

PAPER I  
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FULL LENGTH - LAW

Q1) Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code defines its intra-territorial jurisdiction?

- (a) Section 4(1)
- (b) Section 4(2)
- (c) Section 2
- (d) Section 3

Ans. (c)

Q2) 'A', a Spanish citizen, who was residing in Paris, instigated the commission of an offence which in consequence was committed in India. He

- (a) is liable as the offence was committed in India
- (b) is liable since the Indian Penal Code also extends to extra-territorial acts
- (c) can be held liable because the offence was to be committed in India
- (d) cannot be held liable because instigation was not given on Indian territory [RJS 2011]

Ans. (a)

Q3) The offence of Abduction can be committed against:

- (a) A person of any age.
- (b) A male or female person below 18 years only
- (c) Women only
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

Q4) No right of private defence of property is available against the offence of:

- (a) Criminal breach of trust
- (b) Theft
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Criminal Trespass

Ans (a)

Q5) A cuts down a tree on Z's ground with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession without Z's consent. For which offence A is liable?

- (a) Theft
- (b) Mischief
- (c) Breach of Trust
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

Q6) When the injury is intentional and sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature and death follows, the offence is:

- (a) Attempt to murder
- (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Murder

(d) Grievous Hurt

Ans. (c)

Q7) 'A' intentionally fired a shot from his pistol at 'B' but it hit C and "C" died. The offence committed by 'A' is:

- (a) Attempt to murder
- (b) Culpable homicide
- (c) Murder under Section 300
- (d) Murder under Section 301

Ans. (d)

Q8) A police constable compels a person to remain in a police station on a false case of theft and allows him to go after receiving money from him. He is liable for—

- (a) Forgery
- (b) Cheating
- (c) Extortion
- (d) Wrongful confinement

Ans. (d)

Q9) 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy her. 'A' is guilty of—

- (a) Molestation
- (b) Force
- (c) Criminal force
- (d) Assault

Ans ©

Q10) Personation of a juror or assessor under IPC is punishable with

- a) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one years, or fine, or both
- b) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both
- c) imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both
- d) imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or fine, or both

Ans (b)

Q11) Which one of the following cases pertains to the constitutionality of Section 377, IPC?

- (a) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011
- (b) Pratim alias Peter Mukherjee v. Union of Indian, AIR 2018 Bom 224
- (c) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India, AIR 2018 SC 4321
- (d) Jasmeet Kaur Nitry Singh, AIR 2018 SC (Supp.) 898

Ans. (c)

Q12) 'A' with intention of causing death of " gave him a severe blow on his head". 'B' became unconscious. 'A' believing 'B' to be dead throws 'B' into a pond. It was reported that 'B' died of drowning. 'A' is guilty of :

- (a) committing murder
- (b) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) attempt to commit murder
- (d) culpable homicide amounting to murder

Ans. (b)

Q13) Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty is made punishable with \_\_\_\_\_ under the Indian Penal Code.

(a) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both

(b) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both

(c) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or fine, or both

(d) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or fine, or both

Ans. (b)

Q14) Under which section of IPC, kidnapping for ransom is provided?

(a) Section 364                      (b) Section 362

(c) Section 363A                  (d) Section 364A

Ans. (d)

Q15) Consider the following statements:

1. Section 34 of IPC requires two persons whereas Section 149 of IPC requires five persons.

2. Section 34 of IPC requires common intention, whereas Section 149 of IPC requires common object

3. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC both require presence of a prior consent

4. Section 34 of IPC and section 149 of IPC. Both create specific offence

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 4

Ans. (c)

Q16 ) The term 'victim' has been defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in

(a) Section 2(r) (b) Section 2(wa)

(c) Section 2(t) (d) Section 2(b)

Ans. (b)

Q17) Public Prosecutor means a person

(a) Appointed under Section 24 of Cr.PC

(b) Who wants to act as Public Prosecutor

(c) Appointed under Section 24 of Cr.P.C and includes any person acting under the direction of a Public Prosecutor

(d) None of the above

Ans. ©

Q18) Warrant case relates to an offence punishable with:

- (a) More than one year imprisonment
- (b) More than three years imprisonment
- (c) Death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment more than two years
- (d) More than five years imprisonment

Ans. ©

Q19) Inquiry under Criminal Procedure Code is conducted by:

- (a) Magistrate only
- (b) Police Officer
- (c) Sessions Court
- (d) Magistrate or Court

Ans. (d)

Q20) Non-cognizable offence means offence where

- (a) police officer can arrest without warrant
- (b) police officer cannot arrest without warrant
- (c) police officer can grant bail
- (d) only court can grant bail

Ans (b)

Q 21) A refusal to answer questions put to a witness under Section 161 of the Cr.P.C is an offence under

- (a) Section 176 of IPC
- (b) Section 179 of IPC

- (c) Section 187 of IPC      (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q22) Investigation, under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, is conducted by:

- (a) the police only
- (b) both the police and the court
- (c) the court only
- (d) the police under the discretions of the Session's Court or the High Court

Ans. (a)

Q23) Every warrant of arrest shall remain in force until:

- (a) It is executed
- (b) Cancelled by court which issued it
- (c) It expires on its own
- (d) Only (a) and (b) are correct

Ans. (d)

Q24) When is an Investigating Officer bound to video-graph the proceeding during investigation?

- (a) Identification of the driver of the offending vehicle by the physically disabled victim of a road accident
- (b) Recording the statement of a rape victim, under a mental trauma
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these



Ans. ©

Q25) A person can be summoned as a witness under Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, by:

- (a) Any police officer
- (b) The station police officer
- (c) The police officer investigating the case
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q26) Which one of the following is not correct in respect of recording of confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (a) It must be voluntary
- (b) It must be recorded by the Magistrate
- (c) It must be recorded by the Judicial or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (d) Accused must be told of his freedom not to speak against himself

Ans. (b)

Q27) Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Information in Cognizable Cases—Section 154 Cr.P.C.
- (b) Arrest by Magistrate—Section 44 C.P.C
- (c) Contents of charge—Section 211 Cr.P.C
- (d) Trial of more than one offence - Section 218 Cr.P.C.

Ans. (d)

Q 27) Which is not content of charge?

- (a) Description of family background of the accused
- (b) Specific name of the offence as per the law which provides the offence
- (c) In case of unspecific name of the offence, definition of the offence
- (d) Particulars of time and place of the alleged offence

Ans. (a)

Q28) When a case is instituted under section 199(2) of Cr.P.C, the procedure of trial adopted in such a case is

- (a) Session trial
- (b) Trial of warrant case instituted on police report
- (c) Trial of warrant case instituted on otherwise than a police report
- (d) Summons trial

Ans. (c)

Q29) If the accused pleads guilty, the Judge has:

- (a) no discretion to convict him
- (b) the discretion to convict him
- (c) the discretion to convict him after recording his plea

(d) the discretion to convict him depending upon corroboration of evidence

Ans. (c)

Q30) An order of discharge :

- (a) is not a judgement
- (b) is not defence against the proceedings without fresh facts and better evidence
- (c) take place after formal framing of charges
- (d) establishes innocence of accused

Ans. (d)

Q31) In a summons case, when the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, it shall not be necessary to:

- (a) State the particulars of the offence of which he is accused
- (b) Ask whether he pleads guilty
- (c) Ask whether he has any defence to make
- (d) Frame a formal charge

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Ans. (d)

Q32) In the interest of justice a Magistrate has the power to try a summons case as a warrant case, wherein the offence to be tried thereunder is punishable with the imprisonment

- (a) Exceeding 6 months
- (b) Exceeding 4 months
- (c) Exceeding 1 year
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

Q33) In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right

- (a) by the police officer
- (b) by the court
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Ans. ©

Q34) Maximum period for which under-trial can be detained

- (a) Is decided by the court
- (b) Not exceeding the maximum period of punishment for the said offence
- (c) Not more than half of the maximum period of punishment for the said offence
- (d) None of the above

Ans. ©

Q 35) A fact is said “not to be proved” in Indian Evidence Act:

- (a) When is disproved
- (b) After considering the matters before it, the Court believes that it does not exist
- (c) When a prudent men considers that the fact does not exist
- (d) When it is neither proved nor disproved

Ans. (d)

Q 36) The object of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as set out in the preamble is:

- (a) to define and amend the law of evidence
- (b) to consolidate, define and amend the law of evidence
- (c) to highlight define and consolidate the law of evidence
- (d) to highlight consolidate, define and amend the law of evidence

Ans. (b)

Q37) Oral admissions as to contents of the electronic records are relevant when genuineness of the:

- (a) electronic record produced is in question
- (b) digital signature on electronic record produced is in question
- (c) custody of electronic record is in question
- (d) digital signature certificate is question

Ans. (a)

Q38) Which of the following is not a “document” as per provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) A map
- (b) Words lithographed
- (c) Inscription on a stone
- (d) A piece of metal with inscription that was used to cause fatal injury

Ans. (d)

Q39) Extra Judicial confession under the Indian Evidence Act means a confession made?

- (a) Before judicial Magistrate in court
- (b) Before Doctor
- (c) Before Friend
- (d) Both b & c

Ans. (d)

Q 40) A fact-forming part of the same transaction is relevant under Section 6 of the Evidence Act:

- (a) if it is in issue and has occurred at the same time and place
- (b) if it is in issue and has occurred at different times and places
- (c) though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places
- (d) though not in issue, must have occurred at the same time and place

Ans. ©

Q 41) Which of the following Sections provides that evidence may be given of facts in issue?

- (a) Section 3
- (b) Section 4
- (c) Section 5
- (d) Section 6

Ans. ©

Q42) A wife had only seen a speeding vehicle, which had crushed the husband at a little distance. She had not seen the accident herself. The husband died of a heart attack a day later. Can wife's evidence be taken of what the injured husband said to her after the accident?

- (a) Yes it being a dying declaration
- (b) No, it is merely a hearsay evidence
- (c) No, because it is a privileged communication
- (d) Yes, it being a part of res gestae

Ans. (d)

Q43) The autopsy report provided by a medical examiner is:

- (a) eye witness Evidence
- (b) opinion Evidence
- (c) contradictory Evidence
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (b)

Q44) The Question is, whether A committed a crime at Mumbai on a certain day? The fact that on that day A was at Chennai, is relevant under which provision of Indian Evidence Act?

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Section 9  | (b) Section 10 |
| (c) Section 11 | (d) Section 12 |

Ans. ©

Q45) Under Indian Evidence Act, the defense of plea of alibi of an accused is relevant under:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Section 12 | (b) Section 13 |
| (c) Section 11 | (d) Section 10 |

Ans. ©

Q46) Which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is a reflection of "Doctrine of Confirmation by subsequent facts" ?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Section 27  | (b) Section 115 |
| (c) Section 102 | (d) Section 165 |

Ans. (a)

Q47) Which one of the following is a leading case on entries in books of account when relevant?



- (a) R v. Govinda
- (b) Pakala Narayana Swami v. King Emperor
- (c) Moti Singh v. State of U.P.
- (d) L.K. Advani v. C.B.I.

Ans. (d)

Q48) In relation to Relevancy of Character in civil cases, which of the following is not correct:

- (a) It is not at all relevant
- (b) It is relevant when it affects award of damage
- (c) When character is itself in issue
- (d) When it appears from the fact otherwise relevant

Ans. (b)

Q49) What is not true?

- (a) Witness may be cross-examined as to previous statement in writing
- (b) Leading question may be asked in cross-examination
- (c) Person called to produce document can be cross-examined
- (d) Party calling the witness may cross- examine him with the permission of Court

Ans (c )

Q50) Section 116 of the Evidence Act is applicable to:

- (a) movable Property
- (b) immovable Property
- (c) intellectual Property
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (b)

Q51) The Law declared by the Supreme Court of India is binding on all Courts as provided under:

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 141
- (c) Article 226
- (d) Article 368

Ans. (b)

Q52) In India, the Governor of a State retires at the age of

- (a) 60
- (b) 65
- (c) 62
- (d) There is no retirement age

Ans. (d)

Q53) The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was declared as unconstitutional in:

- (a) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (1981)
- (b) In re Presidential Reference of 1998
- (c) Sakal Chand v. Union of India (1977)
- (d) SC Adv. on Record Association v. Union of India (2015)

Ans. (d)

Q54) Which of the following Articles contains right to property?

- (a) Article 31A                      (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 300                      (d) Article 300A

Ans. (d)

Q55) Doctrine of Pleasure is associated with which Article of the Constitution?

- (a) Article 323                      (b) Article 308
- (c) Article 309                      (d) Article 310

Ans. (d)

Q56) Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution the Supreme Court has powers to review its decisions?

- (a) Article 135                      (b) Article 136
- (c) Article 137                      (d) Article 143

Ans. (c)

Q57) In which of the following cases the court has laid down that 'Right to life' does not include "Right to die?

- (a) State v. Sanjay Kr. Bhatia
- (b) Smt. Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab
- (c) R v. Holiday
- (d) P. Rathinam v. UOI

Ans. (b)

Q58) Which one of the following is a ground which is not mentioned in both Articles 15 and Article 16 on which the State cannot discriminate?

- (a) Race
- (b) Caste
- (c) Creed
- (d) Place of Birth

Ans. (c)

Q59) A bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after:

- (a) it is passed by both Houses
- (b) the President has given his assent
- (c) the Prime Minister has signed it
- (d) it is so declared by the Supreme court

Ans. (b)

Q60) Which Article states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state?

- (a) Article 164
- (b) Article 174
- (c) Article 184
- (d) Article 194

Ans. (a)

Q61) Power to regulate the right of citizenship by law under the Indian Constitution vests in the:

- (a) President
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Governor
- (d) Parliament

Ans. (d)

Q62) In educational institutions reservation of seats in favor of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by—

- (a) Article 15(4) of the Constitution
- (b) Article 16(4) of the Constitution
- (c) Article 29(2) of the Constitution
- (d) Article 14 of the Constitution

Ans. (a)

Q63) To determine whether a practice is protected by Article 25(1) of the Constitution of India, the party seeking such protection has to establish that:

- (a) the practice is not secular in nature.
- (b) the practice is an essential religious practice.
- (c) the practice is allowed by the religion in question.
- (d) the practice is not prohibited by the religion in question

Ans. (b)

Q64) Which is the appropriate writ to be issued against a person believed to be holding a public office to which he is not entitled?

- (a) Habeas Corpus      (b) Mandamus
- (c) Prohibition        (d) Quo warranto

Ans. (d)

Q65) In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, (2005) , the Supreme Court:

- (a) Struck down Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 in its entirety for violating Article 19(1) (a) and not being saved by Article 19(2).

- (b) Struck down Section 66 A, Information Technology Act, 2000 in its entirety for violating Articles 14 and Article 21.
- (c) Upheld Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 but read down the scope of the provision to bring it in conformity with Article 19(1) (a) and Article 19(2)
- (d) Upheld Section 66A, Information Technology Act, 2000 but read down the scope of the provision to bring it in conformity with Articles 14 and 21.

Ans. (a)

Q66) The fundamental right can never be amended as it is beyond the purview of the parliament, such ruling was given in

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (b) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (c) Minerva mill v. Union of India
- (d) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narayan

Ans. (b)

Q67) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment:

- (a) Is guaranteed to all citizens of India
- (b) Is guaranteed to all residents of India
- (c) Is available to persons of Indian origin irrespective of citizenship
- (d) Is not provided for in the Constitution

Ans. (a)

Q68) Rights under Article 19 of the Constitution of India are:

- (a) Available to all person in India

- (b) Available only to citizens of India
- (c) Are available to persons of foreign origin
- (d) Both (b) and (c) above

Ans. (b)

Q69) Right to form association under Article 19(3) of the Constitution includes:

- (a) Right to strike
- (b) Right to collective bargaining
- (c) Right to lockout
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

Q70) A proclamation of emergency under Article 352 must be approved within \_\_\_\_\_ by a resolution of both the Houses of Parliament.

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 6 months

Ans. (a)

Q71) Which article provides that employment of children in hazardous factories is prohibited?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 22
- (c) Article 23
- (d) Article 24

Ans. (d)

Q72) Supreme Commander of Indian Armed Forces is .....

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Defence Minister
- (d) Chief of Army Stall

Ans. (a)

Q73) Highest law officer of a state is:

- (a) Attorney-General
- (b) Advocate-General of the State
- (c) Solicitor-General
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q74) Who decides disputes of disqualification of a Member of Parliament?

- (a) Prime minister
- (b) Concerned House of Parliament
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) President in consultation with Election Commission

Ans. (d)

Q75) In a review petition under Article 137 of the Constitution, oral hearing in open court:

- (a) is mandatory in all cases.



(b) is mandatory in all cases where the decision being reviewed imposes the death penalty on the petitioner.

(c) when both counsel pray for open hearing.

(d) is mandatory in all cases where the decision being reviewed deals with a matter of public importance

Ans. (b)

Q76) Defamation is an

(a) Immoral Act

(b) Unethical Behaviour by media

(c) Corrupt and indecent behaviour in public

(d) Civil wrong and criminal offence

Ans. (d)

Q77) The punishment for the harassment of his relatives with a view to coercing her or any person related to her for dowry is imprisonment for a term which may the woman by her husband or any of extend upto:

(a) One year

(b) Two years

(c) Three years

(d) Five years

Ans. (c)

Q78) Who are effected by Section 494 of IPC relating to the crime of bigamy?

- (a) Only male Hindus
- (b) Male and female Hindus
- (c) Male Muslims
- (d) Male of all religions

Ans. (b)

Q79) Under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, it is an offence to voluntarily omit to supply the needs and wants of a helpless person for whom the person is bound by a lawful contract?

- (a) Section 296
- (b) Section 468
- (c) Section 491
- (d) Section 508

Ans. (c)

Q80) A man by deceit caused a woman, not lawfully married to him, to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him on that behalf, is dealt under Section ..... of the Indian Penal Code.

- (a) 497
- (b) 495
- (c) 494
- (d) 493

Ans. (d)

Q81) Under which section of the Indian Penal Code is the non-treatment of victims by Public or Private hospitals punishable?

- (a) Section 166B                      (b) Section 165A
- (c) Section 228A                    (d) Section 376D

Ans. (a)

Q82) A knowing that B has murdered Z, against B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable under section \_\_\_\_\_ of IPC

- (a) 302                                  (b) 109
- (c) 204                                  (d) 201

Ans. (d)

Q83) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy. and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search — A has committed an Offence under

- (a) Section 256 of IPC
- (b) Section 192 of IPC
- (c) Section 195A of IPC

(d) Section 201 of IPC

Ans. (b)

Q84) Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with

(a) Giving False Evidence

(b) Fabricating Evidence

(c) Threatening any person to give false evidence

(d) Punishment for False Evidence.

Ans. (b)

Q85) How much punishment may be given to a person accused of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding?

(a) Seven years of imprisonment

(b) Seven years of imprisonment and fine

(c) Seven years of imprisonment or fine

(d) Five years of imprisonment and fine

Ans. (b)

Q86) Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours is dealt under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Cr.P.C

- (a) 55
- (b) 56
- (c) 57
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q87) In which case did the Supreme Court lay down guidelines regarding the arrest procedure to prevent abuse of power by police officers?

- (a) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
- (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (c) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra
- (d) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

Ans. (a)

Q88) Who has the authority to make an arrest under the CrPC?

- (a) Only police officers
- (b) Only magistrates
- (c) Police officers and private individuals under certain circumstances
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q89) Under which provision an arrested person has right to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation

- (a) Section 39 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 40 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 41A of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Section 41D of Cr.P.C.

Ans. (d)

Q90) Under which conditional order for removal of nuisance Section of Cr.P.C. may be issued

- (a) Section 110
- (b) Section: 130
- (c) Section 133
- (d) Section 134

Ans. (c)

Q91) Under Section 200 Cr.P.C. recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with it:

- (a) The complaint is supported by an affidavit of the complainant
- (b) The complaint is made in writing by a public servant

(c) The Magistrate feels that ends of Justice require pre-summoning evidence to be dispensed with

(d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q92) Under which of the following sections of the Cr.P.C. the magistrate shall dismiss the complaint?

(a) Section 202

(b) Section 201

(c) Section 203

(d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q93) Which section of Evidence Act with Primary evidence?

(a) Section 60

(b) Section 62

(c) Section 64

(d) Section 65

Ans. (b)

Q94) All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it witness in relation to matters of fact under inquiry is/are

(a) Primary evidence

(b) Oral evidence

- (c) Hearsay evidence      (d) Both (a) & (b)

Ans. (b)

Q95) A witness who is unable to speak, gives his evidence by writing in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be—

- (a) Oral evidence  
(b) Documentary evidence  
(c) Primary evidence  
(d) Secondary evidence

Ans. (a)

Q96) A document can be proved

- (a) By producing it before the Court  
(b) By examining the party who has produced it  
(c) By examining the person in whose hand writing the document is written or signed  
(d) By examining the person in whose favour the document is executed

Ans. (a)



Q97) Photostat copy of family settlement deed is allowed to be produced before the court as an

- (a) primary evidence
- (b) original evidence
- (c) secondary evidence
- (d) electronic evidence

Ans. (c)

Q98) "Best evidence rule" is exclusively associated with the rule embodied in

- (a) Section 92 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 90 of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 93 of the Evidence Act
- (d) Section 91 of the Evidence Act

Ans. (d)

Q99) The principle stated in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act is an application of the principle of

- (a) res gestae
- (b) res ipsa loquitur
- (c) res judicata
- (d) rebus sic stantibus

Ans. (b)

Q100) The provisions relating to the Burden of proof have been provided under

- (a) Section 91-100 of Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 84-90 of Indian Evidence Act
- (c) Section 101-114A of Indian Evidence Act
- (d) Section 115-118 of Indian Evidence Act

Ans. (c)

