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# **MHC DJ**

## **Previous Year Paper (Prelims)**



**DAS0119**

Tamil Nadu District Judge  
Preliminary Exam Booklet Series :  
Paper II - 2019.

**A**

Booklet No.

**2001037**

Reg. No.

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Time : 3 Hours  
180 minutes

(Marks : 150)

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The candidates will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains **150** objective type questions. Before answering, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are in serial and ensure that there are no blank pages / Question in the question booklet. In case any defect is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a new same series Question Booklet, and after 10 minutes, it will not be replaced.
3. The Question paper is set in English. All questions carry equal marks  $150 \times 1 = 150$  marks. **For each incorrect answer 0.5 negative marks will be deducted.**
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet except in the space provided for rough work.
5. Personalized OMR Answer Sheet of the Candidates will be supplied by the Room Invigilator for answering the Questions.
6. You must shade your Question Booklet number in the space provided with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen only.

[Turn over

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1. Which of the following sections of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, would come within the purview of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act?
- (A) Section 49 (B) Section 50  
(C) Section 51 (D) Section 52
2. Which among the following are not prohibited procedures for treatment to a person with mental illness?
- (A) Electro convulsive therapy with the use of muscle relaxant and anesthesia.  
(B) Electro convulsive therapy for minors.  
(C) Sterilization of men or women intended for treatment for mental illness.  
(D) None of the above.
3. An offence under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, shall be investigated by :-
- (A) A police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police.  
(B) A police officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police.  
(C) A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.  
(D) A police officer appointed under the Economic offenders Act.
4. An offence under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, shall be tried by:
- (A) The Special Court / Exclusive Special Court.  
(B) The Sessions Court including Additional Sessions Court.  
(C) The CJM / CMM  
(D) The Judicial Magistrate / Metropolitan Magistrate.

5. The period of notice required to be given to the Pollution Control Board before filing a complaint before a Judicial Magistrate by a person for an offence under the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981 is:-

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) 30 days | (B) 60 days  |
| (C) 90 days | (D) 180 days |

6. Under the National Food Security Act 2013, "Meal" includes:-

- |                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Precooked meal   | (B) Heated before its service meal |
| (C) Take Home ration | (D) All the above                  |

7. Under the National Food Security Act, 2013:-

Statement 1:- The Eldest Woman, who is above 18 years, shall preclude Eldest male Member of the house hold, for being considered as the head of house hold for the purpose of issuance of ration card.

Statement 2:- The Eldest Male shall preclude all other members of the house hold except women above 45 years, for being considered as the head of house hold for the purpose of issuance of ration card.

Which of the following Statements is correct?

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Statement 1 is correct.        | (B) Statement 2 is correct.        |
| (C) Statement 2 is partly correct. | (D) Both the statements are false. |

8. Which of the following statements is incorrect under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008?

- (A) Appeal shall lie from any order of a special court to the High Court on facts.
- (B) No Appeal shall lie to the High court against the order of the Special Court granting or refusing bail.
- (C) Appeal shall be preferred within a period of 30 days from the date of Judgment.
- (D) Every appeal shall be heard by a bench of two judges of the High Court.

9. Sanjay, a detainee was detained under the National Security Act, for acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India. During the period of detention, Sanjay applied for parole. Which of the following sentences are correct?
- (A) Sanjay can claim parole though detained under the National Security Act.
  - (B) The concept of Parole is anathema to Preventive detention.
  - (C) Parole in case of a detainee under NSA, can be decided by the State Government.
  - (D) Sanjay is not entitled for parole as he is detained under National Security Act and it concerns the security of the State.

10. Which of the following statements/ statement is /are correct?

Statement 1: Section 3 of the Places of Worship Special Provisions Act, 1991, bars conversion of a place of worship of any religious denomination thereof into a place of worship of a different religious denomination.

Statement 2: Section 3 of the Places of Worship Special Provisions Act, 1991, bars conversion of a place of worship of any section of a religious denomination into a place of worship of a different section of the same religious denomination.

- (A) Only Statement 1 is Correct
- (B) Only Statement 2 is Correct
- (C) Both the Statements are Correct
- (D) Both the statements are incorrect

11. Bonded debt means:-

- I. An advance obtained by a bonded labourer either in cash or in kind.
- II. An advance presumed to have been obtained by a bonded labourer either in cash or in kind.
- III. An advance obtained by a bonded labourer either partly in cash or partly in kind.
- IV. An advance presumed to have been obtained by a bonded labourer either partly in cash or partly in kind.

- (A) I and III only
- (B) II and IV only
- (C) All the four
- (D) I and IV only.

12. Under the Tamil Nadu Animal Preservation Act, the definition of "Animal" includes:-

- (A) Birds also
- (B) Wild Animals, Marine life forms
- (C) Marine life forms and Birds
- (D) None of the above

13. Statement 1: Substances harmless in themselves might become poison by the time or manner of their administration.

Statement 2: A substance may be a deadly poison or a valuable medicine according to how and how much is taken or administered.

Statement 3: If the resultant effect of administering a substance into the system produces a violent morbid or fatal change or which destroys living tissues it can be termed poison.

Which of the above statement / statements describes "poison" according to The Poisons Act, 1990.

- (A) All the statements describe "poison".
- (B) None of the Statements describe "poison".
- (C) Statements 1 and 3 alone describe "poison".
- (D) Statements 2 and 3 alone describe "poison".

14. In a trial before the Judicial Magistrate Court, for an offence under section 59(iii) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the accused Ravi was found guilty. The Judicial Magistrate intends to impose a punishment of a period more than 3 years. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The Judicial Magistrate has to invoke section 325 CrPC and refer the case to CJM.
- (B) The Judicial Magistrate has to invoke section 79 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has to refer the case to the Sessions Judge.
- (C) The Judicial Magistrate has powers to pass sentence upto 6 years under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- (D) The Judicial Magistrate has powers to pass sentence upto 7 years under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.



15. As regards incised wound which of the following statements is not correct?
- (A) Margins are clean cut
  - (B) Bleeding is relatively less than that of laceration.
  - (C) Tailing is often present.
  - (D) Length of the wound does not correspond to the length of the blade.
16. Radha was the sole accused in 3 cases, one under Drugs and Cosmetics Act of the year 2012, the second one under Essential Commodities Act of the year 2013 and third one under the Food safety and Standards Act of the year 2015, All the cases are pending before the Special Court, Sattur. All the three cases are ripe for trial. Trial of which of the three cases shall be given preference?
- (A) The case under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
  - (B) The case under Essential Commodities Act.
  - (C) The case under the Food safety and Standards Act.
  - (D) The cases shall be disposed off according to the year of institution.
17. A Lathi wound is an example of :
- (A) Elliptical bruise.
  - (B) Patterned bruise.
  - (C) Ectopic bruise.
  - (D) Battle bruise.
18. Medico- legal evaluation of a firearm injury made difficult by surgical intervention is called: .
- (A) Kennedy Phenomenon
  - (B) Rayalaseema Phenomenon.
  - (C) Dermal Nitrate test.
  - (D) Blow back Phenomenon.

19. A Court shall take cognizance of any offence under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, on a Complaint made by:
- (A) State Pollution control Board.
  - (B) Any person who has given notice of not less than thirty days of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Board.
  - (C) A Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police.
  - (D) (A) and (B)
20. Smurfing under Money Laundering Act means:
- (A) Smuggling currency from a regulated country and depositing it in another country where banking system is insufficiently regulated and thereafter money will be returned to regular country through wire transfer.
  - (B) Separating the proceeds of the crime from their source by creating complex layers of financial transactions which makes it difficult to the law enforcing agencies to trace out the transactions
  - (C) Breaking down the deposits into smaller sizes, smaller than the threshold limit so as to avoid reporting as the amount is lower than the reporting value.
  - (D) Alternative remittance system-doubling invoices.
21. Statement 1- The State Government can declare an association to be unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967.
- Statement 2- The Notification under section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 shall not have effect until the Tribunal has confirmed the declaration.
- Statement 3- The Tribunal under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 must have a Judge of High Court.
- Statement 4- The Tribunal under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 must have a Judge in the cadre of a Sessions Judge.

Which of the above following statements are true?

- (A) Statements 1,2 and 4
- (B) Statements 2 and 3
- (C) Statements 1,2 and 3
- (D) Statements 2 and 4

22. Who was the first Chief Justice of High Court of Madras from 1862 – 1871?

- (A) Sir Colley Harman Scotland
- (B) Sir Murray Coutts- Trotter
- (C) Sir Alfred Henry Lionel Leach
- (D) Sir Fredrick William Gentel

23. While promulgating prohibitory orders under section 144 CrPC, the authority should take into consideration:-

- (A) Threat perception
- (B) Care perception
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

24. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007?

1. "Netting" and "Settlement finality" are fundamental issues which require a proper legislation to regulate.
2. To divest RBI from its role of monitoring the working of Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL) and hand over the same to SEBI.
3. Existing Method of regulating card companies through the banks that issue cards to customers or acquire transactions has limitations.
4. To enhance India's standing in the global banking community.

- (A) Statements 1, 3 and 4 are Correct.
- (B) Statements 1,2 and 3 are Correct.
- (C) Statements 2,3 and 4 are Correct.
- (D) All the four statements are Correct.

25. Jagan was in his car when he was approached by a police officer, who told him to move the vehicle. Jagan did so, reversed his car and rolled it on to the foot of the police officer. The officer forcefully told Jagan to move the car off his foot, at which point Jagan swore at the officer, refused to move his car and turned the engine off. Which of the following statements is correct.
- (A) Jagan is not liable for assault as there cannot be an assault in omitting to do an act and driving on to the officer's foot was accidental without mensrea.
  - (B) Jagan is not liable as his act neither amounts to attempt nor a threat to commit battery.
  - (C) Jagan has committed the offence of assault as he refused to move the vehicle despite being asked to do so.
  - (D) Jagan has committed the offence of battery as he refused to move the vehicle despite being asked to do so.
26. Rubesh refuses to give sample of his blood after he is stopped by the police for driving over the speed limit. The police suspect him to be driving under the influence of alcohol. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate?
- (A) Rubesh's right is protected by Article 20(3) of the Constitution, in his refusal to give blood sample.
  - (B) Rupesh's right is not protected by Article 20(3) of the Constitution, as he was under the influence of alcohol and committed the offence.
  - (C) Rupesh's right is not protected by Article 20(3) of the Constitution, as he is not accused of any offence yet.
  - (D) Refusal to give blood sample is a crime as Rupesh is bound to cooperate with the investigation and he must be dealt with under law for the refusal also.
27. Which law introduced the system of Dyarchy in India during the British Regime?
- (A) The Government of India Act, 1858.
  - (B) The Government of India Act, 1909.
  - (C) The Government of India Act, 1919.
  - (D) The Government of India Act, 1935.

28. Sanjeev a patient suffering from stomach ailment approached a teaching hospital. He was diagnosed as suffering from appendicitis and his appendix was removed and he was later discharged free from all ailments. Later the Hospital found some unique cells in the appendix of Sanjeev and using the cell lines thereof, it developed drugs of enormous commercial value. When Sanjeev came to know about it, he claimed a share in the profit made by the Hospital.

Possible Decisions

1. The hospital need not share its profit with Sanjeev.
2. The Hospital may share its profit on Ex gratia basis.
3. The Hospital must share its profit with Sanjeev.

Possible Reasons

- (a) The patient actually benefited by the removal of his appendix.
- (b) The Hospital on its own effort instead of throwing away the appendix conducted further research and developed the drug.
- (c) The Hospital could not have achieved its success without the appendix spared by the patient.
- (d) Everybody must care for and share with others.

Which of the Decisions and Reasons given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and (a) are correct
- (B) 1 and (b) are correct
- (C) 3 and (c) are correct
- (D) 3 and (d) are correct

29. Which of the following is not a Constitutional body?

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) State Public Service Commission
- (C) Election Commission
- (D) Planning Commission.

30. Arun commenced a private security agency on 2.4.2013 after obtaining license from the Controlling authority. The Joint Secretary of Home Department inspected the premises of private security agency on 18.6.2018, he found the running of agency after expiry of license. Based on the complaint lodged by the Joint Secretary, the Inspector of Police registered FIR and laid charge sheet before the concerned Judicial Magistrate. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The Judicial Magistrate can try the case.
  - (B) Only the Chief Judicial Magistrate can try the case.
  - (C) Only the Special Court can try the case.
  - (D) None of the above.
31. A detention order under National Security Act 1980 can be executed –
- (A) Only in India.
  - (B) In India except Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (C) At any place in India and Foreign Country.
  - (D) Only in India except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and State of Assam.
32. The religious character of a place of worship existing on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1947 shall continue to be the same as it existed on that day. The above declaration was made under which of the following Acts?
- (A) The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act.
  - (B) The Place of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.
  - (C) The Religious Institutions (Preventions of Misuse) Act, 1988.
  - (D) None of the above.
33. A convict whose family or relations were not known and no biological sample was available with the jail authorities, escaped from the jail. A dead body resembling the convict was found in nearby forest, but due to mutilation of face, identity could not be established. The positive identity that he is the same convict who escaped from the jail can be established by:
- (A) DNA profile.
  - (B) Blood grouping
  - (C) Anthropometry.
  - (D) HLA typing

34. Anil watched the world cup cricket final match between India and Pakistan in his house on television. On seeing the defeat of Pakistan, Anil tore the Indian national flag. After registration of a case, the Sub-Inspector of Police investigated the case and charged Anil under section 2 of the Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Anil is liable to be acquitted.
- (B) Anil is liable to be acquitted since the Sub-Inspector of Police is not competent to investigate the case.
- (C) Anil is liable to be acquitted since prior sanction of the officer nominated by the Central Government is not obtained.
- (D) Anil is liable to be acquitted since the prior sanction of the District Magistrate is not obtained.

35. Data Mining is:

1. The process of finding anomalies within large data sets to predict outcomes.
2. The process of finding patterns within large data sets to predict outcomes.
3. The process of finding correlations within large data sets to predict outcomes.

- (A) 1 and 3 alone
- (B) 2 and 3 alone
- (C) All the three
- (D) 1 and 2 alone

36. Amarnath was arrested by Thallakulam Police for committing an offence and was subsequently granted bail by the Court. One of the conditions imposed by the court for granting bail was that, Amarnath should execute a bond for Rs. 2,00,000/- along with two sureties for like sum each. When Amarnath requested his friends, Ravi and Rathi to stand as sureties, they agreed to stand as sureties but insisted that Amarnath shall deposit Rs. 2,00,000/- each in their bank accounts which would be returned by them after the case was over. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The contract would be void since its effect is to defeat the provisions of CrPC.
- (B) The contract would be void because Amarnath cannot enter into a contract when a criminal case is going on against him.
- (C) The contract would be void because it is against public policy.
- (D) The contract is Valid.



37. Suja is a member of the Metropolitan Club and she is permitted to use all the facilities at the club. In the club, at the lounge, in the swimming pool and in the changing rooms, there are numerous signboards which proclaim "Any unattended item will be confiscated by the Club". Suja while swimming at the swimming pool in the club found a platinum ring on the floor of the swimming pool and she gave it to the Managing Director of the Club expressly stating that, in the event of nobody claiming the ring within 6 months, she would claim it back. Though steps were taken to trace the owner, nobody claimed ownership. The Club sold the ring after 8 months and when Suja came to know of the same after 6 months, she sued the club to recover the value of the ring:
- (A) Suja is not entitled to recover the value of the ring because the signboards make it evident that the Club, as owner of swimming pool, is exercising all rights over unattended items in the pool and the ring is one such item.
  - (B) Suja is entitled to recover the value of the ring because the sign boards kept in the Club cannot grant any property rights over unattended objects to the Club.
  - (C) Suja is not entitled to recover the value of the ring because she knew that unattended items belonged to the Club.
  - (D) Suja is entitled to compensation because the property rights of the Club are relevant only if the item is unattended and from the moment Suja found it, it can no more be termed as unattended.
38. Balu had married Shoba during the subsistence of his first marriage. Shoba died within 7 years of her marriage, due to the ill treatment meted out by Balu. Balu was charged for the offence under section 304-B IPC and section 498- A IPC. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The marriage is void and section 304-B IPC and section 498-A IPC are not attracted.
  - (B) In the above case Relationship of "husband and wife" requires strict proof.
  - (C) In the above case Liberal approach as regards relationship of "husband and wife" is to be followed.
  - (D) In criminal cases there is a presumption of innocence in favour of the accused and so, as regards relationship of "husband and wife" interpretation in favour of the accused is to be taken.



39. Naveen insures his car worth rupees five lakhs with X, an insurance company, for its value. He again insures the same car with Y, another insurance company, on the same terms. There is an accident and the car suffers total loss. Naveen institutes separate proceedings against the insurance companies. In the 1<sup>st</sup> claim Naveen is awarded Rs. 5,00,000/- towards total loss. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) Naveen can recover rupees 5 lakhs from Y
- (B) Naveen cannot recover any amount from Y
- (C) Naveen cannot insure his car with X and Y at the same time.
- (D) Doctrine of subrogation will apply and Y shall give Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

40. Assertion :- Motor vehicle policy except personal cover goes with the Vehicle.

Inference :- When vehicle is sold, the existing policy covers liability of the purchaser with respect to third parties, even though there is no privity of contract.

- (A) Both are correct and inference is the logical conclusion of the assertion.
- (B) Both are incorrect.
- (C) Assertion is correct but the inference cannot be drawn from the assertion.
- (D) Assertion is incorrect but the inference is correct.

41. Vintage cars are cars manufactured prior to \_\_\_\_\_ and duly certified by the Vintage and Classic Car Club of India.

Classic vehicles are cars manufactured after \_\_\_\_\_ but before \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 31/12/1940; 31/12/1940 and 31/12/1970.
- (B) 15/08/1947; 15/08/1947 and 25/06/1975.
- (C) 15/08/1947; 15/08/1947 and 01/01/1980
- (D) 31/12/1940; 31/12/1940 and 31/12/1980

42. The Judicial Magistrate, Sivagiri found one Hariharan guilty of offence under section 325 IPC. Having regard to circumstance of the case, the Magistrate was of opinion that the offender Hariharan be released on probation of good conduct under section 4 of Probation of Offenders Act. As Hariharan had to join higher studies, he prayed for release under section 4 of Probation of Offenders Act waiving report from the Probation Officer. The Magistrate has also released him under section 4 of Probation of Offenders Act. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The failure of Magistrate to get report is only curable.
  - (B) It is mandatory to get report from Probation Officer.
  - (C) The Magistrate need not get report from Probation Officer.
  - (D) After releasing the offender, the Magistrate can get report.
43. One 'X' was released on probation of good conduct under section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act by the Judicial Magistrate, Karur based on the report from the Probation Officer. In the application for recruitment to the post of Civil Judge, 'X' disclosed his involvement in the case and order of release. He cleared the examination. The Public Service commission filed an application before the Judicial Magistrate seeking certified copy of the probation officer's report and also gave an undertaking that since "X" was released on Probation of good conduct, he will not be stigmatized on account of the same:
- (A) Copy shall be given to the Public Service Commission.
  - (B) The Magistrate need not furnish copy to Public Service Commission.
  - (C) The Magistrate shall furnish copy under Rule 337 of Criminal Rules of Practice.
  - (D) 'As Government had prosecuted the original case, the Public Service Commission shall obtain the report from the District Collector through the public prosecutor.

44. Absence of fine, white, leathery foam at the mouth and nostril is seen in all cases of drowning, except:-

- (A) Primary drowning
- (B) Dry drowning
- (C) Immersion syndrome
- (D) Hydrocution due to cold water

45. Most common agent used as Vitriolage is

- (A) Hydrochloric Acid
- (B) Hydrofluoric Acid
- (C) Sulphuric Acid
- (D) Acetic acid

46. After death, the :

- I. Arteris are usually empty of blood.
- II. Blood in Arteris clots
- III. Veins are empty of blood
- IV. Veins are full of clots

Which of the above statement/statements is/are correct?

- (A) I and II are correct.
- (B) I only is correct.
- (C) I and IV are correct.
- (D) III only is correct.

47. Kusum filed a private complaint against her husband Aswin under section 198 of Cr.P.C. for offences punishable under sections 493 and 496 IPC. After recording her sworn statement, the Judicial Magistrate adjourned the case for recording further evidence at the instance of Kusum. Kusum died before the case was taken on file. Kusum's friend Kasthuri applied to the Judicial Magistrate and sought permission to continue the private complaint by substituting her in the place of Kusum:
- (A) The Magistrate can take the private complaint on file by substituting Kasthuri as complainant and the prosecution agency can be changed.
  - (B) In matrimonial Offences, the question of substitution of the complainant would not arise.
  - (C) What applies to the initiation of proceedings must also apply to continuance of the proceedings.
  - (D) Both (B) and (C) are correct.
48. M/S Mangalal Beedi Works is a registered owner of Trade Mark of beedies manufactured by it. Its dealer Vishwa filed a private complaint under section 200 CrPC before the Judicial Magistrate, Srivilliputtur for offences under sections 78 and 79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 complaining of Francis selling beedies of lesser quality with a wrapper with the trade mark of the Mangalal Beedi Works deceptively. The Judicial Magistrate took the complaint on file. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Either a dealer or a registered owner of trade mark can file the complaint.
  - (B) Only a registered owner of trade mark alone can file the complaint.
  - (C) As per section 4(2) of CrPC, any one can file complaint for any offence.
  - (D) Only the Registrar of trade mark can alone file complaint.

49. 'A' suffers from the disease 'AIDS'. He knowingly marries 'B' and transmits infection to 'B'. He commits an offence punishable under which of section of Indian Penal code?
- (A) 279 IPC. (B) He committed no offence.  
(C) 337 or 338 IPC. (D) None of the above.
50. Prem Chand threw a rotten human skull out of malice into Sharma's house. Prem Chand committed an offence punishable under which of section of Indian Penal code?
- (A) 277 IPC. (B) 278 IPC.  
(C) 276 IPC. (D) Committed no offence under IPC.
51. Sathish bequeathed his immovable properties to one of his son Gopal excluding his other three sons by means of a registered WILL. Verma, one of the attesting witness was blind at the time of execution of the will. The another witness Surendran is no more. Verma was examined for the purpose of proving the WILL. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Verma is not a competent witness.  
(B) Section 59 of Indian succession Act would not incapacitate the blind to be a witness.  
(C) Blind can be a witness, but his testimony is subject to careful scrutiny like testimony of child witness.  
(D) Section 59 of Indian succession Act would incapacitate the blind to be a witness.
52. "Best evidence rule" is related to :
- (A) Evidence shall be given in proof of terms of a document by the document itself.  
(B) Presumption of document not produced after notice to produce that the document was attested stamped and executed as per Law.  
(C) Facts admitted need not be proved.  
(D) Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved.

53. Certain modes of proof which are not liable for contradictions are called conclusive presumption. Conclusive presumption is employed in \_\_\_\_\_ section of the CrPC.

- (A) Section 294 (B) Section 82  
(C) Section 298 (D) Section 291 - A

54. Where an issue of fact has been tried by a competent court on a former occasion and a finding has been reached in favour of the accused, such a finding would constitute a bar.

This principle is incorporated in Cr.P.C. vide :

- (A) Section 300(1) Cr.P.C. (B) Section 300(2) Cr.P.C.  
(C) Section 300(5) Cr.P.C. (D) None of the above.

55. Raja a licensee of a building owned by Roja, to the knowledge of Roja expressly and openly denied the permissive nature of his possession and asserted a claim hostile to Roja. Which of the following statements is correct?

Statement 1. Raja is precluded from setting up a claim of adverse possession.

Statement 2. Raja is not precluded from setting up a claim of adverse possession.

Statement 3. Principles of Estoppel are applicable to this case.

- (A) Statement 1 and 3 are correct. (B) Statement 2 and 3 are correct  
(C) Statement 1 alone is correct. (D) Statement 2 alone is correct.

56. Statement 1 : Deposition of a child who is not able to understand the nature of Oath is inadmissible.

Statement 2 : Deposition of Incompetent witness is inadmissible.

- (A) The Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true and the Statement 1 is based on Statement 2.  
(B) The Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.  
(C) The Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is true, but the Statement 1 is not based on the Statement 2.  
(D) The statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.

57. The investigator filed charge sheet against the A1 to A3 for offences u/s 324 and 506 part 2 IPC. The Magistrate framed charges u/s 326 and 506 part 2 IPC. A1 to A3 preferred revision against the framing of charges. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (A) The revision is not maintainable since the framing of charges does not finally determine the case
  - (B) The revision is maintainable since framing of charge deprives the liberty of accused.
  - (C) An order framing charge is not an interlocutory order within the meaning of section 397(2) CrPC.
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
58. Shivakumar stood charged for alleged offence u/s 435 IPC. When the case was posted for prosecution side evidence, on the application filed by the defacto complainant Habeeb, he was permitted to conduct the prosecution. He engaged a senior counsel Varadachari to conduct the prosecution and the counsel proceeded to examine the prosecution witnesses. The accused Shivakumar having objected to the same, preferred a revision. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Varadachari can examine the witnesses.
  - (B) Varadachari can act only under the instructions of the Prosecutor.
  - (C) Varadachari can only file written arguments that too only with the permission of the court.
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
59. Rao was under preventive detention for the period from 18.07.2017 to 7.4.2018. In the meanwhile, a case was registered against Rao, Gopalan and Sunil in Cr No 312/2017 u/s 420 and 471 of IPC in which Gopalan and Sunil were arrested on 17.12.2017. On 7.4.2018, Rao was released from preventive detention. Subsequently, all the three accused were convicted in the above case. Rao sought for setting off the detention period undergone by him under preventive detention. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Rao could have been arrested on 17.12.2017 itself and therefore, the preventive detention period has to be set off.
  - (B) Rao was not in custody in Cr No 312/2017 and therefore he cannot claim set off and there is a specific bar in CrPC to set off the detention period under gone by the accused in connection with other case.
  - (C) When a question of remission arises, then only the detention period under preventive detention can be taken into account.
  - (D) The reasons given in Statements A to C are not applicable to the given facts and dates.



60. Kumaran and Raman stood as surety for Swamy and executed bonds for Rs, 25,000/- each for Swamy's appearance before the Judicial Magistrate, Sankari. As Swamy absconded, the Magistrate initiated surety action. The sureties beseeched the court for reduction of surety amount due to their poverty. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to section 74 of the Indian Contract Act?
- (A) The court can remit any portion and enforce payment in part.
  - (B) The court cannot remit any portion and enforce payment in part.
  - (C) The court can pardon the sureties.
  - (D) The Government alone can alone remit any portion and enforce payment in part.
61. Sudha was convicted for an offence under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act and directed to pay compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/- being the cheque amount. Sudha sought two days time for payment of compensation and executed a bond giving her immovable property as security. Later Sudha defaulted in payment of compensation. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The bond requires registration as per section 17 of the Registration Act.
  - (B) The bond does not require registration.
  - (C) Bond executed as per direction of the Court does not require registration.
  - (D) The Bond requires registration as per section 74 of the Indian Contract Act.
62. Which of the following statement refer to anti-mortem and post-mortem wounds?
- Statement 1 : Marks of spouting of blood from arteries.
- Statement 2: No Marks of spouting of blood from arteries.
- Statement 3 : Wound edges show gaping.
- Statement 4 : Wound edges show no gaping.
- (A) Statement 1 and 2 refer to Anti-mortem wounds. Statement 3 and 4 refer to Post-mortem wounds.
  - (B) Statement 3 and 4 refer to Anti-mortem wounds. Statement 1 and 2 refer to Post-mortem wounds.
  - (C) Statement 1 and 3 refer to Anti-mortem wounds. Statement 2 and 4 refer to Post-mortem wounds.
  - (D) Statement 1 and 4 refer to Anti-mortem wounds. Statement 3 and 2 refer to Post-mortem wounds.



**63. Statement :** Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead are relevant facts when the statement relates to the existence of any relationship by blood, marriage or adoption between persons as to whose relationship by blood, marriage or adoption the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

**Assertion :** A statement as to the age of a family member, made by his deceased sister is admissible.

- (A) Both statement and assertion are true and assertion is the correct inference based on the statement.
- (B) Both statement and assertion are true but assertion is not the correct inference based on the statement.
- (C) Both statement and assertion are false.
- (D) Statement is true but the assertion is false.

**64.** A Civil Court passed an order of status quo of further proceedings in respect of seizure of food grains seized by the District Collector under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Collector had also initiated proceedings in Case No 6/2017 against Ramalingam, who was in possession of the above commodities. The counsel for Ramalingam issued a notice to the collector citing the status quo order to stay the confiscation proceedings and threatened to take action against the collector. The Collector made a reference with the copy of the notice to the High Court to initiate contempt proceedings as he is also exercising the judicial function under the Act. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The Collector is a court within the meaning of Essential Commodities Act.
- (B) The Collector is not a court within the meaning of Essential Commodities Act.
- (C) The Collector can himself initiate proceedings against Ramalingam and Sundaralingam.
- (D) The Collector shall request the Civil Judge to take contempt action through the High court.

65. Madhan knowing that he is likely to cause the death of Priya, a pregnant woman kicks her on her stomach, thereby causing grievous hurt to Priya and death to her unborn quick child. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Madhan can be convicted for section 307 and 304(II) IPC.
  - (B) Madhan can be convicted for section 307 and 304(I) IPC.
  - (C) Madhan can be convicted for section 307 and 315 IPC.
  - (D) Madhan can be convicted for section 307 and 316 IPC.
66. Raju an exported of Handloom cloth was charged for tampering with bales of goods before loading. The case was split up into two cases according to the two different invoices on different dates. The accused was acquitted in the first case. When the second case was taken up for trial, an application was filed for quashing the proceedings in the second case. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The Second case cannot be quashed as both the cases are on a different footing though the object might be the same.
  - (B) The Second case can be quashed as both the case are on the same footing though object might be different.
  - (C) The Second case cannot be quashed as both the cases are on a different footing and the object are also different.
  - (D) The Second case can be quashed as both the cases have same object though on a different footing.
67. "PK" an Advocate and his Wife "KP" a certified auditor and income tax practitioner, entered into a partnership and started a firm by name P & P. This was objected to by the State Bar Council. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) There is no bar for an advocate to have a partnership with an auditor.
  - (B) There is a bar for an advocate to have a partnership with an auditor.
  - (C) There is no bar for an advocate to have a partnership with an income tax practitioner.
  - (D) There is no bar for an advocate to have a partnership with any other professional except income tax practitioners.

68. Mullai Periyar lease agreement was entered on 29/10/1886 between Maharaja of Travancore and the British Secretary of State for India For Periyar Irrigation Works. The agreement was \_\_\_\_\_ years lease.
- (A) 99 years  
(B) 199 years  
(C) 999 years  
(D) 900 years.
69. Ramesh a defacto complainant in a case instituted on a police report, sought the permission of the Judicial Magistrate before whom the calendar case was pending, to conduct the prosecution through his advocate Ramasamy. The case is at the stage of framing of charges. Which of the following statement/statements is /are correct?
- (A) The defacto complainant can conduct the prosecution through his advocate only from the stage of examination of witnesses.  
(B) The defacto complainant can conduct the prosecution through his advocate from any stage of the proceedings.  
(C) The defacto complainant can conduct the prosecution through his advocate only from the stage of questioning under section 313 CrPC.  
(D) The defacto complainant cannot conduct the prosecution through his advocate at the stage of framing of charges because, framing of charges concerns the court and the accused only.

70. Statement 1 : "Passing of defence" is an exception to the principles of strict liability.  
Statement 2 : "Passing of defence" is an inseparable part of doctrine of necessity.
- (A) Both the statements are incorrect.  
(B) Both the Statements are correct.  
(C) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.  
(D) Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.
71. Section 94 of the Representation of People's Act is an exception to section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act.  
The above statement is :-
- (A) Wholly correct.  
(B) Wholly incorrect.  
(C) Partly correct.  
(D) Correct only under certain circumstances.
72. Fact 1 :- Yusuf was terminated from the company he was working for and the company submitted an application to the Industrial tribunal to approve the order of dismissal. The application was rejected. The company challenged the order before the High court. Yusuf did not vacate the company allotted quarters. The Company filed a complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act against Yusuf.
- Fact 2: Raza retired from the company he was working for. He did not vacate the company allotted quarters and so the Company filed a complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act against Yusuf.
- (A) The complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act is maintainable in facts 1 but not under facts 2.  
(B) The complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act is maintainable in facts 2 but not under facts 1.  
(C) The complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act is maintainable under facts 1 and 2.  
(D) The complaint under section 630 of the Companies Act is not maintainable under facts 1 and facts 2.

73. \_\_\_\_\_ while serving, as the president, appeared as a witness in the case that was filed challenging his election.

- (A) Gyani Zail Singh
- (B) Dr. Radhakrishnan
- (C) V.V. Giri
- (D) Dr. Shankar dayal Sharma

74. The trial of Godse for assassination of Gandhiji took place at :

- (A) Birla House.
- (B) Redfort.
- (C) Sir Arthur Road, Jail.
- (D) Presidency Jail.

75. "To Kill A Mocking Bird" a Pulitzer award winning novel by was authored by :-

- (A) Ayn Rand
- (B) Harper Lee
- (C) Martin Luther King
- (D) Somerset Maugham

76. Which of the following Acts would come under the purview of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act?
- (A) Central Excise Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Limited liability Partnership Act, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
  - (B) Customs Act, Central Goods and Services Tax Act, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, Companies Act.
  - (C) Negotiable Instruments Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Conservation of Foreign Exchange And Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulation 1959.
  - (D) Prevention of Corruption Act, Special Zone Economic Offences Act. The National Security Act, Passport Act.
77. The burden and standard of proof required against an offender under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act is :-
- (A) Beyond doubt
  - (B) Beyond reasonable doubt
  - (C) Preponderance of probability
  - (D) Strict proof.
78. The Director attached Vineeth, a Fugitive Offender's immovable property, in which Sumanth has  $\frac{1}{2}$  share. Sumanth has filed a civil suit for raising the attachment with respect to his share. The Director raised a preliminary issue as to the maintainability of the civil suit.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act expressly bars civil suit.
- (B) The civil suit is maintainable.
- (C) Sumanth can invoke Writ jurisdiction only.
- (D) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act impliedly bars a civil suit.

79. Name the Psychotropic substance that was recently notified under the NDPS Act:-
- (A) Tramadol (B) Barbiturates  
(C) Buprenorphine (D) Diazepam
80. The State Government shall consult which of the following authority before declaration of Air Pollution Control Area?
- (A) Central Pollution Control Board  
(B) State Pollution Control Board  
(C) National Environmental Protection Authority  
(D) National and State Environmental Protection Authority
81. The Offence committed by a person under Advocates Act, for illegally practicing in Courts is:
- (A) Cognizable and non bailable  
(B) Cognizable and bailable  
(C) Non- cognizable and bailable  
(D) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
82. Factors which cannot be taken into account for imposing higher than the minimum punishment prescribed under the NDPS Act.
- (A) Minors are used for the commission of offence/ or minors are affected by the offence.  
(B) Offence committed in Educational Institutions/ Social service facility or in the immediate vicinity of such institutions or faculty.  
(C) Offender holding public office and taking advantage of that office.  
(D) Offence committed in Religious Institutions or in the immediate vicinity of such institutions.

83. International day for biological diversity is observed on:-

- (A) 25<sup>th</sup> July
- (B) 19<sup>th</sup> November
- (C) 26<sup>th</sup> February
- (D) 22<sup>nd</sup> May

84. Which of the following statements are Correct?

- Statement I. The National Bio-diversity Authority was established in 2004 to implement Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- Statement II. The National Bio-diversity Authority is a statutory and autonomous body.
- Statement III. The National Bio-diversity Authority has its head quarters in Chennai
- Statement IV. The Bio-diversity Act, 2002 mandates all local bodies to set up Bio-diversity management committee.

- (A) All the four statements are correct.
- (B) Statements II, III, IV, are correct.
- (C) Statements I, II, III are correct.
- (D) Statements I, II and IV are correct.

85. X, a minor was detained under the National Security Act, for acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India. His order of detention was challenged.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) X cannot be detained under NSA and has to be dealt with under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.
- (B) X can be detained under NSA and need not be dealt with under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.
- (C) Preventive detention cannot be employed on X as he is a child in need of care and protection.
- (D) There is no history of previous conviction of X and so he is not a child in conflict with law, hence preventive detention cannot be deployed on him.



86. Where any cattle trespasses on any land and causes damages to the crop, the occupier of the land, who seized the cattle, shall send the cattle to the pound within:-
- (A) 6 hours. (B) 12 hours.  
(C) 18 hours. (D) 24 hours
87. Totalizator means:-
- (A) A person who carries on the business of making bets with the public in general.  
(B) A machine for enabling persons to make bets with one another on the principle of common pool.  
(C) A person who bets with a book maker.  
(D) A machine for decoding cryptography.
88. A hotel must have minimum \_\_\_\_\_ number of rooms and a restaurant should have minimum \_\_\_\_\_ number of seating capacity, before a separate provision for smoking area or space is made:-
- (A) 15 rooms and 20 number of seating capacity  
(B) 20 rooms and 20 number of seating capacity  
(C) 25 rooms and 25 number of seating capacity  
(D) 30 rooms and 30 number seating capacity
89. The right to claim compensation for nuclear damage shall extinguish, if such claim is not made within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years, in case of damage to property, \_\_\_\_\_ years in case of personal injury to any person from the date of occurrence of the incident notified under section 3 (I) of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act.
- (A) 3 years and 3 years  
(B) 10 years and 20 years  
(C) 15 years and 25 years  
(D) 20 years and 25 years

90. Raju filed a suit against Shaju seeking declaration of his title over a certain immovable property. During trial, Raju claimed that Shaju is estopped from raising a particular plea and establishes a case for the application of the principle of estoppel. Similarly Shaju claimed that Raju is estopped from raising another plea and establishes a case for the application of the principle of estoppel. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are correct?
- (A) The Court shall proceed as if no plea of estoppel has been raised.
  - (B) Raju cannot pick holes in the case of the Shaju and so has to suffer since Shaju established a case for application of the principle of estoppel against Raju.
  - (C) Raju having established a case for application of the principle of estoppel against Shaju, the court cannot ignore the same.
  - (D) Since both the parties have established the principles of estoppel, the court has to consider both these pleas on merit and then consider which of these prove to be fatal to the case and then decide accordingly.
91. Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1976 would apply only to the persons convicted under the :-
- (A) Foreign Exchange Management Act, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act only.
  - (B) Sea Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act only.
  - (C) COFEPOSA, Foreign Exchange Management Act only,
  - (D) Opium Act, Dangerous Drugs Act only
92. Which one of the tissues putrefy late?
- (A) Brain
  - (B) Liver
  - (C) Prostate
  - (D) Stomach
93. The position of the knot in Judicial hanging shall be :-
- (A) In the back of the neck.
  - (B) The side of the neck.
  - (C) Below the chin
  - (D) It is the choice of the hangman

94. Special protection Group shall provide proximate security to:
- (A) The President, Vice president, Prime Minister.
  - (B) Prime Minister and Former Prime Minister.
  - (C) President and Vice president alone.
  - (D) President and Prime Minister alone.
95. Before declaration of a publication as harmful publication, the State Government:
- (A) shall consult with the Advocate-General.
  - (B) shall apply to the Special Court for declaration under The Young persons (Harmful Publications) Act 1956.
  - (C) need not consult with any one.
  - (D) shall consult with Public Prosecutor in High Court.
96. A young person as defined in The Young persons (Harmful Publications) Act 1956 is a person:
- (A) Under the age of 16 years only.
  - (B) Under the age of 18 years only.
  - (C) Under the age of 20 years only.
  - (D) Under the age of 21 years only.
97. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (A) India is determined to safeguard its national security as a Nuclear Weapon State
  - (B) India is committed to prevent a non state actor and a terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
  - (C) India is committed to the objective of global nuclear armament.
  - (D) India is committed not to transfer nuclear explosive devices and nuclear weapons and not to encourage any country to manufacture nuclear explosive devices.

98. Which of the following are not the methods of layering under the Money Laundering Act?
1. Monetary instruments, Electronic fund transfer or wire transfer.
  2. Assets purchase, integration, sham loans from front companies.
  3. Value tampering, double invoicing.
  4. Purchase of Art work.
- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only                      (B) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(C) 1 only                                  (D) None of the four.
99. Earliest official law report of the Madras High Court:
- (A) Madras High Court Reports              (B) Indian law Reports Madras series  
(C) Year book of legal studies              (D) Madras Jurist
100. During the times of Jury trial, how many jurors were required to participate in sessions trials before the Madras High Court Sessions?
- (A) 5 Jurors and they were to choose their foreman.  
(B) 9 Jurors and they were to choose their foreman  
(C) 7 Jurors and they were to choose their foreman  
(D) 11 jurors and they were to choose their foreman
101. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, whose portrait is displayed in the 1<sup>st</sup> court of the Madras High Court of?
- (A) Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange  
(B) Sir John Henry Newbolt  
(C) Sir Edmund Stanley  
(D) Sir Robert Buckley Comyn.

**102.** Statement 1 :- Post office is a banking company as defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Statement 2 :- Bankers Book of Evidence Act is applicable to Transactions done in Post office savings Bank or a money order office.

- (A) Statement 1 and statement 2 are both incorrect.
- (B) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct and the statement 2 is the inference that can be drawn from the Statement 1.
- (D) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct, but statement 2 is not inference than can be drawn from the statement 1.

**103.** Transaction settled on one to one basis without bunching with any other transaction is \_\_\_\_\_ and transactions that are settled in batches at a particular point of time is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) "RTGS" and "NEFT" respectively
- (B) "NEFT" and "RTGS" respectively
- (C) "Netting" and "RTGS" respectively
- (D) "Netting" and "NEFT" respectively

**104.** Mohan, a 13 year old boy fell from a tree. He was taken to hospital and his hip was examined, but an incorrect diagnosis was made. After five days it was found that he was suffering from avascular necrosis. Despite treatment he became permanently disabled and further left a strong probability that he would develop severe Osteo-arthritis later in life. The expert medical testimony indicated that had his fractured hip been identified on his initial hospital visit, there was 25% chance of his condition having been successfully treated. Mohan sued the hospital for compensation for their negligence. Whether the hospital's negligence on Mohan's initial visit cost his injury?

- (A) No, there are less chances that correct diagnosis and treatment would have prevented the disability from occurring.
- (B) The claimant shall prove that the defendant's breach of duty, caused the harm or was a material contribution.
- (C) Yes, because there are some chances that correct diagnosis and treatment would have prevented the disability from occurring.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

**105. Assertion :-** All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions.

**Reason :-** Institutions established by the minorities are not entitled to government aid and the government is not under an obligation to give aid.

- (A) Both the Assertion and Reason are individually true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (B) Both the Assertion and Reason are individually true and but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (C) The Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- (D) The Assertion is False but the Reason is True.

**106. "Directive Principles of State policy is a cheque payable at the convenience of the Bank" whose famous words are these?**

- (A) Pandit Nehru.
- (B) B.N. Rau.
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar.
- (D) K.T. Shah.

**107. Gandhiji expounded his economic ideas in:**

- (A) Hind Swaraj
- (B) Unto the Last
- (C) My Experiments with Truth
- (D) Economics of Permanence

**108.** Percentage of fracture of hyoid bone in case of throttling is :-

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) 30 - 50 % | (B) 50 - 70 % |
| (C) 70 - 80%  | (D) 80 - 85%  |

**109.** Antimortem blister differs from Postmortem blister by:

- (A) Gas in blister
- (B) Presence of Albumin and chloride in blister fluid
- (C) Dry hard surface of the floor of blister
- (D) Absence of Hyperemia around the blister

- 110.** 1. A prisoner, who is a foreign national, can himself apply to the Central Government to transfer his custody from India to his country which is a contracting state with India.
2. The contracting State can alone apply for transfer of the custody of prisoner and the Central Government shall get opinion of the court which sentenced the prisoner.
3. After getting opinion, the Central government can forward the application to the contracting state for acceptance.
4. After getting acceptance, the Joint secretary to a State Government shall issue warrant to transfer the prisoner to the contracting state.

Which of the above statements are true?

- (A) All the statements are true,
- (B) Statement 1 and 4 are alone true.
- (C) Statement 2 to 4 are alone true.
- (D) Statement 2 is alone true.

- 111.** 1. Animals have fundamental right to live with dignity and honor.  
2. The birds have fundamental right to fly in the sky.  
3. The Courts can apply the doctrine of *parenpatritae* in case of cruelties to the birds and animals.  
4. The courts are yet to recognize the wildlife trust doctrine.

Which of the above statements are true?

- (A) All the above statements are true.  
(B) Statements 1 to 3 are true.  
(C) Statements 2 to 4 are true.  
(D) Statements 1,3 and 4 are true.

- 112.** As per the guidelines issued by the Madras High Court in Jaigopal Garodia Foundations vs T.R. Srinivasan,

1. The temple, with the prior permission of HR&CE Commissioner, can sell the non-yielding cows and it should be done only in public auction.
2. The Commissioner shall place the proposition of the temple before the Government before grant of such permission.
3. Before selling the cows as aforementioned, it is sine qua non on the part of temple authorities to get a certificate from the team of doctors to the effect that the cows are not yielding.
4. The temple shall enter the particulars of cows sold as above in the relevant register and send it once in three months to the Secretary of Animal Husbandary Department who shall physically verify the registers and cow sheds personally once in six months.

Which of the above statements are true?

- (A) All the above statements are true.  
(B) Statements 1, 2 and 4 are true.  
(C) All the above statements are not true.  
(D) The above guidelines were given in Raghavan Doss vs T.R. Srinivasan.



- 113.** Usha, the Managing Director of a famous Automobile manufacturing Company at Chennai and a member of the Metropolitan Club while swimming at the swimming pool in the club found a platinum ring on the floor of the swimming pool. Usha gave it to the Managing Director of the Club expressly stating that, in the event of nobody claiming the ring within 6 months, she would claim it back. Though steps were taken to trace the owner, nobody claimed ownership. The Club sold the ring after 8 months and when Usha came to know of the same after 6 months, she sued the club to recover the value of the ring.
- (A) Usha is not entitled to recover the value of the ring because it was found on the property of the Club and therefore the Club is entitled to sell it.
  - (B) Usha is entitled to recover the value of the ring because owning of the pool does not give the Club the right over all things that might be found on it.
  - (C) The Club must compensate Usha because while accepting the ring from her, they had agreed to return it if nobody claimed it within 6 months.
  - (D) Usha is not entitled to compensation because she did not claim the ring after the expiry of 6 months and the Club waited for more than 2 months before selling the ring.
- 114.** Smitha is a silver card member of the Metropolitan Club and she is permitted to use dining facilities at the club, but not the swimming pool. Smitha some how managed to gain entry in the swimming pool and while swimming, she found a platinum ring on the floor of the swimming pool. Smitha gave it to the Managing Director of the Club expressly stating that, in the event of nobody claiming the ring within 6 months, she would claim it back. Though steps were taken to trace the owner, nobody claimed ownership. The Club sold the ring after 8 months and when Smitha came to know of the same after 6 months, she sued the club to recover the value of the ring.
- (A) Smitha is not entitled to recover the value of the ring because her entry into the swimming pool was illegal and therefore she is not entitled to claim any right over anything she found there.
  - (B) Smitha is entitled to recover the value of the ring because her mode of entry into the swimming pool has no bearing and need not be given any importance.
  - (C) The Club must compensate Smitha because while accepting the ring from her, they had agreed to return it if nobody claimed it within 6 months.
  - (D) Smitha is not entitled to compensation because she did not claim the ring after the expiry of 6 months and the Club waited for more than 2 months before selling the ring.

**115.** Statement 1 :- Presumption can be drawn from facts.

Statement 2 :- Presumption can be drawn from other presumptions by a process of probable and logical reasoning.

- (A) Both the Statements are correct.
- (B) Both the statements are incorrect.
- (C) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.
- (D) Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

**116.** In 2018, scientists have discovered a new organ which could also be the biggest organ in the Human body. What is the name of the organ?

- (A) Interstitium
- (B) Mesentery
- (C) Lengerhans
- (D) Myeloid

**117.** View 1 :- Facts, other than those having rational probative value should be admitted in evidence.

View 2 :- All facts having rational probative value are admissible in evidence unless expressly excluded by a positive rule of paramount importance.

These two Views are expressed in which of the sections of the Indian Evidence Act :-

- (A) Section 5
- (B) Section 6
- (C) Section 7
- (D) None of the above.

- 118.** Priya an unwed mother delivered a child at her home, Radha who is Priya's mother, took the new born child and left it in a thicket not far from the house and footpath, and in a place where the villagers were in the habit of herding cattle. The child was found almost immediately after exposure and was taken into the village. The child died 6 hours later for want of sustenance, though ineffective means were used to feed the baby. In the prosecution that followed, Radha is liable to be convicted :-
- (A) Under section 302 IPC. (B) Under section 304 part I IPC.  
(C) Under section 304 part II IPC. (D) None of the above.
- 119.** Name the jail in which Mahatma Gandhi was kept during independence movement in 1930s and 1940s
- (A) Silchar Central Jail (B) Yerwada Central Jail  
(C) Bilaspur Jail (D) Thane Prison
- 120.** India has signed "Repatriation of Prisoners" agreement with which country?
- (A) Canada (B) Russia  
(C) Brazil (D) All the above
- 121.** Gopi conducted a crossword prize competition with license and offered Rs. 2,000 as value of the prize. Chandran having failed to win the prize lodged a complaint. The Inspector of Police charged Gopi under section the Prize Competitions Act 1955 before the concerned jurisdictional Magistrate. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Gopi has committed offence.  
(B) Gopi has not committed any offence.  
(C) Gopi has committed an offence only under Unfair Trade Practices Act  
(D) Gopi has committed an offence only under Prize and Money Circulation Act.

**122.** Statement 1- The State Government shall confiscate any property which is subject matter of benami transaction.

Statement 2- Prohibition in regard to benami transaction will not apply to sham transaction.

Statement 3- There is no prohibition to register a property in the name of one person, although the real beneficiary is another.

Which of the above statements is true?

- (A) All statements are true
- (B) Statements 2 and 3 are true
- (C) Statements 1 and 2 are true
- (D) Statements 1 and 3 are true

**123.** Sumantha aged 16 years was given in marriage to one Vijay aged about 19 years, on 21.11.2018. Sumantha praying for the annulment of marriage, filed a petition against Vijay before the Family Court on 22.1.2019 to annul the marriage through her father, her next friend. Which of the following statements is correct under the provisions of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act?

- (A) The Court can entertain the petition.
- (B) The Court shall return the petition.
- (C) Only the Court of ordinary civil jurisdiction can entertain the petition.
- (D) Petition is not maintainable since both the contracting parties are minors.

**124.** "Blue Tooth" a common feature in mobile phones, gets its name from a :-

- (A) Chinese 10<sup>th</sup> century King
- (B) UK software company
- (C) King of Inca empire
- (D) Danish 10<sup>th</sup> century King

**125.** A victim of a road accident is unconscious. Put in correct order the steps in first aid:-

- I. Treating for cardiac arrest.
- II. Treating for asphyxia.
- III. Treating for Shock.
- IV. Arrest haemorrhage.
- V. Cleanse and cover wounds

- (A) I, II, III, IV, V in that order.
- (B) II, I, IV, III, V in that order.
- (C) II, III, I, IV, V in that order.
- (D) V, II, I, III, IV in that order.

**126.** In the assembly election campaign, the manager of a Mosque at Cuddalore, assisted a political party which has a major Hindu vote share, by providing a vehicle belonging to the Mosque and also by providing food to the volunteers of that political party. Based on the complaint lodged by the Election Observer, a case was registered against the Manager of Mosque:

- (A) The Manager has committed an Offence under the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act
- (B) The Manager has committed an Offence under the Place of Worship Special Provisions Act.
- (C) The Manager has committed an Offence under the Indian Penal Code.
- (D) The Manager has not committed any offence.

**127.** "Bona Vacantia" means:-

- (A) Order of the court for eviction.
- (B) Vacant land.
- (C) Goods that have no owner.
- (D) Vacant building.

**128.** Which of the following statements is correct?

1. Every protest petition can be treated as complaint.
  2. The report of 'petty case charge sheet' submitted by police officer cannot be considered as police report, but a complaint.
  3. Investigation by police of non cognizable offence without permission of Magistrate and report submitted by them is complaint.
  4. The fact that grant of permission to the police to investigate into a non cognizable offence, on application by police is not a complaint cannot be gainsaid.
- (A) All the above statements are correct.  
(B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.  
(C) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct.  
(D) Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.

**129.** Assertion- The Special Court designated under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 cannot grant the accused to the police Custody:

Reason 1- The Special Court not being a Judicial Magistrate in terms of section 167 of CrPC cannot send the accused to the police Custody.

Reason 2- As per the law laid down in Krishnaswami Naidu Vs State of Tamil Nadu, the Special Judge cannot send the accused to the police custody.

Reason 3- As per the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, the Special Judge cannot exercise the powers of a Magistrate.

- (A) Assertion is correct. But the reasons 2 and 3 are not correct.  
(B) Assertion is incorrect. But the reasons 2 and 3 are correct.  
(C) Both Assertions and reasons 1,2 and 3 are not correct.  
(D) Assertion is correct but reasons 1 and 3 are alone correct

**130.** Statement - Section 110 of Indian Evidence Act would not apply to "chose in action".

- (A) The above statement is not true.
- (B) The above statement is true.
- (C) The above statement is partly true.
- (D) There is no such term of "chose in action".

**131.** Statement- Possession is good against a wrong doer and the latter cannot plead jus tertii.

- (A) The above statement is not correct.
- (B) The above statement is correct.
- (C) The above statement is partly correct.
- (D) There is no such term as "jus tertii"

**132.** When there is conflict in the opinions of two medical witnesses in a criminal case:

- (A) The court can substitute its own opinion
- (B) The court has to seek opinion from the expert in forensic medicine and can act.
- (C) The medical evidence which is against the direct evidence can be discarded.
- (D) The medical evidence which supports the direct evidence can be accepted

**133.** Assertion - An estoppel though a branch of the law of evidence is also capable of being viewed as a substantive rule of law.

Reason - It helps to create or defeat rights which would not exist and be taken away but for that doctrine.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are not correct
- (B) Assertion is correct but reason is not correct
- (C) Assertion is wrong but reason is correct
- (D) Assertion and reason are correct.



**134.** Statement 1 : A gun rendered unserviceable by the loss of a trigger does not fall within the definition of Sec 2 (1) (e) of the Arms Act.

Statement 2 : The possession of such a weapon without license is no Offence.

Statement 3 : Any person wanting to circumvent the provision of Arms Act may take out some small part like screw from the arm and make the instrument unworkable at that time.

- (A) The Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and the Statement 3 is not the conclusion that can be arrived at based on statements 1 and 2.
- (B) The Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and the Statement 3 is the conclusion that can be arrived at based on statements 1 and 2.
- (C) The Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect and the Statement 3 is a conclusion that can be arrived at based on Statements 1 and 2.
- (D) The Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect and the Statement 3 is the conclusion that can be arrived at based on Statement 1.

**135.** Statement- In an accident, Dinesh, a Government servant and his family members suffered several injuries and his uncle-in-law Karthik took entrustment of provision of treatment for all the injured. Karthik furnished bills and essentiality certificates to Dinesh. Medical reimbursement was given to Dinesh based on the above documents which were later found forged. Dinesh was charged under section 5(1)(2) and 5(2) of Prevention of Corruption Act and u/s 471 IPC.

Belief – Dinesh might have mistakenly entertained an honest belief that the bills given to him by Karthik for medical reimbursement are genuine.

Sustainability - Dinesh should be acquitted though the bills were really false and forged.

- (A) Belief may be true based on the statement but sustainability is wrong.
- (B) Belief and sustainability based on the statement are both wrong.
- (C) Belief and sustainability based on the statement are both correct.
- (D) Belief may be wrong based on the statement but sustainability is true.



**136.** With the brightest of moon light being the only source of light, one can recognize a person at an approximate distance of :

- (A) Upto 80 feet
- (B) Upto 70 feet
- (C) Upto 60 feet
- (D) Upto 40 feet

**137.** Prakash, in his plaint, has alleged that he was a minor on a particular day. Natesan the defendant in his written statement has alleged that Prakash was major on that day. Both parties relied upon the admissions of either parties. This situation is called counter admissions. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The court may consider both the admissions.
- (B) The court may accept one admission in preference of other.
- (C) The court can direct the parties to prove their respective admissions.
- (D) The court can ignore both the admissions.

**138.** Kapoor is into mining operations in a big way. "Y" is the minister of Environment and Forests. Kapoor through his friend Rajesh a journalist, conducts a sting operation wherein "Y" is caught on camera saying "money is next only to GOD" and is seen accepting Rs. 2 crore for awarding a contract of mining to Kapoor. After a week Kapoor releases the tape and it causes a great furore in the country.

Statement 1 : The person who conducts a sting operation cannot be prosecuted for abetment or conspiracy.

Statement 2 : All sting operations conducted by journalists are in public interest.

Statement 3 : All Sting operations are conducted to expose a corrupt public servant and so they are exempted from prosecution.

Statement 4 : All sting operations conducted in public interest are exempted.

Statement 5. : Sting operations which are conducted by persons who have stake in the favour that was allegedly sought in return for the bribe are liable for prosecution.

Which of the above statements is correct?

- (A) All the five statements are correct.
- (B) Both 2 and 4 are correct.
- (C) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- (D) Statements 4 and 5 are correct.

- 139.** According to Medical Jurisprudence among multiple injuries, those that are not likely to fell, disable, or kill are presumed to have been inflicted first.
- (A) The above statement is incorrect.
  - (B) The above statement is correct.
  - (C) The above statement is partly correct.
  - (D) None of the above.
- 140.** Ramesh a habitual offender, sold an air conditioner to Suraj who is a vendor of second hand air conditioners. In the prosecution initiated against Suraj for an offence under section 411 IPC, Suraj examined one Ibrahim to show that he had refused to sell the air conditioner below its value. With reference to the above statements, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Suraj can prove his admission.
  - (B) Suraj cannot prove his admission.
  - (C) Admission by Suraj can be proved against him but not by him.
  - (D) Admission by Suraj cannot be proved against him.
- 141.** Shakthi is accused of a crime committed by him at Dubai. Shakthi produces a letter written by himself and dated at Chennai, and bearing the Chennai post mark of that day. This statement illustrates which of the following statements?
- (A) Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, but they cannot be proved by the person who makes them.
  - (B) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third person under section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act.
  - (C) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.
  - (D) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

**142.** "Data diddling" under cyber forensics means :-

- (A) Modifying data stored in a computer system for fun or profit.
- (B) Stealing data stored in a computer system for fun or profit
- (C) Modifying data before or during entry into computer systems for fun or profit.
- (D) None of the above.

**143.** "Botnet" under cyber forensics means :-

- (A) Defacing a website for no particular reason.
- (B) Set of programs which are secretly installed on a number of victim computers referred to as zombies to launch DDoS attack.
- (C) It is a program used to protect sensitive information from unauthorized users.
- (D) It is a security technique used for detecting breaches in a computer or network.

**144.** "Salami theft" under cyber forensics means :-

- (A) Automatic technique of removal of data in small quantities from a large number of accounts.
- (B) Technique of breaking into computer system through skills for the purpose of stealing or destroying data.
- (C) Pretending to be authorized to enter a secured zone and stealing digital signatures.
- (D) Automatic technique of accumulating round off errors or other small quantities in calculations such as withdrawals of small amounts of money from a large number of accounts.

**145.** Statement 1 : “ Absolute offences” are not criminal offences in any real sense but are acts which are prohibited in the interest of welfare of the public and the prohibition is backed by sanction of penalty.

Statement 2 : “Public welfare offences” are not criminal offences in any real sense but are acts which are prohibited in the interest of welfare of the public and the prohibition is backed by sanction of penalty.

Statement 3 : “Strict statutory offences” do not require establishment of mensrea.

Which of the above statement/statements is/are correct?

- (A) Statements 1 and 3 are correct.
- (B) Statement 2 and 3 are correct.
- (C) Statement 2 alone is correct
- (D) All the three statements are correct.

**146.** Ram and Shyam are the Directors of the “ASD Pvt Ltd.,” which owns a factory at Ambattur. They appointed Ria one of their employees as the manager of the Factory and notified another Viva another of their employee as the occupier of the factory for the purpose of the factories Act. For the breach of the provisions of the said act, the Inspector of factories can proceed against

- (A) Viva or Ram or Shyam
- (B) Ram or Shyam
- (C) Viva, Ria, Ram and Shyam.
- (D) Viva or Ram or Shyam or Ria

**147.** J, a boy of 13 years employed as operator of an handwriting machine in a factory, met with an accident while working. "J" sought for compensation under the Employees Compensation Act. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, bars employment of child of age 13 years and so no compensation can be awarded under Employees Compensation Act.
- (B) Employees Compensation Act does not bar awarding of compensation to child labourer.
- (C) "J" can only file a suit claiming compensation.
- (D) Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, bars employment of child of age 13 years and so does Employees Compensation Act.

**148.** Subbu, a manager of a factory was charged with the offence under the factories Act. During trial, Subbu filed a complaint against Rajan alleging that Rajan is the actual offender and that Subbu had always used due diligence to enforce the provisions of the factories Act and that Rajan committed the offence without his knowledge, consent and connivance. Subbu gave notice to the prosecutor and filed his complaint after one week. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Subbu can take steps to implead Rajan, CrPC does not impose any bar on Subbu.
- (B) Subbu cannot take steps to implead Rajan as CrPC imposes a bar.
- (C) Under Section 319 CrPC, only the court after considering the evidence before it implead Rajan.
- (D) Only the prosecutor can take steps to implead Rajan.

**149.** On 3/4/17 at 10.00 am, Charles played a loud speaker in a temple in Chennai. When Xaviour, Inspector of Police asked Charles to reduce the volume, Charles did not respond and so, the inspector attacked Charles. Charles sustained injuries and so he filed a suit for damages against the Government and Inspector of Police on 22/10/2017.

- (A) The suit is barred by limitation.
- (B) The suit is not barred by limitation.
- (C) The suit is not maintainable under the Chennai City Police Act, 1888.
- (D) The suit is not maintainable as the jurisdiction of the civil court is ousted.

**150.** Statement 1 :- A male bather enters the swimming pool nude in the presence of ladies.

Statement 2 :- A stalker ran nude across a cricket field when the match was on.

- (A) Both the acts are obscene.
- (B) Both the acts are indecent.
- (C) Act specified in Statement 1 is indecent and Act specified in Statement 2 is obscene.
- (D) Act specified in Statement 1 is obscene and Act specified in Statement 2 is indecent.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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7. Each question comprises four responses (A) (B) (C) and (D). You have to select ONLY ONE correct answer in the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct answers, mark only the answer which you consider the most appropriate. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question.
8. The Question Booklet is printed in four series viz., [A] [B] [C] [D]. The name of the series is printed on the top right side corner of Question Booklet. Mark and shade your Question Booklet series [A] [B] [C] [D] in the OMR answer sheet by darkening the appropriate circle. In case of any wrong entry of Booklet series, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated.
9. In the Answer Sheet, there are four Bubbles (A) (B) (C) and (D) against each question. To answer each question, you have to shade only one bubble of your choice with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen only. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as incorrect. E.g. if for any item, B is the correct answer, you have to shade as follows : (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. You are permitted to take the Question Booklet only after the Examination is over.
11. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable for action or penalty as the High Court may decide at its discretion.
12. The facts and particulars given in the Question paper i.e. name of Court, place, name of parties etc. are fictional and may not be true in real and legal sense. Yet the candidates have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purpose of answering the paper, without interpreting them in any other manner.
13. The candidates shall answer on the given facts alone. They shall not assume or presume any additional facts.
14. Using Whitener / Blade / Eraser or any kind of tampering to change the answers on OMR answer sheet will lead to invalidation. The candidates shall not fold or damage the OMR sheet in any manner.