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Evaluation Table for use by the Evaluator			
No. of Questions attempted	No. of wrong answers as per key	No. of correct answers as per Key	Marks obtained

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, SRINAGAR

WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF JUNIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT, NOVEMBER, 2021
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPER-CUM-ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 80 Minutes

Total No. of Questions: 80

Each Question carries one mark.

(I) First Section-Constitutional Law:

<p>1) In which of the following cases the Supreme Court laid down the test for determining whether a body is instrumentality of the State or not? (A) R. D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority [] (B) Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujit [] (C) Electricity Board Rajasthan v. Mohan Lal []</p>	<p>2) Which of the following is not true vis-à-vis Article 13 of the Constitution of India? (A) A constitutional amendment Act passed under Article 368 is law within the meaning of the Article 13 [] (B) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Part III of the Constitution, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void [] (C) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of contravention, be void []</p>
<p>3) Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, for meeting a situation arising from the failure of the constitutional machinery in a State, the President may assume to himself: (A) Powers of any body or authority in the State including State Legislature [] (B) Powers of the High Court [] (C) All or any of the functions of the State Government or powers of the Governor []</p>	<p>4) The Swarn Singh Committee recommended: (A) Constitution of State level election Commissions [] (B) Inclusion of fundamental duties in the Constitution of India [] (C) Panchayati Raj reforms []</p>
<p>5) Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India adopts the principle of: (A) Prohibition of making ex post facto criminal law [] (B) Autrefois acquit [] (C) Autrefois convict []</p>	<p>6) Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India: (A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha [] (B) Attorney General [] (C) Comptroller & Auditor General []</p>
<p>7) When was the Preamble of the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly: (A) 26 Jan 1950 [] (B) 26 Nov 1947 [] (C) 26 Nov 1949 []</p>	<p>8) The rules for regulating the practice and procedure of Supreme Court under Article 145 of the Constitution of India are made by: (A) President of India [] (B) Supreme Court with approval of the President [] (C) Supreme Court in consultation with the Bar Council of India []</p>
<p>9) Which of the following is mentioned in Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India: (A) Right to be defended by a legal practitioner [] (B) Right to be produced before nearest Magistrate within 24 hours [] (C) Both (a) and (b) []</p>	<p>10) "A law which violates fundamental rights is not nullity or void <i>ab initio</i> but only becomes unenforceable." This doctrine is: (A) Doctrine of eclipse [] (B) Doctrine of severability [] (C) Doctrine of colourable legislation []</p>
<p>11) Which Article of the Constitution of India regulates rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan? (A) Article 9 [] (B) Article 13 [] (C) Article 6 []</p>	<p>12) Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy? (A) Part II [] (B) Part VII [] (C) Part IV []</p>
<p>13) Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for Equal Justice and free legal aid: (A) Article 41 [] (B) Article 39 [] (C) Article 39-A []</p>	<p>14) Protection of interests of minorities is provided in: (A) Article 29 [] (B) Article 27 [] (C) Article 30 []</p>
<p>15) Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for establishment of a common High Court for two or more States: (A) Article 230 [] (B) Article 231 [] (C) Article 232 []</p>	

(II) Second Section-Administrative Law:	
<p>16) Audi alteram partem means: (A) Person affected by a decision has right to be heard [] (B) The authority deciding the matter should be free from bias [] (C) Sustaining the complaint of violation of principles of natural justice []</p>	<p>17) Nemo judex in re sua means: (A) The authority deciding the matter should be free from bias [] (B) Person affected by a decision has right to be heard [] (C) Prevent miscarriage of justice.</p>
<p>18) Which Section of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 empowers the Central or a State Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry: (A) Section 3 [] (B) Section 5 [] (C) Section 2 []</p>	<p>19) The power under Article 226 of the Constitution can be exercised by the High Court to: (A) Reach injustice wherever it is found [] (B) Ensure superintendence over all subordinate Courts/ Tribunals [] (C) Make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Subordinate Courts/ Tribunals []</p>
<p>20) Principle of proportionality contemplates: (A) A stricter test of reasonableness [] (B) A stricter test of procedural impropriety [] (C) Both (a) and (b) []</p>	<p>21) Principle of res judicata does not apply when: (A) Petition is dismissed in limine without passing a speaking order [] (B) Petition is dismissed on merits by a speaking order even though without notice to the other side [] (C) Orders sought to be challenged through successive writ petitions are same []</p>
<p>22) A High Court has inherent power to review its decision under Article 226 in order to: (A) Prevent miscarriage of justice [] (B) Correct grave and palpable errors committed by it [] (C) Both (a) and (b) []</p>	<p>23) Which writ prevents illegal usurpation of public office by an individual: (A) Writ of Mandamus [] (B) Writ of Certiorari [] (C) Writ of Quo Warranto []</p>
<p>24) 'Plenary Appellate Jurisdiction' is conferred on the Supreme Court by: (A) Article 132 [] (B) Article 133 [] (C) Article 136 []</p>	<p>25) Once the Supreme Court entertains a Special Leave Petition and admits the appeal, the Supreme Court is entitled to go into: (A) The question of fact [] (B) The question of law [] (C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>
(III) Third Section-Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:	
<p>26) Amendment of pleadings is provided under which provision of the CPC: (A) Order VI Rule 16 [] (B) Order VI Rule 17 [] (C) Order VI Rule 18 []</p>	<p>27) Under Section 82(2) of the CPC, the execution shall not be issued on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of: (A) 1 month [] (B) 2 months [] (C) 3 months []</p>
<p>28) Provisions relating to compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences are contained in which provision of CPC: (A) Section 35 [] (B) Section 35A [] (C) Section 35B []</p>	<p>29) Under Section 91(1) of the CPC, a Suit for public nuisance or other wrongful act affecting or likely to affect the public, may be instituted by: (A) Advocate General [] (B) With the leave of the Court by a person even though no special damage has been caused to such person [] (C) Both (a) and (b) []</p>
<p>30) Under which provision of the CPC, the general power of transfer and withdrawal has been conferred upon the High Court or District Courts: (A) Section 15 [] (B) Section 21 [] (C) Section 24 []</p>	<p>31) Where the defendant under Order VIII Rule 1 fails to file the written statement within the period of 30 days from the date of service of summons, he shall be allowed to file the same by the Court within a period not later than: (A) 60 days [] (B) 90 days [] (C) 120 days []</p>
<p>32) The provision relating to execution of decrees is contained in: (A) Order XX [] (B) Order XXI [] (C) Order XIV []</p>	<p>33) Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders may be corrected by the Court under Section 152 of the CPC: (A) On its own motion [] (B) On application of any of the parties [] (C) Both (a) and (b) []</p>
<p>34) Under Section 100 of CPC, second appeal lies to: (A) High Court [] (B) Additional District Judge [] (C) None of the above []</p>	<p>35) Right to lodge a caveat is provided under: (A) Section 144 [] (B) Section 148A [] (C) Section 153A []</p>
(IV) Fourth Section-Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:	
<p>36) Section 60 Cr. P.C. mandates that a person arrested by a police officer without a warrant, shall, without unnecessary delay, be produced before: (A) a Magistrate having jurisdiction [] (B) the officer in charge of a Police Station [] (C) both (a) and (b) []</p>	<p>37) Which of the following is not a valid mode of service of summons: (A) Service on any member of the family [] (B) Service to the head of the office in case of a government servant [] (C) Personal service []</p>

<p>38) Under Section 99B of Cr. P.C., an application to set aside the order of forfeiture with respect to any newspaper, book or other document, can be made to:</p> <p>(A) Chief Judicial Magistrate []</p> <p>(B) High Court []</p> <p>(C) Principal Sessions Judge []</p>	<p>39) A Court may alter or add to any charge:</p> <p>(A) At any time before judgment is pronounced []</p> <p>(B) Before prosecution evidence starts []</p> <p>(C) After the completion of the prosecution evidence but before the examination of the accused under Section 342 []</p>
<p>40) Which of the following statements is false as regards statements made under Section 164 and 164A of the Cr.P.C.:</p> <p>(A) It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case []</p> <p>(B) A Magistrate shall before recording any confession explain to the person making such confession that he is not bound to make a confession []</p> <p>(C) Statements recorded under Section 164-A(3), if recorded before a Magistrate, need not be on oath []</p>	<p>41) When the Sessions Judge or the High court calls for the record to examine any proceeding before any inferior criminal court, it is known as:</p> <p>(A) Reference []</p> <p>(B) Revision []</p> <p>(C) Review []</p>
<p>42) Who may order for maintenance of wife, children and parents:</p> <p>(A) Judicial Magistrate 1st Class []</p> <p>(B) Any Judicial Magistrate []</p> <p>(C) Executive Magistrate []</p>	<p>43) Section 561A of Cr. P.C. deals with:</p> <p>(A) Criminal Acquittal Appeals []</p> <p>(B) Criminal conviction Appeals []</p> <p>(C) Inherent powers of the High court <i>vis-à-vis</i> criminal matters []</p>
<p>44) Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest can be granted by:</p> <p>(A) Court of Sessions only []</p> <p>(B) High Court or court of Sessions []</p> <p>(C) Court of Sessions after approval from High Court []</p>	<p>45) Section 491 of the Cr. P.C. deals with:</p> <p>(A) The power of the Magistrate to enforce the order of maintenance []</p> <p>(B) The power of the government to appoint Public Prosecutors []</p> <p>(C) The power of the High Court to issue directions of the nature of Habeas Corpus []</p>
<p><u>(V) Fifth Section- Law of Contract:</u></p>	
<p>46) Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called:</p> <p>(A) Reciprocal Promises []</p> <p>(B) Proposals []</p> <p>(C) Enforceable Promises []</p>	<p>47) Which Chapter of the Contract Act deals with Indemnity and Guarantee:</p> <p>(A) Chapter VI []</p> <p>(B) Chapter VII []</p> <p>(C) Chapter VIII []</p>
<p>48) Contingent Contract means:</p> <p>(A) A Contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen []</p> <p>(B) A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by conduct of any other person []</p> <p>(C) None of the above []</p>	<p>49) Contract of Indemnity means:</p> <p>(A) Contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person []</p> <p>(B) A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen []</p> <p>(C) None of the above []</p>
<p>50) Continuing Guarantee means:</p> <p>(A) A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions []</p> <p>(B) A guarantee which extends to two or more transactions []</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>	<p>51) Delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract to be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them is known as:</p> <p>(A) Contract []</p> <p>(B) Guarantee []</p> <p>(C) Bailment []</p>
<p>52) The maxim qui approbat non reprobate means:</p> <p>(A) One who approbates cannot reprobate []</p> <p>(B) One who accepts the instrument cannot reject the same later []</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>	<p>53) Which Section of the Contract Act, 1872 deals with Obligation of parties to contracts:</p> <p>(A) Section 35 []</p> <p>(B) Section 36 []</p> <p>(C) Section 37 []</p>
<p>54) Which Chapter of the Contract Act, 1872 deals with Performance of Contracts:</p> <p>(A) Chapter III []</p> <p>(B) Chapter IV []</p> <p>(C) Chapter V []</p>	<p>55) The Contract Act, 1872 was enacted on:</p> <p>(A) 25th of April, 1872 []</p> <p>(B) 25th of June, 1872 []</p> <p>(C) 25th of September, 1872 []</p>
<p>56) Which Section envisages the mechanism for compensation for loss of damage caused by breach of contract:</p> <p>(A) Section 75 []</p> <p>(B) Section 73 []</p> <p>(C) Section 74 []</p>	<p>57) In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must:</p> <p>(A) Be absolute and unqualified []</p> <p>(B) Be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted []</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>
<p>58) Implied promise means:</p> <p>(A) Proposal or acceptance of any promise made in words []</p> <p>(B) Proposal or acceptance of any promise made otherwise than in words []</p> <p>(C) Proposal or acceptance of any promise made orally []</p>	<p>59) In the Contract Act, 1872, Pledge, Pawnor and Pawnee are defined in:</p> <p>(A) Section 172 []</p> <p>(B) Section 173 []</p> <p>(C) Section 174 []</p>
<p>60) In terms of Section 201 of the Contract Act, 1872, an agency is terminated:</p> <p>(A) By the principal revoking his authority []</p> <p>(B) By agent renouncing the business of the agency []</p> <p>(C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>	

<u>(VI) Sixth Section-Environmental Law:</u>	
<p>61) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted on: (A) 23rd of May, 1986 [] (B) 23rd of May, 1987 [] (C) 23rd of May, 1988 []</p>	<p>62) The E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 came into force from the 1st day of: (A) October, 2016 [] (B) September, 2016 [] (C) November, 2016 []</p>
<p>63) The Nodal Agency for implementation of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 is: (A) Central Government [] (B) State/ UT Government concerned [] (C) Central Pollution Control Board []</p>	<p>64) Under which Section of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was the National Green Tribunal established: (A) Section 4 [] (B) Section 5 [] (C) Section 3 []</p>
<p>65) In terms of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the noise limit for new generator sets run with petrol or kerosene w.e.f. September, 2003 is: (A) 90 dBA [] (B) 86 dBA [] (C) 88 dBA []</p>	<p>66) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 are not applicable to: (A) Used lead acid batteries as covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 [] (B) Micro enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [] (C) Both (A) and (B) []</p>
<p>67) In terms of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, 'Basel Convention' means: (A) United Nations Environment Programme Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal [] (B) National Environment Programme Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal [] (C) None of the above []</p>	<p>68) Who is the authority responsible for overall monitoring of the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016: (A) Central Pollution Control Board [] (B) Ministry of Urban Development Department [] (C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change []</p>
<p>69) Which Section prescribes the meaning of 'Street Vendor' as per the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014: (A) Section 2 [] (B) Section 3 [] (C) Section 4 []</p>	<p>70) Which Schedule of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 provides for standards for emission of smoke, vapour, etc., from Motor Vehicles: (A) Schedule III [] (B) Schedule IV [] (C) Schedule V []</p>
<u>(VII) Seventh Section-General Knowledge/ Current Affairs:</u>	
<p>71) Who among the following won the gold medal for weightlifting in Commonwealth Games 2018? (A) Heena Sindhu [] (B) Sushil Kumar [] (C) Saikhom Mirabai Chanu []</p>	<p>72) Who is the author of the Book 'the White Mughals'? (A) R. K. Narayan [] (B) Mulk Raj Anand [] (C) William Dalrymple []</p>
<p>73) When did the battle of Plassey take place? (A) 1757 [] (B) 1526 [] (C) 1761 []</p>	<p>74) When is the Human Rights Day celebrated? (A) 9th of May [] (B) 7th of April [] (C) 10th of December []</p>
<p>75) Who is the Lt. Governor of Union Territory of Ladakh? (A) R. K. Mathur [] (B) Girish Chandra Murmu [] (C) Umang Narula []</p>	<p>76) Nordic Countries mean: (A) Countries in Northern Europe and Northern Atlantic [] (B) Countries in Northern Africa [] (C) Countries in Northern Hemisphere []</p>
<p>77) Milky Way is: (A) The galaxy nearest to galaxy which contains Earth [] (B) The galaxy in which the Earth is situated [] (C) Nebulous structure situated in our galaxy []</p>	<p>78) The first Vaccine for Coronavirus, which has caused the Covid-19 Pandemic, claimed to have been developed by Russia is known as: (A) ZyCov-D [] (B) Covaxin [] (C) Sputnik V []</p>
<p>79) Late Mr Milkha Singh was awarded: (A) Padma Vibhushan [] (B) Padma Bhushan [] (C) Padma Shri []</p>	<p>80) Who among the following has won the Nobel Prize in Physics in the year 2020: (A) Neil deGrasse Tyson [] (B) Roger Penrose [] (C) Brian Greene []</p>

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ANSWER KEY OF THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPER FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION
FOR THE POST OF JUNIOR LEGAL ASSISTANTS, NOVEMBER, 2021

<u>Question No.</u>	<u>Answer/ Key</u>	<u>Question No.</u>	<u>Answer/ Key</u>
1	B	41	B
2	A	42	A
3	C	43	C
4	B	44	B
5	C	45	C
6	A	46	A
7	C	47	C
8	B	48	A
9	B	49	A
10	A	50	A
11	C	51	C
12	C	52	C
13	C	53	C
14	A	54	B
15	B	55	A
16	A	56	B
17	A	57	C
18	A	58	B
19	A	59	A
20	A	60	C
21	A	61	A
22	C	62	A
23	C	63	C
24	C	64	C
25	C	65	B
26	B	66	C
27	C	67	A
28	B	68	C
29	A	69	A
30	C	70	B
31	B	71	C
32	B	72	C
33	C	73	A
34	A	74	C
35	B	75	A
36	C	76	A
37	A	77	B
38	B	78	C
39	A	79	C
40	C	80	B