

## Assam Judiciary - Prelims 2015

90 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

**Q1. Which of the following lawyers was famous for his annual budget speeches ?**

- (a) Ram Jethmalani
- (b) Soli Sorabiji
- (c) Nani Palkivala
- (d) None of the above

**Q2. Which of the following is considered as bulwark of personal freedom**

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Quo Warranto

**Q3. TRIPS, forming part of the World Trade Organization is intended**

- (a) To provide for stronger patent protection
- (b) To promote transnational corporate interest
- (c) To harmonise IPR regime internationally
- (d) To replace World Intellectual Property Organization

**Q4. Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India guarantees the 'right against self-incrimination' to**

- (a) A witness
- (b) An accused
- (c) Any person
- (d) None of the above

**Q5. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that compulsory death sentence for murder committed by a life convict undergoing imprisonment for life (S5.303 IPC) violate Article 21 ?**

- (a) Machhi Singh Vs. State of Punjab
- (b) Mithu Vs. State of Punjab
- (c) Inderjeet Vs. State of UP
- (d) None of the above

**Q6. The scientist responsible for developing atomic energy in India**

- (a) C.V.Raman
- (b) H.V. Bhava
- (c) H.K.Sethna
- (d) Vikram Surabhai

**Q7. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that a major girl is free to marry anyone she likes or live with anyone she likes. There is no bar to an inter-caste marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act or any other law?**

- (a) Priya Patel Vs, State
- (b) Lata Singh Vs. State of UP
- (c) Rameshwari Devi Vs. State of Bihar
- (d) None of the above

**Q8. Plea bargaining was introduced in India in**

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2008

**Q9. When a person accused of murder is arrested during investigation, in which of the following Courts, he has to be produced**

- (a) Sessions Court
- (b) Magistrate Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) District Magistrate

**Q10. If a witness makes a statement in the court, knowing it to be false, he commits the offence of**

- (a) Forgery
- (b) Seditious
- (c) Perjury
- (d) None of the above

**Q11. The first Woman Chief Justice of High Court in India**

- (a) Leila Mukherji
- (b) Leila Seth
- (c) Fatima Bibi
- (d) Ruma Pal

**Q12. The right of a party to initiate an action and be heard before a Court of law is called?**

- (a) Right to rem
- (b) Right in personam
- (c) Fundamental right
- (d) Locus standi

**Q13. The Supreme Court held that evidence can be recorded by video-conferencing in the case of**

- (a) State of Maharashtra Vs. Prafull B. Desai
- (b) Paramjit Kaur Vs. State of Punjab
- (c) Pappu Yadav Vs. State of Bihar
- (d) Bachan Singh Vs. State of Punjab

**Q14. According to Indian Penal Code, nothing is an offence which is done by a child below the age of ..... years**

- (a) 8
- (b) 10
- (c) 7
- (d) 12

**Q15. The starting point of an agreement is**

- (a) Offer
- (b) Invitation to offer
- (c) Advertisement
- (d) Acceptance

**Q16. The temporary release of a prisoner is called**

- (a) Parole
- (b) Amnesty
- (c) Discharge
- (d) Pardon

**Q17. Which of the following case is known as Fundamental Right Case ?**

- (a) ADM Jabalpur Case
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- (c) Golaknath Case
- (d) Maneka Gandhi Case

**Q18. A client says to Y, a lawyer "I have committed murder of Z and, I wish you to defend me". Is the lawyer protected from disclosing this to police?**

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Depends
- (d) None of the above

**Q19. Every suit shall be instituted ?**

- (a) In the Supreme Court
- (b) In any court in the locality
- (c) In the court of the lower grade competent to try it
- (d) In the District Court

**Q20. What was the code name given to the US mission which killed Osama Bin Laden?**

- (a) Guantanamo
- (b) Geronimo
- (c) Tora bora
- (d) None of the above

**Q21. Who was the Chairman of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) ?**

- (a) V.R.KrishnaIyer
- (b) P.N.Bhagwati
- (c) H.R.Khanna
- (d) V. Khalid

**Q22. Inflation is calculated by Government of India on the basis of -**

- (a) Consumer price index
- (b) Cost of living index
- (c) Wholesale price index
- (d) Retail price index

**Q23. An account in which trading of shares is done in their electronic form is known as -**

- (a) Demat Account
- (b) NRI Account
- (c) NRIO Account
- (d) Current Account

**Q24. The Malimath Committee Report deals with - ?**

- (a) Reform of Criminal Justice Administration
- (b) Reform of Stock Markets
- (c) Reviews of laws relating to divorce
- (d) None of the above

**Q25. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" relates to ..... Theory**

- (a) Reformative
- (b) Deterrent
- (c) Retributive
- (d) Preventive

**Q26. A master is liable for the wrongs committed by his servants. It is called?**

- (a) Joint liability
- (b) Vicarious liability
- (c) Concurrent liability
- (d) Civil liability

**Q27. Muslim marriage is a**

- (a) Sacrament
- (b) Civil Contract
- (c) Divine Commandment
- (d) None

**Q28. In law of Torts, always unliquidated damages are awarded. The meaning of unliquidated is ?**

- (a) Not ascertainable
- (b) Approximately arrived at
- (c) Penal and exemplary
- (d) (a) & (b)

**Q29. A party who suffers loss as a result of breach of contract can, in the usual course, claim**

- (a) Ordinary damages
- (b) Exemplary damages
- (c) Special damages
- (d) Penal damages

**Q30. An agreement to share the benefits of public office is**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Voidable
- (c) void
- (d) None of the above

**Q31. The Right to Property ceased to be Fundamental Right from**

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1979

**Q32. The provision of anticipatory bail was introduced for the first time in the**

- (a) Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973
- (b) Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005
- (d) None of the above

**Q33. Sarda Act was enacted to prevent which of the following ?**

- (a) Bigamy
- (b) Sati
- (c) Dowry
- (d) Child Marriage

**Q34. Central Vigilance Commission was constituted in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in**

- (a) Prakash Singh Case
- (b) Vineet Narain Case
- (c) D.K. Basu Case
- (d) None of the above

**Q35. Unlawfully detaining or threatening to detain any property to the prejudice of any person making him to enter into an agreement amounts to**

- (a) Mistake
- (b) Coercion
- (c) Undue influence
- (d) Misappropriation

**Q36. The famous Commission which went into Centre-State relations in India is**

- (a) Sarkaria Commission
- (b) Sri Krishna Commission
- (c) Jain Commission
- (d) Thakkar-Natarajan Commission

**Q37. Crime is a**

- (a) Private Wrong
- (b) Public Wrong
- (c) Civil Wrong
- (d) None of the above

**Q38. A, a Surgeon, in good faith communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot survive. The patient dies of shock.**

- (a) A commits murder
- (b) A commits no offence
- (c) A commits abetment of murder
- (d) A commits offence of shock

**Q39. .... is a general pardon**

- (a) Remission
- (b) Reprieve
- (c) Amnesty
- (d) Suspension

**Q40. Joint heirs to a property are called**

- (a) Joint Owners
- (b) Coparceners
- (c) Co-Owners
- (d) Co-holders

**Q41. Which of the following laws defines rights, duties and liabilities, the ascertainment of which is the purpose of every Judicial proceeding?**

- (a) Procedural law
- (b) Substantive law
- (c) Adjective law
- (d) None of the above

**Q42. According to Bentham, which of the following are the eyes and ears of justice ?**

- (a) Judges
- (b) Prosecutors
- (c) Witnesses
- (d) None of the above

**Q43. India's first court-annexed mediation centre, was established in**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

**Q44. 'My own Boswell' is the autobiography of**

- (a) Justice Subba Rao
- (b) Justice Hidayatullah
- (c) Justice Vivian Bose
- (d) Justice H.R. Khanna

**Q45. Withdrawing medical treatment with the deliberate intention of causing the patient's death is called**

- (a) Legal Euthanasia
- (b) Medical Euthanasia
- (c) Passive Euthanasia
- (d) None of the above

**Q46. "Patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice; and an over speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal". The above words are attributed to**

- (a) Francis Bacon
- (b) Lord Denning
- (c) Lord Atkin
- (d) None of the above

**Q47. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Judges' ?**

- (a) David Pannick
- (b) John Grisham
- (c) Lord Atkin
- (d) None of the above

**Q48. India inherited the adversarial system from**

- (a) UK
- (b) USA
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) None of the above

**Q49. There is no provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which expressly imposes a duty on the court to search for truth. The Statement is**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) None of the above

**Q50. Which of the following is intended to be a safeguard against frivolous prosecutions against Public servants?**

- (a) Discharge
- (b) Sanction
- (c) Acquittal
- (d) None of the above

**Q51. Which of the following Cases was the first case where the strict adherence to the rules of Locus stand/is diluted ?**

- (a) Ratlam Municipality Case
- (b) Sunil Batra Case
- (c) Sarala Mudgal Case
- (d) One of the above

**Q52. The Five year LL.B Course was introduced in the year**

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1982
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1986

**Q53. In which of the following Countries, the Supreme Court Judges are appointed for life tenure, terminating upon death, resignation, or conviction?**

- (a) Canada
- (b) Australia
- (c) USA
- (d) Germany

**Q54. 'An advocate can stand as a surety for his client' The Statement is**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) None of the above

**Q55. "Yatho Dharma Thatho Jaya" is the motto of**

- (a) CBI
- (b) Supreme Court of India
- (c) Delhi Police
- (d) None of the above

**Q56. Which of the following is the landmark case which laid down various basic principles relating to judicial review of administrative or statutory directions?**

- (a) Taylor Vs. Taylor
- (b) Bhaskar Willie Case
- (c) Wednesbury Case
- (d) None of the above

**Q57. Which of the following criminologist is known as the father of 'Polygraph test'?**

- (a) Kenny
- (b) Glanville Williams
- (c) Lombroso
- (d) None of the above

**Q58. Who among the following was the first chairman of Bar Council of India?**

- (a) Nani Palkhivala
- (b) M.C. Setalvad
- (c) Shanti Bhushan
- (d) None of the above

**Q59. Registering, trafficking in, or using a domain name with bad faith with intent to profit from the goodwill of a trademark belonging to someone else, is called**

- (a) Brand jacking
- (b) Cybersquatting
- (c) Domain hacking
- (d) None of the above

**Q60. Where is the headquarters of Intellectual Property Appellate Board located ?**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) None of the above

**Q61. Which of the following is not included within the meaning of intellectual property?**

- (a) Patents
- (b) Copyrights
- (c) Trade mark
- (d) Property of an intellectual

**Q62. Central Vigilance Commissioner or Vigilance Commissioners can be removed from the office only after an enquiry conducted by**

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) None of the above

**Q63. The manager of wakf is known as -**

- (a) Sajjadanashin
- (b) Khadim
- (c) Mutawalli
- (d) Mujawar

**Q64. Who among the following can take a plea of ignorance of Indian Law?**

- (a) Indian citizens
- (b) Foreigners
- (c) Indian citizens abroad
- (d) None of the above

**Q65. The primary source of Muslim law is**

- (a) Quran
- (b) Hadees
- (c) Ijma

(d) Khiyas Directions (Q. No. 66 to 70): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Radically changing monsoon patterns, reduction in the winter rice harvest and a quantum increase in respiratory diseases—all part of the environmental doomsday scenario which is reportedly playing out in South Asia. According to a United Nations environment Programme report, a deadly three-km deep blanket of pollution comprising a fearsome cocktail of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles has enveloped this region. For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the implications of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life and death question for many Indians. The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system. And there is no one to blame but ourselves. Both official and corporate India has always been allergic to any mention of clean technology. Most mechanical two wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system. Little effort is made for R & D on simple technologies, which could make a vital difference to people's lives and environment. However, while there is no denying that South Asia must clean up its acts, sceptics might question the timing of the haze report. The Kyoto meet on climate change is just two weeks away and the stage is set for the usual battle between the developing world and the West, particularly the U.S. president Mr. Bush has adamantly refused to sign any protocol, which would mean a change in American consumption level. The U.N. environment report will likely find a place in the U.S. arsenal as it plants an accusing finger towards countries like India and China. Yet the U.S. can hardly deny its own dubious role in the matter of erasing trading quotas. Richer countries can simply buy up excess credits from poorer countries and continue to pollute. Rather than try to get the better of the developing countries, who undoubtedly have taken up environmental shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West, the U.S. should take a look at the environmental profligacy which is going on within, From opening up virgin territories for oil exploration to relaxing the standard for drinking water, Mr. Bush's policies are not exactly beneficial, not even to America's interests. We realise that we are ail in these together and that pollution anywhere should be a global concern otherwise there will only be more tunnels at the end of the tunnel.

**Q66. Both official and corporate India is allergic to:**

- (a) Failure of monsoon
- (b) Poverty and inequality
- (c) Slowdown in industrial production
- (d) Mention of clean technology

**Q67. Which, according to the passage, is a life and death question to many Indians?**

- (a) Increase in respiratory diseases
- (b) Use of clean technology
- (c) Thick blanket of pollution over the region
- (d) Failure in crops

**Q68. If the rate of premature deaths increases it will :**

- (a) Exert added burden on our crumbling economy
- (b) Have adverse social and economic consequences
- (c) Make positive effect on our efforts to control population
- (d) Have less job aspirants in the society

**Q69. Choose the word which is similar in meaning to the word 'profligacy' as used in the passage.**

- (a) Wastefulness
- (b) Conservation
- (c) Upliftment
- (d) Criticality

**Q70. According to the passage, India cannot tolerate any further :**

- (a) Crop failure
- (b) Deterioration of health care system
- (c) Increase in respiratory diseases
- (d) Proliferation of nuclear devices

**Q71. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?**

- (a) 356
- (b) 366
- (c) 382
- (d) 398

**Q72. A sum of Rs. 2900 amounts to Rs. 3422 in 3 years at simple interest. If the interest rate were increased by 3% what would it amount to in the same period?**

- (a) Rs. 4465
  - (b) Rs. 3683
  - (c) Rs.3596
  - (d) Cannot be determined
- Direction (Q. No. 73 & 74): Study the following information to answer the given questions. A, B, C, D, E and F are seated in a circle facing the centre. A and C are seated adjacent to each other and E and B are also seated adjacent to each other. B is to the immediate left of F. There are two persons between D and E. A is not seated adjacent to E.

**Q73. How many persons are seated between F and E if we go anti-clockwise from F to E?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) Cannot be determined

**Q74. Who is to the immediate left of E ?**

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) F
- (d) Cannot be determined

**Q75. In a certain code COUNTERS is written as OVPDRQDS. How is CLEARING written in that code ?**

- (a) BFMDQHMF
- (b) BFMDHOJS
- (c) ZDKBQHMF
- (d) None of these

**Q76. Which of the following is not an 'overriding objective' of the more informal rules of tribunal procedure ?**

- (a) Ensuring that the parties are on an equal footing
- (b) Ensuring that complex legal issues are subordinated to the need for accessible dispute resolution
- (c) Ensuring the case is dealt with expeditiously and fairly
- (d) Saving expense

**Q77. Prior intimation to the appropriate Government to lay off, retrench or close down an establishment is required under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 where there are \_\_\_\_\_ workers.**

- (a) 100
- (b) 1000
- (c) 50
- (d) 500

**Q78. The scheme of the Limitation Act is to govern proceeding before**

- (a) Court
- (b) Court and bodies other than courts
- (c) Quasi-judicial tribunal and executive authority
- (d) All of these

**Q79. "Tort" is defined in the Limitation Act, 1963 under section :**

- (a) 2(k)
- (b) 2(l)
- (c) 2(m)
- (d) 2(n)

**Q80. "The parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity to present his case" is provided under which of the following sections of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?**

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 18
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 20

**Q81. "The arbitral tribunal shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872". The statement is :**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) partly true
- (d) None of these

**Q82. The special provision as to payment of compensation on structured formula basis under section 163-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 has been inserted in the year \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) 1994
- (b) 1995
- (c) 1996
- (d) 1997

**Q83. No suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought after the expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of dispossession.**

- (a) Two months
- (b) Four months
- (c) Six months
- (d) One year

**Q84. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 "Land" includes \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth
- (b) Things permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
- (c) Benefits to arise out of land and things permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
- (d) All of these

**Q85. The section 32A of the Registration Act, 1908, which relates to compulsory affixing of passport size photograph and finger prints of the person presenting the document for registration, has been inserted in the year?**

- (a) 2000
- (b) 2001
- (c) 2002
- (d) 2003

**Q86. The provision for refund of court fee where the Court refers the parties to the suit to any one of the mode of settlement of dispute referred to in section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has been made under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Court-fees Act, 1870.**

- (a) 15
- (b) 16
- (c) 17
- (d) 18

**Q87. The doctrine of 'transferred malice' is embodied in which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?**

- (a) 31
- (b) 35
- (c) 299
- (d) 301

**Q88. The provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 do not apply to:**

- (a) Public trusts
- (b) Religious trusts
- (c) Charitable trusts
- (d) All of the above

**Q89. A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child from the house-top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. The child is killed by the fall. A has committed ?**

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Death by negligence
- (d) No offence

**Q90. "A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. The burden of proof is on A." This illustration is given under section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**

- (a) 104
- (b) 105
- (c) 106
- (d) 107

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: C**

Nani Palkhivala was renowned for his annual public lectures critiquing the Union Budget, delivered for decades to packed audiences in Mumbai.

**Q2. Answer: B**

The writ of Habeas Corpus, which secures release from unlawful detention, is universally described as the bulwark of personal liberty/freedom.

**Q3. Answer: C**

TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) under the WTO sets minimum standards to harmonise the IPR regime across member states internationally.

**Q4. Answer: B**

Article 20(3) provides 'no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself' - the protection is available to an accused.

**Q5. Answer: B**

In *Mithu v. State of Punjab* (1983), the Supreme Court struck down Section 303 IPC (mandatory death for murder by a life convict) as violative of Articles 14 and 21.

**Q6. Answer: B**

Homi J. Bhabha (option spelt 'H.V. Bhava') is regarded as the father of India's nuclear/atomic energy programme.

**Q7. Answer: B**

In *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* (2006), the Supreme Court held a major girl is free to marry or live with anyone she chooses and inter-caste marriage is not barred.

**Q8. Answer: A**

Plea bargaining (Chapter XXIA, Ss. 265A-265L CrPC) was introduced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2005, which came into force in 2006; the enabling amendment was 2005.

**Q9. Answer: B**

Under Sections 56-57 and Article 22(2), an arrested person must be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours, not directly before the Sessions Court.

**Q10. Answer: C**

Deliberately giving a false statement on oath in court is perjury (giving false evidence, S.191 IPC).

**Q11. Answer: B**

Justice Leila Seth became India's first woman Chief Justice of a High Court (Himachal Pradesh High Court, 1991).

**Q12. Answer: D**

Locus standi denotes a party's right/standing to bring an action and be heard before a court.

**Q13. Answer: A**

In *State of Maharashtra v. Dr. Praful B. Desai* (2003), the Supreme Court held that recording of evidence by video-conferencing is permissible.

**Q14. Answer: C**

Section 82 IPC provides nothing is an offence done by a child under seven years of age (absolute immunity).

**Q15. Answer: A**

An agreement begins with a proposal/offer (S.2(a) Contract Act); acceptance of that offer converts it into a promise/agreement.

**Q16. Answer: A**

Parole is the temporary, conditional release of a prisoner; amnesty, discharge and pardon do not denote a temporary release.

**Q17. Answer: B**

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) is popularly known as the Fundamental Rights Case.

**Q18. Answer: A**

Section 126 of the Evidence Act protects professional communications between client and advocate; the lawyer is privileged and protected from disclosing the confession to the police.

**Q19. Answer: C**

Section 15 CPC: every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

**Q20. Answer: B**

The 2011 US operation that killed Osama bin Laden was code-named 'Operation Neptune Spear', and 'Geronimo' was the code name used for bin Laden/his death.

**Q21. Answer: B**

The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS), constituted in 1980, was chaired by Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

**Q22. Answer: C**

Headline (wholesale) inflation in India was traditionally measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the standard answer for this 2015 exam.

**Q23. Answer: A**

A Demat (dematerialised) account holds shares in electronic form for trading.

**Q24. Answer: A**

The Malimath Committee (2003) report dealt with Reforms of the Criminal Justice System/Administration.

**Q25. Answer: C**

'An eye for an eye' (lex talionis) reflects the Retributive theory of punishment, based on revenge/just deserts.

**Q26. Answer: B**

A master's liability for the torts of his servant committed in the course of employment is termed vicarious liability, based on respondeat superior.

**Q27. Answer: B**

Under Muslim law (per Abdul Kadir v. Salima), nikah is essentially a civil contract for procreation and legalisation of children, not a sacrament.

**Q28. Answer: A**

Unliquidated damages in tort are not pre-ascertained; the court determines them, so they are 'not ascertainable' in advance (unlike liquidated/contract damages).

**Q29. Answer: A**

Under Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an aggrieved party in the usual course recovers ordinary (general) damages arising naturally from the breach.

**Q30. Answer: C**

An agreement to share the benefits/emoluments of a public office is opposed to public policy and void under Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

**Q31. Answer: D**

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 deleted Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31, making the right to property a mere legal/constitutional right (Article 300A); it came into force on 20 June 1979.

**Q32. Answer: A**

Anticipatory bail under Section 438 was introduced for the first time in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (it had no equivalent in the 1898 Code), on the Law Commission's 41st Report recommendation.

**Q33. Answer: D**

The Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929) was enacted to prevent child marriage by fixing minimum marriage ages.

**Q34. Answer: B**

The CVC was given statutory teeth pursuant to the Supreme Court's directions in Vineet Narain v. Union of India (1998) 1 SCC 226 (Jain Hawala case).

**Q35. Answer: B**

Unlawful detention or threat to detain property to a person's prejudice to induce an agreement is coercion under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

**Q36. Answer: A**

The Sarkaria Commission (1983) was appointed to examine Centre-State relations in India.

**Q37. Answer: B**

Crime is regarded as a public wrong (a wrong against society/the State), distinguishing it from a private/civil wrong like tort.

**Q38. Answer: B**

Under Section 93 IPC, a communication made in good faith for the benefit of a person causing harm is no offence; this is the illustration to Section 93.

**Q39. Answer: C**

Amnesty is a general pardon, usually extended to a class or group of offenders, as opposed to an individual pardon, remission, or reprieve.

**Q40. Answer: B**

Joint heirs to ancestral/coparcenary property under Hindu (Mitakshara) law are called coparceners.

**Q41. Answer: B**

Substantive law defines rights, duties and liabilities; procedural (adjective) law merely prescribes the method of enforcing them.

**Q42. Answer: C**

Jeremy Bentham described witnesses as 'the eyes and ears of justice' (cited approvingly by the Supreme Court in Swaran Singh v. State of Punjab).

**Q43. Answer: B**

The Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre at the Madras High Court, Chennai, inaugurated 9 April 2005, was India's first court-annexed mediation centre.

**Q44. Answer: B**

'My Own Boswell' is the autobiography/memoirs of Justice M. Hidayatullah, the 11th Chief Justice of India.

**Q45. Answer: C**

Withdrawing/withholding medical treatment with the intention of causing death is passive euthanasia (recognised in Aruna Shanbaug v. Union of India, 2011).

**Q46. Answer: A**

The quote on patience in hearing and the 'over-speaking judge being no well-tuned cymbal' is from Francis Bacon's essay 'Of Judicature'.

**Q47. Answer: A**

The book 'Judges' was written by David Pannick (Oxford University Press, 1987).

**Q48. Answer: A**

India inherited its adversarial system of criminal justice from the United Kingdom (English common law tradition).

**Q49. Answer: B**

The official answer is likely 'False': the CrPC, 1973 does contain provisions empowering the court to search for truth (e.g., Section 165 of the Evidence Act and Section 311 CrPC permitting the court to examine witnesses to elicit truth). The Malimath Committee noted weak truth-seeking duty, so this is debatable; best answer False.

**Q50. Answer: B**

The requirement of prior sanction (e.g., Section 197 CrPC; Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act) is a safeguard against frivolous/vexatious prosecutions of public servants.

**Q51. Answer: B**

Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration (1978) is widely regarded as one of the earliest cases where the Supreme Court relaxed the strict rule of locus standi, treating a prisoner's letter as a writ petition (epistolary jurisdiction), predating Ratlam Municipality (1980).

**Q52. Answer: B**

Following the Bar Council of India's 1979 directive, the five-year integrated LL.B. course was made effective so that law degrees obtained from 1 June 1982 required completion of the new five-year course; standard exam keys mark 1982.

**Q53. Answer: C**

Under Article III of the US Constitution, Supreme Court Justices hold office during 'good behaviour' i.e. for life, ending only on death, resignation, retirement or removal by impeachment/conviction.

**Q54. Answer: B**

An advocate standing surety for his own client is professional misconduct; the Bar Council of India Rules and judicial practice prohibit an advocate from being a surety for the accused he represents.

**Q55. Answer: B**

'Yato Dharmastato Jayah' (where there is dharma, there is victory) is the official motto of the Supreme Court of India.

**Q56. Answer: C**

Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation (1948) laid down the 'Wednesbury unreasonableness' principle, a foundational test for judicial review of administrative/statutory directions.

**Q57. Answer: C**

Among the listed criminologists, Cesare Lombroso is credited with the first scientific attempt to use physiological measurement for deception detection, an early precursor of the polygraph.

**Q58. Answer: B**

M.C. Setalvad, India's first Attorney-General, was the first Chairman of the Bar Council of India (constituted 1961).

**Q59. Answer: B**

Registering or using a domain name in bad faith to profit from another's trademark goodwill is 'cybersquatting'.

**Q60. Answer: B**

The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), established w.e.f. 15 September 2003, had its headquarters at Chennai.

**Q61. Answer: D**

Patents, copyrights and trademarks are intellectual property; the 'property of an intellectual' (a person) is not a category of intellectual property.

**Q62. Answer: C**

Under the CVC Act 2003, the Central Vigilance Commissioner/Vigilance Commissioners can be removed only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry by the Supreme Court on a reference by the President.

**Q63. Answer: C**

The manager/superintendent of a wakf is called the Mutawalli.

**Q64. Answer: B**

Ignorance of the law is no excuse (*ignorantia juris non excusat*) for those bound by it; the plea is sometimes available to foreigners unaware of Indian law in limited circumstances, and among the options foreigners is the intended answer.

**Q65. Answer: A**

The Quran is the primary (first/foremost) source of Muslim law; Sunna/Hadees, Ijma and Qiyas are secondary sources.

**Q66. Answer: D**

The passage states 'Both official and corporate India has always been allergic to any mention of clean technology.'

**Q67. Answer: D**

The passage says further crop failure 'will amount to a life and death question for many Indians.'

**Q68. Answer: B**

The passage states the increase in premature deaths 'will have adverse social and economic consequences.'

**Q69. Answer: A**

'Profligacy' means reckless extravagance/wastefulness; the closest synonym is 'wastefulness'.

**Q70. Answer: A**

India, already struggling with drought, cannot tolerate any further crop failure per the passage.

**Q71. Answer: B**

The number series itself is missing from the stem (only options are given), so the answer cannot be derived; best guess 366.

**Q72. Answer: B**

Interest =  $3422 - 2900 = 522$  over 3 yrs. Extra at +3% =  $2900 * 0.03 * 3 = 261$ . New amount =  $3422 + 261 = \text{Rs. } 3683$ .

**Q73. Answer: A**

Unique arrangement (clockwise) A,C,E,B,F,D. Going anti-clockwise from F to E (F,B,E) there is exactly 1 person (B) between them.

**Q74. Answer: B**

In the unique arrangement A,C,E,B,F,D facing centre (consistent with B being immediate left of F), B is to the immediate left of E.

**Q75. Answer: A**

The given example COUNTERS->OVPDRQDS does not yield a single clean uniform rule; the latter half (RING->QHMF, a -1 shift) fits, and standard published keys give BFMDQHMF for CLEARING.

**Q76. Answer: B**

The overriding objectives of informal tribunal procedure are equal footing of parties, expeditious and fair handling, and saving expense. Subordinating complex legal issues is not a stated overriding objective, so (b) is the odd one out.

**Q77. Answer: A**

Chapter VB (ss. 25K-25N, 25-O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 applies to establishments employing not less than 100 workmen, requiring prior permission/intimation of the appropriate Government to lay off, retrench or close down.

**Q78. Answer: A**

The Limitation Act, 1963 governs proceedings before courts; it does not apply to quasi-judicial tribunals or executive authorities unless specifically extended. Hence the scheme is to govern proceedings before courts.

**Q79. Answer: C**

Section 2(m) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'tort' as a civil wrong which is not exclusively the breach of a contract or the breach of a trust.

**Q80. Answer: B**

Section 18 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ('Equal treatment of parties') provides that the parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity to present his case.

**Q81. Answer: A**

Section 19(1) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 expressly states that the arbitral tribunal shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The statement is True.

**Q82. Answer: A**

Section 163-A (compensation on structured formula basis) was inserted into the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by Act 54 of 1994 with effect from 14.11.1994.

**Q83. Answer: C**

Section 6(2)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars a suit for possession (dispossession without consent) brought after the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession.

**Q84. Answer: D**

Section 3(a) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 defines 'land' to include benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. Thus all of these are included.

**Q85. Answer: B**

Section 32A (compulsory affixing of passport size photograph and finger prints) was inserted into the Registration Act, 1908 by the Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 (Act 48 of 2001), w.e.f. 24.9.2001.

**Q86. Answer: B**

Section 16 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 provides for refund of court fee where the court refers parties to any mode of settlement under Section 89 of the CPC, 1908.

**Q87. Answer: D**

The doctrine of transferred malice/intention is embodied in Section 301 IPC (culpable homicide by causing death of a person whose death was not intended), where the intent is transferred to the actual victim.

**Q88. Answer: D**

Section 1 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 expressly excludes its application to public or private religious or charitable endowments. Hence it does not apply to public, religious or charitable trusts.

**Q89. Answer: D**

This is the illustration to Section 81 (and the principle of Section 92) IPC: an act done in good faith to prevent greater harm, without criminal intention to cause death, for the benefit of the child, is no offence.

**Q90. Answer: B**

This is the illustration (b) to Section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which places the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within a General Exception (here, unsoundness of mind) on the accused.