

Sr. No. :	T.B.C.: JSHP-23-P(I)	TEST BOOKLET SERIES
	Civil Law-I	A
MAX. TIME : 01 HOUR		MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINING 50 QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGES DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGE(S) OR ITEM(S), ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE NEW TEST BOOKLET OF THAT SERIES.
 2. You have to enter your Roll Number with blue or black ball point pen in the rectangular Box of the Test Booklet provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on this Test Booklet except in the space provided for rough work.
- Roll No.
3. You have to mark / encode all your responses / answers *ONLY* on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet. Read 'Instructions for filling the Sheet' printed on this sheet.
 4. Before you proceed to encode the answers of the questions given in the Test Booklet on the OMR Answer Sheet with blue or black point ball pen you have to fill your Roll Number, Application No., Booklet Series, Name of Paper, Code & Examination Centre in the rectangle boxes provided in OMR sheet.
 5. *Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number, Test Booklet Series (A / B / C / D) and Application No. carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet with blue or black ball point pen. Any error detected in the scanned data of the Answer Sheet due to wrong encoding of either Application No. or Roll No. or both by the candidate, his/her Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated and shall be rejected straight away.*
 6. Each item / question of the Test Booklet comprises four responses (answers). You will have to select the correct response / answer which you want to encode on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that for the given question there is more than one correct response / answer, mark the response / answer which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response / answer for each item / question & encode accordingly in the sheet. All items carry equal marks.
 7. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Original Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet & Candidate's Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet.
 8. Sheet(s) for rough work is appended at the end of the Test Booklet.
 9. No marks shall be awarded for scrapped questions.

1. Which of the following is not a suit of civil nature?
 - (A) Suit in which the right to property is contested.
 - (B) Suit in which the right office is contested.
 - (C) Suit relating to taking out of a religious procession.
 - (D) Suit against expulsion from Caste.

2. Choose the correct alternative from the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R).

Assertion (A): A suit may be barred from the cognizance of the Civil Court on the grounds of Public Policy.

Reason (R): A court should not countenance matters injurious to and against the public weal.

 - (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
 - (C) A is true, but R is false.
 - (D) If both A and R are false.

3. Which of the following situations is covered under the principle of *constructive resjudicata*?
 - (A) Section 11 Explanation II
 - (B) Section 11 Explanation III
 - (C) Section 11 Explanation IV
 - (D) Section 11 Explanation V

4. Choose the correct alternative for the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R).

Assertion (A): Civil Court's jurisdiction should be readily inferred unless expressly provided under any statute.

Reason (R): There is no presumption in favour of the court's jurisdiction.

 - (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
 - (C) A is true, but R is false.
 - (D) If both A and R are false.

5. Plaintiff 'P' presents his plaint in the court of original jurisdiction against Defendant 'D'. The defendant resists the plaint claiming that 'the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties' in the United Kingdom. After hearing the parties on '*res-sub judice*', the court exercised the power contained in Section 151 and stays the proceedings. Choose the correct response with respect to Section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 - (A) The order is illegal as it violates the power contained under Section 10.
 - (B) The order is illegal as Section 10 prohibits the institution of suits and the trial.
 - (C) Suit pending in foreign jurisdiction can't be considered in India.
 - (D) The order is legal, as the court can stay a suit in the interest of justice

6. In which of the following cases a foreign judgment will not be conclusive?
- (A) where it has not been given on the merits of the case.
 - (B) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice.
 - (C) where it has been obtained by fraud.
 - (D) All the above.
7. Choose the correct response: No objections as to the competence of a Court with reference to the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction shall be allowed by any Appellate or Revisional Court unless-
- I. Such objection was taken in the Court of the first instance, and at the earliest possible opportunity.
 - II. Such an objection was taken at or before the settlement of issues.
 - III. There has been a consequent failure of justice.
- (A) Only I & III are required.
 - (B) Only II & III are required.
 - (C) Only I & II are required.
 - (D) All three conditions must co-exist.
8. Where the former suit was dismissed because of _____, the principle of *res judicata* will apply.
- (A) Want of jurisdiction
 - (B) Non joinder of parties
 - (C) Misjoinder of parties
 - (D) Relief claimed but not granted.
9. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal filed against a decree passed *ex parte*, his application under Order 9 Rule 13 shall be-
- (A) Rejected
 - (B) Returned
 - (C) Maintainable
 - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with 'Interpleader Suit'?
- (A) Order XXVI
 - (B) Order XXVII
 - (C) Order XXXIII
 - (D) Order XXXV
11. A document shall be deemed to be admitted where-
- (A) a party is called upon to admit, fails to deny specifically or by necessary implication.
 - (B) a party is called upon to admit, fails to deny in the pleading.
 - (C) fails to deny in reply to the notice to admit documents.
 - (D) All the above

12. With respect to abatement of suits under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is incorrect?
- (A) No abatement by party's death if the right to sue survives.
 - (B) In case of more than one plaintiff or defendant is there, the death of one plaintiff or defendant will not result in abatement of the suit if the right to sue survives.
 - (C) In case of death of the sole defendant, where the right to sue survives, the court shall allow a legal representative of said defendant to become party to the suit.
 - (D) The legal representation of the deceased defendant will not be allowed to file an additional written statement or statement of objections even though such statement/objections could have been raised by the deceased defendant.
13. Which of the following are not entitled to exemption from personal appearance under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- (A) President of India
 - (B) Public Officer
 - (C) Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.
 - (D) Member of Parliament
14. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- (A) Order III: Recognised Agents and Pleaders
 - (B) Order X: Examination of parties by Court
 - (C) Order XIII: Admissions
 - (D) Order XV: Disposal of Suits at the First Hearing
15. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, deals with the appointment of a receiver?
- (A) Order XX
 - (B) Order XL
 - (C) Order XV
 - (D) Order XVI
16. Choose the correct alternative for the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R).
- Assertion (A): Where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished.
- Reason (R): Every litigation must reach its finality.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
 - (C) A is true, but R is false.
 - (D) If both A and R are false.

32. The defence counsel intends to cross-examine and contradict the person who lodged the First Information Report (FIR) before the police and who is called as a witness. The defence can do so-
- (A) Only after showing the contents of the FIR.
 (B) Without showing the contents of the FIR.
 (C) It's the judge's sole discretion to disclose the contents of the FIR.
 (D) Oral narration of the contents are sufficient.
33. Which of the following is not subject to the rule of relevancy?
- (A) Examination in-chief (B) Cross-examination
 (C) Re-examination (D) Expert opinion
34. Which of the following is a leading case law on privileged communication between husband and wife?
- (A) Ram Bharose v. State of UP (1954) (B) R K Jain v Union of India (1993)
 (C) State of Maharashtra v CK Jain (1990) (D) Bhuboni Sahu v Emperor (1949)
35. Which of the following is not relevant under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (A) Knowledge (B) Ill-will
 (C) Good-will (D) Character
36. Which of the following is not covered as a relevant fact under Section 8 of the Evidence Act of 1872?
- (A) Motive (B) Previous & Subsequent conduct
 (C) Preparation (D) Cause and effect
37. Which of the following provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 would cover the Test identification Parade conducted by police?
- (A) Section 8 (B) Section 9
 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 11
38. In which of the following case does the Supreme Court permit the recording of evidence through video conferencing?
- (A) State of Maharashtra v. Praful B Desai (2003) (B) State of UP v. RP Mittal (1992)
 (C) Umedbhai v. State of Gujarat (1978) (D) Laxman Naik v State of Orissa (1995)

45. A document is transcribed from a copy of another document. After the transcribed copy is prepared, the same is compared with the copy of the original document. Under the Indian Evidence Act 1872 the transcription so prepared is-
- (A) Primary evidence (B) Secondary evidence
(C) Neither primary nor secondary evidence (D) Secondary Document
46. Which of the following provisions of the Evidence Act, 1872 incorporates the rule of *res gestae*?
- (A) Section 5 (B) Section 6
(C) Section 16 (D) Section 22
47. With respect to the burden of proof under Section 104 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, choose the correct response between the two statements given below-
- A: The prosecution wishes to prove a dying declaration by 'Y'
B: The prosecution must prove Y's death.
- (A) A & B, both are correct (B) A is correct, and B is incorrect.
(C) A is incorrect, and B is Correct (D) A&B, both are incorrect
48. Save as otherwise provided by any other law for the time being in force, under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the Court of the District Judge shall have jurisdiction in all original civil suits, the value of which does not exceed-
- (A) twenty lakhs rupees. (B) thirty lakhs rupees.
(C) fifty lakhs rupees. (D) one crore rupee
49. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 which of the following is being given power to confer the jurisdiction of Small Causes Court to the court of Civil Judge, for the trial of suits, cognizable by Small Causes Court, up to such value not exceeding two thousand rupees?
- (A) District Court of relevant jurisdiction (B) High Court of Himachal Pradesh
(C) State Government (D) Governor
50. With respect to the Indian Stamp (H.P. Amendment) Act, 1952, where, in the case of any sale, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, choose the incorrect response given below-
- (A) The principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule.
(B) The other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that Schedule.
(C) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments shall be treated as the principal instrument.
(D) The duty chargeable on the principal instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

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