

**1- Bar to further suit is dealt under which of the following in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 11
- B. Section 16
- C. Section 13
- D. Section 12

**Ans. D**

**2- Plea of res-judicata:**

- (a) has to be specifically raised
- (b) need not be specifically raised
- (c) is for the court to see of its own (d) neither (a) nor (b) but only (c).

**Ans. (a)**

**3-Constructive res-judicata is contained in:**

- (a) explanation III to section 11
- (b) explanation IV to section 11
- (c) explanation VI to section 11
- (d) explanation VII to section 11.

**Ans. (b)**

**4- Principle of res-judicata applies:**

- (a) to suits only
- (b) to execution proceedings
- (c) to arbitration proceedings
- (d) to suits as well as execution proceedings.

**Ans. (d)**

**5-In which of the following cases res-judicata is not applicable:**

- (a) consent/compromise decrees
- (b) dismissal in default
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

**Ans. (c)**

**6-Principle of res-judicata is:**

- (a) mandatory
- (b) directory (c) discretionary
- (d) all the above.

**Ans. (a)**

**7-Ex parte order can be passed in favour of**

- (a) Plaintiff
- (b) Defendant
- (c) None
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d)**

**8- The term "Decree" is defined in section**

- (a) 2(2)
- (b) 3(2)
- (c) 4(2)
- (d) 3(8)

**Ans. (a)**

**9-Section\_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C deals with inherent powers of Court**

- (a) 150, C.P.C
- (b) 151, C.P.C
- (c) 152, C.P.C
- (d) 148,CPC

**Ans. (b)**

**10-The person who brought the suit or file a suit is called**

- (a)** Plaintiff
- (b)** Defendant
- (c)** Both (a) and (b)
- (d)** None of above

**Ans. (a)**

**11-The constitution of India, adopted Fundamental Duties from the constitution of ..... (A)**

America

**(B)** Japan

**(C)** Russia

**(D)** Britain

**Ans. C**

**12-How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution? A .Error! Bookmark not defined.**

B .....4

C .....7

**DAns. (b)** .....8

**13-At present how many Fundamental Duties are in the Constitution of India? (A)**

6

(B) 7

(C) 10

(D) 11

**Ans. D**

**14-Which of the following word have not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?**

(A) Sovereign

(B) Socialist

(C) Democratic

(D) Indians

**Ans. D**

**15- What is the true meaning of "Secular"?**

(A) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government

(B) Special importance to a religion related to minorities

(C) One religion is promoted by the government

(D) None of the following

**Ans. A**

**16- Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**

A - Baba Saheb Ambedkar

B - Mahatma Gandhi

C - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

D - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Ans. A**

**17-PIL is the mechanism which allows an individual or organization to file a case in the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. What does PIL stand for?**

A - Public Interest Litigation

B - Public Information Litigation

C - Publicity Importance Litigation

D - Private Interest Litigation **Ans. A**

**18- Which one of the following rights is available under Article 23 read with Article 24?**

A - Cultural and Educational Rights

B - Right to Constitutional remedies

C - Right against Exploitation

D - Right to Equality

**Ans. A**

**19-Which Fundamental Right of the constitution deals with the Freedom of Speech?**

(a) Article 16

(b) Article 14

(c) Article 19

(d) Article 21

**Ans. C**

**20-Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right provided in the Indian Constitution?**

(a) Right to Property

(b) Right to Education

(c) Right to freedom

(d) Right to Equality

**Ans. A**

**21-Which articles guarantee freedom of religion in India?...**

- (a) Fundamental rights 29-30
- (b) Fundamental rights 25-28
- (c) Fundamental rights 19-22
- (d) Fundamental rights 22-24

**Ans. B**

**22-Which fundamental right is called as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution' by Dr. B R Ambedkar?**

- (a) Article 16
- (b) Article 32
- (b) Article 19
- (b) Article 21

**Ans. b**

**23-Which article of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability?**

- (a) Article 18
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 17 **Ans. (d)**

**24-In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?**

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part IV

**Ans. (b)**

**25- An agreement not enforceable by law is called**

- (a) Valid agreement
- (b) Void agreement
- (c) Voidable agreement
- (d) None of above

**Ans. B**

**26-An agreement enforceable by law is called**

- (a) An agreement
- (b) Contract
- (c) promise
- (d) None of above

**Ans. B**

**27-Undue influence make a contract**

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) None of above

**Ans. A**

**28-Where both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact the agreement is**

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) None of above

**Ans. A**

**29-Agreement without consideration is**

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) None of above

**Ans. B**

**30- at the option of other or others is**

- (a) valid

- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) None of above

**Ans. B**

**31-The age limit for making a contract is**

- (a) 17
- (b) 15
- (c) Majority
- (d) None of above

**Ans. c**

**32-Section 18 of the Contract Act, deals with**

- (a) Coericon
- (b) Fraud
- (c) Misrepresentation
- (d) None of above

**Ans. c**

**33-Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an (a) contract**

- (b) agreement
- (c) offer
- (d) acceptance

**Ans. C**

**34 ----- is forbidden by law.**

- (a) Valid contract
- (b) Illegal agreement
- (c) Voidable contract
- (d) Unenforceable contract

**Ans. B**

**35-Indian Evidence Act was drafted by:**

- (a) Lord Macaulay
- (b) Sir James F. Stephen
- (c) Huxley
- (d) Sir Henry Summer Maine

**Ans. (b)**

**36- Law of evidence is:**

- (a) lex tallienis
- (b) lex fori
- (c) lex loci solutionis (d) lex situs.

**Ans. (b)**

**37- Law of evidence is:**

- (a) a substantive law
- (b) an adjective law
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

**Ans. (b)**

**38-Under section 8 of Evidence Act:**

- (a) motive is relevant
- (b) preparation is relevant
- (c) conduct is relevant (d) all the above.

**Ans. (d)**

**39-Admissions:**

- (a) must be in writing
- (b) must be oral
- (c) either oral or in writing
- (d) only in writing & not oral.

**Ans. (c)**

**40-Dying declaration is:**

- A. A statement by a person as to only to the cause of his death



- B. A statement by a person as to only to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death C. Either (A) or (B)
- D. None of them

**Ans: C**

**41-To which of the following the rules of evidence are not applicable?**

- A. To inquiries under Article 311 of the Constitution
- B. To inquiries under Article 312 of the Constitution
- C. To inquiries under Article 312 of the Constitution
- D. To inquiries under Article 314 of the Constitution

**Ans: A**

**42-A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under:**

- (a) section 24 of Evidence Act
- (b) section 25 of Evidence Act
- (c) section 26 of Evidence Act
- (d) section 27 of Evidence Act.

**Ans. (b)**

**43-Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the burden of proof as to ownership? A. Section 100**

- B. Section 101
- C. Section 110
- D. Section 105

**Ans: C**

**44-Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with questions lawful in cross-examination?**

- A. Section 139
- B. Section 166
- C. Section 140
- D. Section 146

**Ans. D**

**45-The voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another is called**

- (a) Transfer
- (b) Change of possession
- (c) Delivery
- (d) None of above

**Ans. (c)**

**46-Section 12, of the Sale of Goods Act deals with**

- a) Condition in contracts (b)  
Warranty in contracts
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Delivery

**Ans. (c)**

**47-Who is called Buyer?**

- (a) A person who buys or agrees to buy goods.
- (b) A person who buys goods.
- (c) A person who agrees to buy goods.
- (d) Who offers consideration

**Ans. (a)**

**48-goods includes**

- (a) open plot
- (b) land
- (c) building
- (d) standing crop

**Ans. (d)**

49 -Caveat emptor means .....

- (a) beware customer
- (b) beware seller.
- (c) beware agent.
- (d) be ware trader.

**Ans. (a)**

50-the right of unpaid seller is .....

- (a) guarantee
- (b) mortgage
- (c) lien
- (d) bailment

**Ans. (c)**

51-Important element of sales of goods contract is .....

- (a) goods
- (b) exchange
- (c) sample
- (d) insurance

**Ans. (a)**

52- Who is getting rights of resale ?

- (a) Bankrupt seller
- (b) manufacturer
- (c) unpaid seller
- (d) none

**Ans. (c)**

53 is such an agreement which has been .....

- (a) executed
- (b) timed
- (c) transacted
- d) ended

**Ans. (a)**

**54-The sales of goods act implies to .....**

- (a) invisible property
- (b) immovable property
- (c) movable property
- (d) none of these

**Ans. (c)**

**55-The time limit for right of easement is**

- a) Ten years (b) five years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Twenty years

**Ans. (d)**

**56-The time limitation for filing suit for specific performance of a contract is \_\_\_\_\_ years**

- a) Ten years (b) five years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Twenty years

**Ans. (c)**

**57-Time limitation for appeal against decree or order of Civil Judge before Court of District Judge is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) 30 days (b) 90 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (a)**

**58-Time limitation for filing an application for re-admission of appeal dismissed for want of prosecution is a) 30 days (b) 90 days**

- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (a)**

**59-Time limitation for filing appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal is a) 30 days (b) 90 days**

- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (b)**

**60-Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 from an order of acquittal time limitation of appeal is`**

- a) 6 months (b) 90 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (a)**

**61-Time limitation for revision under section 115, of C.P.C is**

- a) 6 months (b) 90 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (b)**

**62-Time limitation for filing contempt petition is\_\_\_\_\_**

- a) one year (b)
- 90 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 120 days **Ans. (a)**

**63. Under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923**

- (A) Individual manager subordinate to an employer cannot act as managing agent.
- (B) Managing agent includes an individual manager subordinate to an employer.
- (C) Only employer can act as managing agent.
- (D) The appropriate government shall appoint managing agent.

**Ans. (d)**

**64-The name of which of the following legislations has been recently changed?**

- (A) Workmens' Compensation Act
- (B) Employees' State Insurance Act
- (C) Maternity Benefit Act
- (D) Payment of Gratuity Act

**Ans. (a)**

**62-if there is willful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing safety of workman,**

- (A) Employer is liable to pay compensation
- (B) Employer is not liable to pay compensation
- (C) Appropriate government is liable to pay compensation
- (D) The Trade Union is liable to pay compensation

**Ans. (b)**

**65-Under this Act, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding ----- days;**

- (A) 7
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 2

**Ans. (b)**

**66-No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of the following legislations?**

- (A) Maternity Benefit Act
- (B) Employees' Compensation Act

- (C) Both under (A) & (B)
- (D) None of the above

**Ans. (c)**

**67-Which of the following is not included under the definition of wages given under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?**

- (a) Basic Wage
- (b) Dearness Allowance
- (c) Incentive
- (d) Gratuity

**Ans. (d)**

**68- Under which labour legislation in India the provision of check-off has been accepted?**

- (a) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- (b) Trade Unions Act, 1926
- (c) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- (d) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act

**Ans. (c)**

**69-The present wage ceiling per month for the purpose of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is**

- (a) Rs. 10,000/-
- (b) Rs. 15,000/-
- (c) Rs. 18,000/-
- (d) Rs. 20,000/-

**Ans. (c)**

**70-According to this Act, the maximum wage period or payment of wages to employees by employer should not exceed days**

- (a) 45
- (b) 15
- (c) 30
- (d) 60

**Ans. (c)**

**71-The total amount of deductions from wages of employees should not exceed ----- percentage**

- (a) 50%
- (b) 70%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 40%

**Ans. (a)**

**72-Fine should be recovered within ----- days from the date on which fine were imposed.**

- (a) 30
- (b) 45
- (c) 60
- (d) 75

**Ans. (c)**

**73-Fine should not be imposed on any employee who is under the age of ----- years.**

- (a) 21years
- (b) 18 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 14 years

**Ans. (c)**

**74-Total amount of fine imposed by the employer on employees should not exceed ----- percentage of his wage**

- (a) 1 %
- (b) 3 %
- (c) 7 %
- (d) 5 %

**Ans. (b)**

**75-Arbitration agreement will be**

- (a) written
- (b) oral
- (c) written and oral
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (a)**

**76-No of arbitrator will be**

- a) even (b) odd
- (c) even or odd
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (b)**



**77-Place of Arbitration will be decided by**

- a) Parties (b) Central govt
- (c) state govt
- (d) high court

**Ans. (a)**

**78-Arbitration award includes**

- a)final award also (b) interim and final award also
- (c) interim award alo
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (c)**

**79-Settlement define in**

- a) section 34 (b) section 33
- (c) section 32
- (d) section 30

**Ans. (d)**

**80- Match the followings**

- a) section 35 –enforcement (b) section 36- finality of awards
- (c) section 37- Appellate order
- (d) section 39-Deposit

**Ans. (b)**

**81- Confidentiality define in**

- a) section 75 (b) section 67
- (c) section 80
- (d) section 65

**Ans. (a)**

**82. After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered**

- (a) the original award
- (b) a signed copy of the award (c) a photocopy of the award (d) an unsigned copy of the award. **Ans. (a)**

**83 An arbitral award shall be enforced in the same manner as if it were a decree of (a)**

- local authority
- (b) the court (c) the tribunal (d) both (b) and (c). **Ans. (b)**

**84. Section 9 of 1996 Act deals with:**

- (a) interim measures by the court
- (b) discretionary powers of the court (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above.

**Ans. (a)**

**85-Model fess define in**

- (a) fourth schedule
- (b) fifth schedule (c) first schedule (d) sixth schedule.

**Ans. (a)**

**86-“Untoward incident” is defined Railway Act in**

- a) section 123 (b) section 123A
- (c) section 124
- (d) section 125

**Ans. (a)**

**87- Forwarding note shall executed by**

- a) Consignor (b) Railway
- (c) State Govt
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (a)**

**88- Who will issue Railway Receipt by**

- a) Consignor (b) Railway
- (c) State Govt
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (b)**

**89- Railway" means a railway, or any portion of a railway, for the public carriage of passengers or goods, and includes-**

- (a) all lands within the fences or other boundary marks indicating the limits of the land appurtenant to a railway;
- (b) all lines of rails, sidings, or yards, or branches used for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;
- (c) all electric traction equipments, power supply and distribution installations used for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;.
- (d) All of above

**Ans. (d)**

**90- "Rolling stock" includes**

- (a) locomotives
- (b) , tenders
- (c) carriages,
- (d) All Of above

**Ans. (d)**

**91- Law of torts breach of**

- (a) Civil law
- (b) Criminal law
- (c) Civil and criminal law
- (d) none of above

**Ans. (a)**

**92. Torts are grounded in the concept of**

- a. law

- b. court c rights
- d. sincerity

**Ans. (c)**

**93-A loud bass beat that can be heard through an apartment wall (from another apartment) at midnight can be classified as**

- a. Nuisance
- b. Trespass
- c. Interference with contractual relations
- d. Conversion

**Ans. (a)**

**94-Negligence involves:**

- a. crime
- b. *carelessness*
- c. assault
- d. trespass

**Ans. (b)**

**95-Which of the following court cases involves a tort?**

- a. Indiana v. Clair
- b. Hatfield v. Blair
- c. Missouri v. Jones
- d. Florida v. McGinny

**Ans. (b)**

**96- Defamation involves:**

- a. using a weapon.
- b. at least 5 people to be present.
- c. a contract.
- d. making false statements about someone.

**Ans. (d)**

**97-Why is defamation a tort?**

- a. Individuals have the right to be free from bodily harm.
- b. Individuals have the right to conduct business without interference.

- c. Individuals have the right to own property.
- d. Individuals have the right to enjoy a good reputation

**Ans. (d)**

98-**This tort occurs most often in society.** a.

Assault

- b. Nuisance
- c. Defamation
- d. Negligence

**Ans. (d)**

99-**Tort derives from latin word-** a.

Tortum

- b. Tortus
- c. Torttics
- d. None of above

**Ans. (a)**

100- **Law of tort develop through** a.

Judicial decision

- b. Code
- c. parliament
- d. None of above

**Ans. (a)**