- (1) One of the party to it is minor
 - (2) If consent of one of the party is obtained by misrepresenting it
 - (3) If it's object is unlawful
 - (4) None of the above
-

95. Agreement to do impossible act is

- (1) Voidable
 - (2) Void
 - (3) Unlawful
 - (4) Fraud
-

96. Communication of a proposal is complete as against the proposer when

- (1) he decides to propose
 - (2) when he starts the process of communicating the proposal
 - (3) when the proposal reaches the acceptor
 - (4) when it is put in a course of transmission to him so as to be out of the power of acceptor
-

97. A contract between an insurance company and vehicle owner to save the later from consequences of a vehicular accident is a contract of

- (1) Guarantee
 - (2) Surety
 - (3) Bailment
 - (4) Indemnity
-

98. Delivery of goods is deemed to have been accepted by the buyer when

- (1) Price of the goods is paid
 - (2) The goods are in transit
 - (3) The goods are tendered to him
 - (4) Intimation of their acceptance is sent by him
-

99. A contract of sale of goods is a contract whereby

- (1) The price of the goods is stipulated
 - (2) Seller delivers the goods to the buyer
 - (3) Seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a price
 - (4) None of the above
-

100. Unpaid seller means

- (1) A seller who has not agreed to deliver a specific property
 - (2) A seller who has not delivered property sold
 - (3) A seller who is ready to receive a part of agreed price
 - (4) A seller who is not paid or tendered whole of the price agreed
-



सूचना - (पृष्ठ 1 वरून पुढे....)

- (9) सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपल्यानंतर उमेदवाराला ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका स्वतः बरोबर परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर घेऊन जाण्यास परवानगी आहे. मात्र परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर जाण्यापूर्वी उमेदवाराने आपल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा भाग - 1 समवेक्षकाकडे न विसरता परत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नमुना प्रश्न

प्रश्न क्र. 201. The Catch varies inversely with the size of the :

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) nozzle | (2) droplet |
| (3) obstruction | (4) sprayer |

ह्या प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर “(3) obstruction” हे आहे. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर “(3)” होईल, आता खालीलप्रमाणे प्र. क्र. 201 समोरील उत्तर-क्रमांक “③” चा कंस खालीलप्रमाणे पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखविणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्र.क्र. 201. ① ② ● ④

अशा पद्धतीने प्रस्तुत प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाचा तुमचा उत्तरक्रमांक हा तुम्हाला स्वतंत्ररीत्या पुरविलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील त्या त्या प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोरील संबंधित वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखवावा. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे. पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.

कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK