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1. On whose recommendation the financial distribution between the 'Union' and 'States' takes place?
  - (a) The Finance Commission
  - (b) The National Development Council
  - (c) The Planning Commission
  - (d) The Inter-State Council

**Ans. a**
2. Who is to certify that any bill is a Money Bill?
  - (a) Finance Minister
  - (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha Art 110(3)
  - (c) Prime Minister
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. b**
3. Who can remove Election Commissioner from his office?
  - (a) Chief Election Commissioner
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) Home Minister in the same way as the Judge of the High Court can be removed
  - (d) President of India on the recommendation of Chief Election Commissioner Art. 324 (5) proviso

**Ans. d**
4. In which of the following cases constitutionality of the central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 was challenged?
  - (a) Ashok Kumar Thakur V. Union of India
  - (b) Ashok Kumar V. State of U.P.
  - (c) Ashok Kumar Thakur V. State of Bihar
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. d**
5. How many times "the emergency has been proclaimed in India on the ground of internal disturbance?
 

(a) Once	(b) Twice
(c) Thrice	(d) Never

**Ans. c**
6. In which year financial emergency was proclaimed under Article 360 in India?
 

(a) 1962	(b) 1965
(c) 1975	(d) Never

**Ans. d**
7. Who appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission in India?
  - (a) The President of India
  - (b) The President of India in consultation with the Governor of the State
  - (c) The Governor of the State
  - (d) Chairman of Union Public Service Commission in consultation with the Governor Art. 316

**Ans. c**
8. By which Amendment of the Indian Constitution Sikkim was included as full-fledged State of the Indian Territory?
  - (a) Thirty-Second Constitutional Amendment
  - (b) Thirty-Sixth Constitutional Amendment
  - (c) Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment
  - (d) Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment

**Ans. b**
9. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, Parliament may admit a new State in the Indian Union?
 

(a) In Article 1	(b) In Article 2
(c) In Article 3	(d) In Article 4

**Ans. b**
10. Which of the following is not mentioned in Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution of India?
  - (a) Right to adequate means of livelihood Art 39(A)
  - (b) Right to equal pay for equal work 39(D)
  - (c) Promotion of international peace and security Art. 51
  - (d) Free and compulsory education for children upto fourteen years of age

**Ans. d**
11. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India have been taken from which one of the following?
  - (a) The Constitution of Ireland
  - (b) The Constitution of United States of America
  - (c) The Constitution of Australia
  - (d) The Constitution of Canada

**Ans. a**
12. P's passport was cancelled by the authority without giving him any reasonable opportunity of being heard which was mandatory. In such case
  - (a) a writ of mandamus can be issued
  - (b) a writ of mandamus cannot be issued as the authority has no obligation to act fairly
  - (c) Since cancellation of passport is always done in interest of security of India, no one can challenge the cancellation
  - (d) a writ of prohibition can be issued

**Ans. a**

13. The maximum period of continuation of emergency under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is  
 (a) 3 years (b) 6 months  
 (c) 1 year (d) 2 years  
**Ans. a**
14. Which one of the following Schedule was added in the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?  
 (a) Schedule XII (b) Schedule VI  
 (c) Schedule XI (d) Schedule IX  
**Ans. d**
15. The procedure for the removal of Supreme Court Judge is given in.  
 (a) Article 124 (4) (b) Article 124 (5)  
 (c) Article 125 (d) Article 126  
**Ans. a**
16. Participation of workers in management of industries is provided \_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitutions:  
 (a) In Article 44 A (b) In Article 48 A  
 (c) In Article 43 A (d) In Article 45  
**Ans. c**
17. Article 21-A was added in the Constitution by  
 (a) 86th Constitutional Amendment  
 (b) 88th Constitutional Amendment  
 (c) 89th Constitutional Amendment  
 (d) 90th Constitutional Amendment  
**Ans. a**
18. Socialist and secular words were added in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by  
 (a) 44th Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment  
 (c) 45th Amendment (d) 48th Amendment  
**Ans. b**
19. Which one of the following Articles of Indian Constitution is not related to the environmental protection?  
 (a) Article 48 A (b) Article 51A (i)  
 (c) Article 51 A(g) (d) both (a) and (c)  
**Ans. b**
20. Sarkaria Commission was set up for the review of relations between  
 (a) the Prime Minister and The President  
 (b) Legislature and Executive  
 (c) Executive and Judiciary  
 (d) Centre and States  
**Ans. d**
21. Under which Article of the Constitution the Inter-State Council is constituted?  
 (a) Article 254 (b) Article 260  
 (c) Article 263 (d) Article 267  
**Ans. c**
22. By which Amendment of the Constitution the Service Tribunals were established?  
 (a) 39th Amendment (b) 44th Amendment  
 (c) 40th Amendment (d) 42nd Amendment  
**Ans. d**
23. How many languages are there in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?  
 (a) 16 (b) 18  
 (c) 20 (d) 22  
**Ans. d**
24. Article 340 of the Indian Constitution deals with  
 (a) Backward Classes Commission  
 (b) Election Commission  
 (c) Union -Public Service Commission  
 (d) Finance Commission  
**Ans. a**
25. A Supreme Court's Judge retires at an age of  
 (a) 58 years (b) 70 years  
 (c) 62 years (d) 65 years  
**Ans. d**
26. Case of I. R. Coelho V. State of Tamil Nadu is related with  
 (a) Judicial review of Article 356 of the Constitution  
 (b) Judicial review of Article 226 of the Constitution  
 (c) Judicial review of Ninth Schedule Laws  
 (d) Judicial review of action taken by Speaker under Article 105 of the Constitution  
**Ans. c**
27. Jaya Bachchan V. Union of India, A.I.R. 2006 S.C. 2119 is related with  
 (a) Article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution  
 (b) Article 109 of the Constitution  
 (c) Article 190 of the Constitution  
 (d) Article 226 of the Constitution  
**Ans. a**
28. Joint Meeting of both Houses of Parliament is chaired by  
 (a) President of India  
 (b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**

29. The Article of the Indian Constitution which automatically become suspended on Proclamation of Emergency is  
 (a) Article 14 (b) Article 19  
 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 32  
**Ans. b**
30. Rule against perpetuity will not be applicable in  
 (a) perpetual transfer for gift  
 (b) personal contracts  
 (c) vested interest  
 (d) all of the above  
**Ans. d**
31. Under the Provisions of Transfer of Property Act, the unborn child acquires vested interest  
 (a) upon his birth  
 (b) 7 days after his birth  
 (c) 12 days after his birth  
 (d) 18 years after his birth  
**Ans. a**
32. Which one of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act defines "Transfer of Property"  
 (a) Section 3 (b) Section 4  
 (c) Section 5 (d) Section 6  
**Ans. c**
33. Which one of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, defines 'Notice'?  
 (a) Section 2  
 (b) Section 3  
 (c) Section 5  
 (d) Explanation IT of Section 3  
**Ans. b**
34. The Privy Council decision in Tilakdhari Lal V. Khedan Lal relates to  
 (a) Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (b) Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (c) Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (d) Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act  
**Ans. a**
35. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
 (a) Oral transfer: Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (b) Rule against perpetuity: Section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (c) Doctrine of election: Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act  
 (d) Transfer by Ostensible Owner: Section 40 of the Transfer of Property Act  
**Ans. d**
36. Which one of the following Provisions of the Transfer of Property Act relates to 'usufructuary mortgage'?  
 (a) Section 58 (a) (b) Section 58 (b)  
 (c) Section 58 (d) (d) Section 58 (e)  
**Ans. c**
37. Which one of the following cases does not pertain to the doctrine of 'part performance'?  
 (a) Arrif V. Jadu Nath  
 (b) Prabodh kumar V. Dantmara Tea Co.  
 (c) Sardar Govind Rao Mahadik V. Devi Sahai  
 (d) Ram Baran Parsad V. Ram Mohit Hazra  
**Ans. d**
38. Which Provisions of the Transfer of Property Act defines 'lease'?  
 (a) Section 105 (b) Section 106  
 (c) Section 107 (d) Section 108  
**Ans. a**
39. The provision of fraudulent transfer is given in  
 (a) Section 49 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
 (b) Section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
 (c) Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
 (d) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
**Ans. d**
40. The gift of future property is—  
 (a) void (b) voidable  
 (c) valid (d) conditionally void  
**Ans. a**
41. Which. Section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 was amended in the year 2002?  
 (a) Section 106 (b) Section 100  
 (c) Section 108 (d) Section 110  
**Ans. a**
42. The rule of lis pendens applies when—  
 (a) The suit or proceeding in which right to immovable property is indirectly in question.  
 (b) A suit proceeding in which pending between two persons and one of them sells the property.  
 (c) The suit or proceeding is pending in a court which does not have jurisdiction.  
 (d) Litigation is not bonafide but collusive.  
**Ans. b**
43. Transfer of Property Act came into force on  
 (a) July 01, 1882  
 (b) August 01, 1882  
 (c) September 01, 1882  
 (d) October 01, 1882  
**Ans. a**

44. In the Transfer of Property Act, immovable property does not include.  
(a) building (b) land  
(c) Pond (d) Standing timber.  
**Ans. d**
45. Which of the following properties cannot be transferred?  
(a) Share in copyright  
(b) Interest in mortgaged property  
(c) Right to future maintenance  
(d) Immovable property.  
**Ans. c**
46. Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act deals with "effect of holding over a lease"?  
(a) Section 114 A (b) Section 115  
(c) Section 115 A (d) Section 116  
**Ans. d**
47. In which of the following conditions the lease can be terminated?  
(a) Efflux of time  
(b) On termination of lessor's Interest or Power  
(c) On merger  
(d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
48. The doctrine of "lis pendens" is explained in famous case of  
(a) Bellamy V. Sabine  
(b) Musahur Sahu V. Hakim Lal  
(c) Muhammad Shafi V. Muhammad Sayed  
(d) Tulk V. Moxhay  
**Ans. a**
49. Transfer or a right to enjoy the immovable property for a certain time is  
(a) mortgage  
(b) Agreement to lease  
(c) Licence  
(d) Lease  
**Ans. d**
50. The mortgagor's right to redeem the mortgaged property accrues  
(a) at any time after the mortgage  
(b) at any time after the mortgage money has become due  
(c) at any time when the mortgagor wants  
(d) at any time, mortgagee demands the money  
**Ans. b**
51. Which one of the following mortgages does not require writing and registration?  
(a) Usufructuary mortgage  
(b) Simple mortgage  
(c) English mortgage  
(d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds  
**Ans. d**
52. Which of the following is included in the term "living person" under Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act?  
(a) A company (b) An association  
(c) Body of individuals (d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
53. Section 11 of the Transfer of Property Act will be applicable only when the interest transferred in the property is  
(a) limited (b) absolute  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above  
**Ans. b**
54. Which statement is not correct?  
(a) Some facts are relevant but not admissible  
(b) Some facts are admissible but not relevant  
(c) All relevant facts are admissible  
(d) All admissible facts are not relevant  
**Ans. c**
55. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with "Doctrine of confirmation by subsequent facts"?  
(a) Section 27 (b) Section 115  
(c) Section 102 (d) Section 165  
**Ans. a**
56. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act is not on 'shifting of burden of proof'?  
(a) Section 101 (b) Section 102  
(c) Section 105 (d) Section 108  
**Ans. c**
57. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act is related with doctrine of 'Res ipsa loquitur'?  
(a) Section 102 (b) Section 104  
(c) Section 106 (d) Section 108  
**Ans. c**
58. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act provides for admissibility of secondary evidence?  
(a) Section 60 (b) Section 61  
(c) Section 63 (d) Section 65  
**Ans. c**

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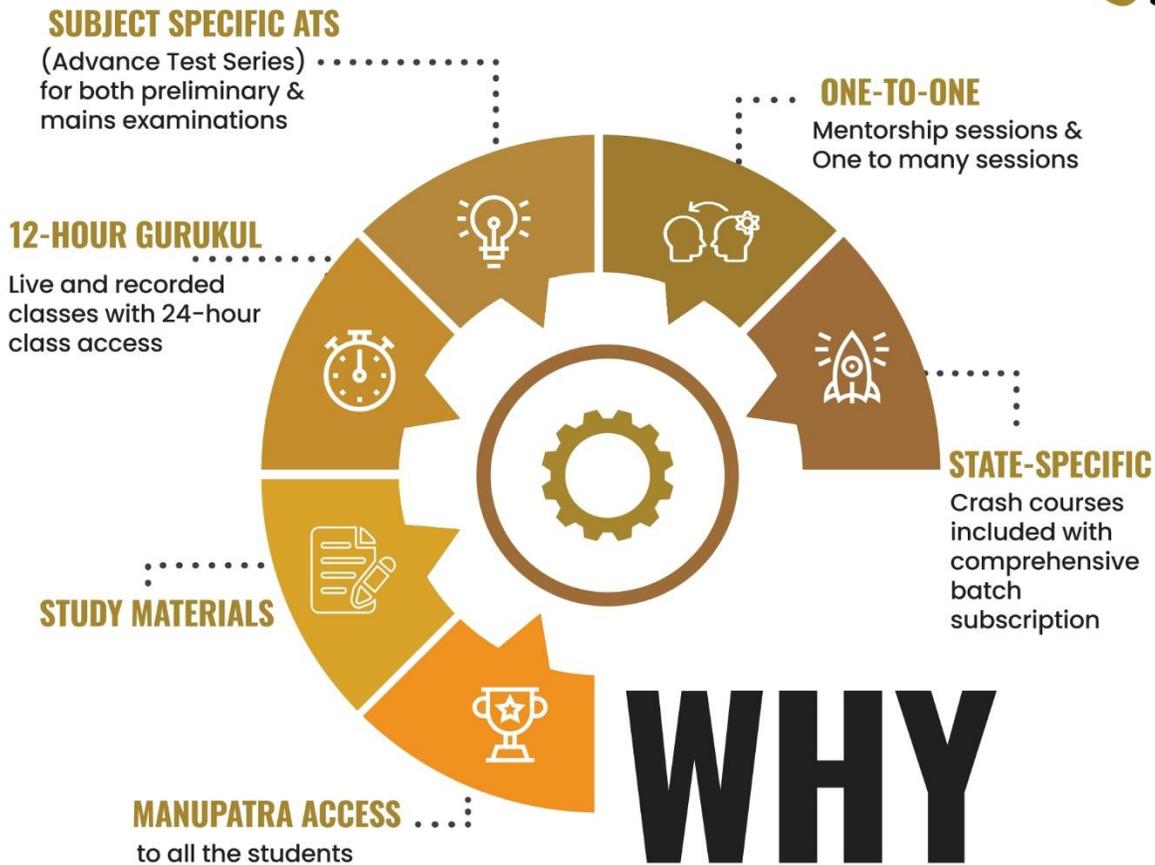


59. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act says "facts admitted need not be proved"?
- (a) Section 18                      (b) Section 21  
(c) Section 55                      (d) Section 58  
**Ans. d**
60. Section 113-B, 'presumption as to dowry death' was added to the Indian Evidence Act in
- (a) 1986                              (b) 1983  
(c) 1961                              (d) 1962  
**Ans. a**
61. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) Child witness: Section 118  
(b) Dumb witness: Section 120  
(c) Hostile witness: Section 154  
(d) Expert witness: Section 45  
**Ans. b**
62. The illustration that, 'A' and 'B' are jointly tried for the murder of 'C'. It is proved that 'A' said, 'B' and I murdered 'C', relates
- (a) Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(c) Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(d) Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act  
**Ans. a**
63. Identification parade is relevant under
- (a) Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Section 9 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(c) Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(d) Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act  
**Ans. b**
64. Which of the following Sections was amended by the Indian Technology Act, 2000?
- (a) Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(c) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(d) Section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act  
**Ans. b**
65. Section 113-A of the Indian Evidence Act was added in
- (a) Year 1982                      (b) Year 1983  
(c) Year 1988                      (d) Year 1980  
**Ans. b**
66. The Indian Evidence Act deals with
- (a) "Presumptio juris" only  
(b) "Presumptio Huminis" only  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**
67. Indian Evidence Act deals privilege
- (a) As a right only  
(b) As a duty only  
(c) As a right and duty both  
(d) Neither as a right nor as a duty  
**Ans. c**
68. Facts supporting or rebutting the opinion of the experts are relevant under
- (a) Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Section 46 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(c) Section 50 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(d) Section 51 of the Indian Evidence Act  
**Ans. b**
69. Which one of the following cases does not relate to 'dying declaration'?
- (a) Queen Emperess V. Abdullah  
(b) Pakala Narayan Swamy V. King Emperor  
(c) Zafar V. State of U.P.  
(d) Ratangond V. State of Bihar  
**Ans. c**
70. Case of Pakala Narayan Swami V. King Emperor is related with
- (a) Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Section 21(1) of the Indian Evidence Act  
(c) Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act  
(d) Section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act  
**Ans. c**
71. Who amongst the following is an expert under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (a) Hand-writing expert  
(b) Finger print expert  
(c) Ballistics expert  
(d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
72. Under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act the principle of 'Res Gestae' is given?
- (a) Section 12                      (b) Section 6  
(c) Section 2                      (d) Section 15  
**Ans. b**
73. Under Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, the admission is
- (a) Written only  
(b) Oral only  
(c) Both written or oral  
(d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**

74. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act relates to Accomplice?  
 (a) Section 30 (b) Section 133  
 (c) Section 134 (d) Section 29  
**Ans. b**
75. Under Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act, 'privilege' is available to  
 (a) Judges (b) Advocates  
 (c) Magistrates (d) Husband and Wife  
**Ans. d**
76. In which of the following cases hearsay evidence is not admissible?  
 (a) Statement of experts expressed in treaties, if the author is dead or cannot be found.  
 (b) Where eye-witness told the facts to another person, statement of that person.  
 (c) If the statement is of a deceased person, when it relates to cause of his death.  
 (d) If the statement is part of the transaction-in-issue.  
**Ans. b**
77. Which one of the following is not a document under the Indian Evidence Act?  
 (a) An inscription on a stone of a building  
 (b) A photograph  
 (c) A printout of a message sent through mobile or computer  
 (d) A knife recovered by police from the possession of an accused and produced in the court  
**Ans. d**
78. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act provides that contents of the document must be proved by primary evidence?  
 (a) Section 61 (b) Section 62  
 (c) Section 63 (d) Section 64  
**Ans. d**
79. A decree may be executed by  
 (a) Tehsildar  
 (b) Collector  
 (c) District Judge  
 (d) Either by the court which passed it or to which it is sent  
**Ans. d**
80. On which of the following maxim the doctrine of 'Res Judicata' is based?  
 (a) Qui facit per alium facit per se  
 (b) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio  
 (c) Respondent superior  
 (d) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium  
**Ans. d**
81. Right to lodge a 'caveat' has been provided under  
 (a) Section 148 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908  
 (b) Section 148-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908  
 (c) Section 148-B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908  
 (d) Section 147 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908  
**Ans. b**
82. Arrest of a person in execution of a decree has been provided  
 (a) under Section 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (b) under Section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (c) under Section 56 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (d) under Section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
**Ans. d**
83. Under Order VI Rule 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court can allow to alter or amend the proceedings to  
 (a) Either party  
 (b) To plaintiff only  
 (c) To defendant only  
 (d) To only one defendant, if there are more than one defendant  
**Ans. a**
84. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure defines the 'Mesne Profit'?  
 (a) Section 2(4) (b) Section 2(14)  
 (c) Section 2(6) (d) Section 2(12)  
**Ans. d**
85. Order 42 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with  
 (a) Appeal to Supreme Court  
 (b) Appeal by indigent person  
 (c) Appeal against orders.  
 (d) Appeal from appellate decrees  
**Ans. d**
86. Preliminary Decree can be passed in a suit  
 (a) for partition  
 (b) for partnership  
 (c) for possession and mesne profit  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
87. Under Section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every suit shall be instituted in  
 (a) district Court  
 (b) the court of lower grade  
 (c) the court of higher grade  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans. b**

88. Pleading has been defined in  
 (a) Order VI, Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (b) Order VI, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (c) Order VIII, Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
 (d) Order VIII, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure  
**Ans. a**
89. Which Provision of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that one person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest?  
 (a) Order 1, Rule 1 (b) Order 2, Rule 2  
 (c) Order 1, Rule 8 (d) Order 1, Rule 9  
**Ans. c**
90. Which one of the following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with Revision?  
 (a) Section 110 (b) Order VI, Rule 13  
 (c) Section 115 (d) Section 120  
**Ans. c**
91. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides a protection to the members of Armed Forces from arrest?  
 (a) Section 41 (b) Section 45  
 (c) Section 46 (d) Section 50  
**Ans. b**
92. In a summary trial the maximum period of imprisonment is  
 (a) Not exceeding three months  
 (b) Not exceeding six months  
 (c) Not exceeding one year  
 (d) Not exceeding two years  
**Ans. a**
93. Which of the following are liable under Section 125(1)(d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure for payment of maintenance to their parents, who are unable to maintain themselves?  
 (a) Sons only  
 (b) Daughters only  
 (c) Sons and daughters both  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**
94. Section 2(c) of the code of Criminal Procedure defines.  
 (a) Bailable offence  
 (b) Non-bailable offence  
 (c) Cognizable offence  
 (d) Non-cognizable offence  
**Ans. c**
95. Who can tender pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?  
 (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate only  
 (b) Metropolitan Magistrate only  
 (c) Magistrate of the First Class only  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
96. The procedure of trials held before the Court of Sessions is provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure under  
 (a) Sections 204 to 210 (b) Sections 220 to 224  
 (c) Sections 225 to 237 (d) Sections 238 to 245  
**Ans. c**
97. On being submitted the sentence of death by Court of Sessions, the High Court may  
 (a) Confirm the sentence  
 (b) Annul the conviction  
 (c) May pass any other sentence warranted by law  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans. d**
98. Section 2(h) of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines the term  
 (a) Investigation (b) Charge  
 (c) Inquiry (d) Offence  
**Ans. a**
99. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for prosecution for offences against marriage?  
 (a) Section 196 (b) Section 197  
 (c) Section 198 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**
100. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "no statement made by any person to a police officer if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it"?  
 (a) Section 161 (b) Section 162  
 (c) Section 163 (d) Section 164  
**Ans. b**
101. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment  
 (a) not exceeding seven years  
 (b) exceeding seven years  
 (c) for life  
 (d) none of the above  
**Ans. a**
102. Which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal provides for anticipatory bail?  
 (a) Section 436 (b) Section 438  
 (c) Section 439 (d) Section 437  
**Ans. b**

103. In which of the following cases some important principles regarding the defence of unsoundness of mind were propounded?  
 (a) Mc'Naughten Case  
 (b) RV. Prince  
 (c) RV. Dudley and Stephen  
 (d) Reg V. Govinda  
**Ans. a**
104. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code defines "affray"?  
 (a) Section 159 (b) Section 160  
 (c) Section 161 (d) Section 148  
**Ans. a**
105. 'A' attempts to pick the pocket of 'Z' by thrusting his hand into 'Z's' pocket. 'A' fails in his attempt as 'Z' had nothing in his pocket. What offence 'A' has committed?  
 (a) Theft  
 (b) Attempt to commit theft  
 (c) Mischief  
 (d) No offence  
**Ans. b**
106. Which one of the following Provisions of the Indian Penal Code relates to vicarious liability?  
 (a) Section 120 A (b) Section 121  
 (c) Section 154 (d) Section 159  
**Ans. c**
107. Which one of the following cases is a case relating to Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?  
 (a) KM. Nanavati V. State of Maharashtra  
 (b) Niharendu Dutta V. King Emperor  
 (c) Barendra Kumar Ghosh V. King Emperor  
 (d) Kedar Nath V. State of West Bengal  
**Ans. c**
108. Which one of the following Provisions of the Indian Penal Code defines "Unlawful Assembly"?  
 (a) Section 141 (b) Section 142  
 (c) Section 146 (d) Section 149  
**Ans. a**
109. The maxim "Ignorantia facti excusat" relates to?  
 (a) Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code  
 (b) Section 76 of the Indian Penal Code  
 (c) Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. b**
110. Which Provision of the Indian Penal Code says, "nothing is an offence which is done by accident"?  
 (a) Section 79 of I.P.C. (b) Section 78 of I.P.C.  
 (c) Section 80 of I.P.C. (d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**
111. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code has been declared unconstitutional as violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India?  
 (a) Section 301 (b) Section 303  
 (c) Section 306 (d) Section 314  
**Ans. b**
112. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code relates to punishment for abetment to commit suicide?  
 (a) Section 306 (b) Section 307  
 (c) Section 308 (d) Section 309  
**Ans. a**
113. Which one of the following cases is not correctly matched?  
 (a) Mc'Naughten's case-Section 84 of I.P.C.  
 (b) D.P.P. V. Beard- Section 84 of I.P.C.  
 (c) Basudeo V. State- Section 86 of I.P.C.  
 (d) Bhawoo Jiwaji V. Mooljee Dayal- Section 79 of I.P.C.  
**Ans. b**
114. How many kinds of hurts are included under grievous hurt under Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code?  
 (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) 8  
**Ans. d**
115. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code relates with punishment for cheating?  
 (a) Section 415 (b) Section 417  
 (c) Section 416 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. b**
116. Which Provision of the Indian Penal Code makes water pollution punishable?  
 (a) Section 277 (b) Section 278  
 (c) Section 279 (d) Section 280  
**Ans. a**
117. In which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code, preparation of the offence is punishable?  
 (a) Murder  
 (b) Dowry death  
 (c) Waging war against Government of India  
 (d) Theft  
**Ans. c**



# WHY JUDICIARY GOLD?

## STUDY MATERIALS



### CLASS NOTES

Includes important notes of each subject relevant for the preparation. These includes important topics, relevant case laws



### WEEKLY TESTS

Tests based on prelims and mains examination are provided to the students on a weekly basis

### MARATHON TESTS



### COMPREHENSIVE CHECKLIST

\* Know the important focus areas for RJS/UPPCS-J/DJS.  
\* Get in hand the well curated lists of important sections from Previous years.



### TRANSLATION & JUDGMENT WRITING



### JUDGMENT SHEETS



### IMPORTANT TOPICS HANDOUTS

118. Adultery is an offence committed?  
(a) with the consent of a married woman.  
(b) with the consent of a woman.  
(c) without the consent of a woman but with the consent of her husband.  
(d) with the consent of a minor girl.  
**Ans. a**
119. How many exceptions have been provided for the offence of defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code?  
(a) 4 (b) 10  
(c) 6 (d) 9  
**Ans. b**
120. The case of S. Varadrajana V. State relates to  
(a) Section 366-A of I.P.C.  
(b) Section 364-A of I.P.C.  
(c) Section 361 of I.P.C.  
(d) None of the above  
**Ans. c**
121. Which one of the following cases relates to right of private defence?  
(a) Jaidev V. State  
(b) Ram Rattan V. State  
(c) Guljar Singh V. State  
(d) Rajesh Kumar V. Dharamveer  
**Ans. b**
122. 'A' enters 'Z' house through a window. Here 'A' commits  
(a) Trespass (b) House trespass  
(c) House breaking (d) All of the above  
**Ans. c**
123. Which one of the following cases is not related to Mens rea?  
(a) R V. Prince  
(b) Queen V. Tolson  
(c) Sherras V. De Rutzen  
(d) Barendra Kumar Ghosh V. Emperor  
**Ans. d**
124. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code deals with those conditions, when consent is said to be, not free consent?  
(a) Section 87 (b) Section 90  
(c) Section 92 (d) Section 89  
**Ans. b**
125. Point out incorrect response. The following are modes of abetment:  
(a) Instigation  
(b) Engaging in conspiracy  
(c) Aiding  
(d) None of the above  
**Ans. d**
126. In which of the following cases the principles relating to the defence of intoxication were laid down?  
(a) Mc'Naughten Case  
(b) Director of Public Prosecution V. Beard  
(c) RV. Dudley and Stephen  
(d) R V. Prince  
**Ans. c**
127. 'A' administers poisonous drug to a woman 'B' to cause miscarriage. It is found that 'B' was not pregnant.  
In this case  
(a) 'A' is not guilty of attempt to cause miscarriage.  
(b) 'A' is guilty of attempt to cause miscarriage.  
(c) 'A' is guilty of murder.  
(d) 'A' is guilty of no offence.  
**Ans. b**

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