



प्रश्नपुस्तिका

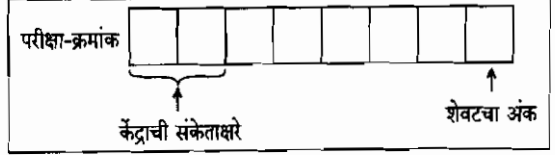
विहित कायदेविषयक ज्ञान

एकूण प्रश्न : 100

एकूण गुण : 100

वेळ : 2 (दोन) तास

सूचना

- (1) सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत 100 अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. असा तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका समवेक्षकांकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.
- (2) आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक ह्या चौकोनांत न विसरता बॉलपेनने लिहावा.

- (3) वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे न विसरता नमूद करावा.
- (4) या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला 4 पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचविली असून त्यांना 1, 2, 3 आणि 4 असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा. अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करताना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायंकित करून दर्शविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.
- (5) सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत. यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्यावीत. घाईमुळे चुका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. क्रमाने प्रश्न सोडविणे श्रेयस्कर आहे पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळावे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नांकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.
- (6) उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.
- (7) प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवारांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांनाच गुण दिले जातील. तसेच “उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची दिलेल्या चार पर्यायपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चार चुकीच्या उत्तरांसाठी एका प्रश्नाचे गुण वजा करण्यात येतील”.

ताकीद

ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपेपर्यंत ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका आयोगाची मालमत्ता असून ती परीक्षाकक्षात उमेदवारांला परीक्षेसाठी वापरण्यास देण्यात येत आहे. ही वेळ संपेपर्यंत सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेची प्रत/प्रती, किंवा सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील काही आशय कोणत्याही स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस पुरविणे, तसेच प्रसिद्ध करणे हा गुन्हा असून अशी कृती करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचा अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

तसेच ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी विहित केलेली वेळ संपण्याआधी ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका अनधिकृतपणे बाळगणे हा सुद्धा गुन्हा असून तसे करणारी व्यक्ती आयोगाच्या कर्मचारीवृंदापैकी, तसेच परीक्षेच्या पर्यवेक्षकीयवृंदापैकी असली तरीही अशा व्यक्तीविरूद्ध उक्त अधिनियमानुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

पुढील सूचना प्रश्नपुस्तिकेच्या अंतिम पृष्ठावर पहा

पर्यवेक्षकांच्या सूचनेविना हे सील उघडू नये

SEAL

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कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. In an offence of criminal breach of trust by public servant, the period of limitation for taking cognizance can be condoned by
- (1) Supreme Court (2) High Court
(3) Court of Session (4) None of the above
-
2. Stolen property seized by police can be returned by
- (1) Police officer who had seized it (2) Senior police officer
(3) Commissioner of Police (4) None of the above
-
3. If a convicted person is sentenced again, general rule is that both the sentences will run
- (1) one after other (2) together
(3) after appeal is decided (4) None of the above
-
4. If the Court of JMFC has imposed sentence of fine of ₹ 75 only, an appeal may lie with the permission of
- (1) Court of Session (2) High Court
(3) Supreme Court (4) None of the above
-
5. If a woman sentenced to death is found pregnant, the execution of the sentence can be postponed by
- (1) Governor of the State (2) JMFC
(3) Court of Session (4) High Court
-
6. Offence under Section 498 A of IPC is compoundable
- (1) with permission of Court (2) without permission of Court
(3) with permission of the lady (4) None of the above
-
7. After the transfer of Magistrate, trial of an offence under Section 138 of NI Act,
- (1) is to be conducted afresh by the new Magistrate
(2) is to be conducted from the stage left by earlier Magistrate
(3) the complaint has to be dismissed
(4) None of the above

8. Prior to issuance of summons to accused

- (1) notice is required to be issued to the accused
 - (2) notice is not required to be issued to the accused
 - (3) it is discretion of the Magistrate whether to issue notice or not
 - (4) None of the above
-

9. Police can investigate non-cognizable offence

- (1) with permission of Commissioner of Police
 - (2) with permission of Court
 - (3) with permission of Superintendent of Police
 - (4) None of the above
-

10. Cognizable offence means

- (1) where police may arrest the accused without warrant
 - (2) permission of Court is necessary for arrest
 - (3) police cannot investigate without permission of Court
 - (4) None of the above
-

11. In a money decree

- (1) judgement debtor can create fresh bank A/c and deposit in it
 - (2) can take a bank loan
 - (3) the amount is sent to decree holder by moneyorder
 - (4) None of the above
-

12. If the suit is dismissed due to default of the plaintiff and if there is subsequent suit between same parties, then decision in the first suit

- (1) amounts to res judicata
 - (2) does not amount to res judicata
 - (3) amounts to stay of subsequent suit
 - (4) None of the above
-

13. In a money suit, the Court can award
- (1) interest during pendency of suit
 - (2) interest from the date of decision of suit till realization
 - (3) interest prior to institution of the suit
 - (4) All of the above
-
14. When the Court which passes the decree, transfers it to another Court, it is called as
- (1) request letter
 - (2) subrogation
 - (3) precept
 - (4) appropriation
-
15. Issue is required to be framed for
- (1) every fact pleaded by the plaintiff
 - (2) every fact denied by the defendant
 - (3) every material fact affirmed and denied by the parties
 - (4) None of the above
-
16. Defendant has got right to begin as and when
- (1) the plaintiff wants
 - (2) it is convenient to the defendant
 - (3) the defendant has taken any special defence
 - (4) None of the above
-
17. Decree for restitution of decree may be executed by
- (1) detention of judgement debtor in civil prison
 - (2) attachment of property of judgement debtor
 - (3) both the ways
 - (4) None of the above
-
18. Commissioner may be appointed for
- (1) examination of witnesses
 - (2) local inspection
 - (3) taking accounts
 - (4) Any of the above

19. Subsistence allowance is an amount which
- (1) husband pays to the wife
 - (2) employer pays to suspended employee
 - (3) is deposited by the decree holder in the Court if judgement debtor is to be sent to civil prison
 - (4) None of the above
-
20. Filing of an appeal
- (1) automatically amounts to stay of original proceeding
 - (2) will amount to stay only when it is granted by appellate Court
 - (3) amounts to reversal of judgement
 - (4) None of the above
-
21. Wife can be compelled to disclose communication with her husband
- (1) in a suit between landlady/wife and her tenant
 - (2) in a case between employee/wife and her employer
 - (3) in a case between mother and son
 - (4) in a case between husband and wife
-
22. 'A', found in possession of stolen car after the theft, Court may presume that
- (1) 'A' is owner of car
 - (2) 'A' is driver of car
 - (3) 'A' is passenger in that car
 - (4) 'A' is a thief
-
23. When sword used for murder is produced in the Court, it is
- (1) documentary evidence
 - (2) oral evidence as to existence/condition of sword
 - (3) material evidence
 - (4) None of the above
-
24. If a girl is begotten during seven months and after dissolution of marriage wife remains unmarried, it is a conclusive proof that
- (1) there was a valid marriage
 - (2) there was a valid dissolution of marriage
 - (3) the girl is legitimate daughter of that man
 - (4) None of the above

25. Registered Will may be proved by examining

- (1) testator
 - (2) beneficiary
 - (3) attesting witness
 - (4) a person from the office of sub-registrar
-

26. Primary evidence means

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) certified copy | (2) photocopy |
| (3) counterparts of documents | (4) document itself |
-

27. Hearsay evidence is

- (1) always admissible
 - (2) not at all admissible
 - (3) admissible in certain contingencies
 - (4) None of the above
-

28. 'A' saw 'B' running away alongwith blood stained knife is

- (1) admissible as a direct evidence that 'B' committed murder
 - (2) admissible as an evidence of conduct against 'B'
 - (3) admissible as an evidence that 'B' with knife is chasing the real murderer
 - (4) inadmissible as hearsay evidence
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29. Raju sues Kiran for ₹ 38,000 entry in books of accounts of Raju amounts to

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) admission of liability | (2) inadmissible |
| (3) relevant | (4) None of the above |
-

30. Court may presume abetment of suicide, if married woman commits suicide within

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 10 years of marriage | (2) 3 years of marriage |
| (3) 8 years of marriage | (4) 7 years of marriage |
-

31. The following property can be transferred

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) chance of heir apparent | (2) easement |
| (3) right to sue | (4) land valuing less than ₹ 100 |
-

32. Raju transfers land to Pravin on a condition that Pravin shall marry with the consent of Usha and Pramila. Pravin is deemed to fulfil the condition when
- (1) Pravin asked for consent but both refused
 - (2) Pravin asked for consent Usha consented but Pramila refused
 - (3) Pramila consented but Usha refused
 - (4) Pramila died and Usha consented
-
33. 'A' lets 'B' land at rent to ₹ 500 and then transfers the land to 'C'. 'B' not having notice of transfer, in good faith pays the rent to 'A'. Then
- (1) 'B' has to pay the rent to 'C'
 - (2) 'B' has to pay rent to 'C' and to 'A' again
 - (3) 'B' denies the title of 'C'
 - (4) Rent is not recoverable from 'B'
-
34. Specific performance suit is pending between purchaser Shridhar and vendor Gunesh. Gunesh sold the property to Rajesh. This transaction is hit by the principle of
- (1) res judicata
 - (2) estoppel
 - (3) damdupatt
 - (4) lis pendens
-
35. Kaushik agreed to repay and transferred mortgaged land in favour of Vinayak. Vinayak assures to reconvey land in case Kaushik repays the entire amount to Vinayak. This mortgage is called as
- (1) mortgage by deposit of title deeds
 - (2) usufructary mortgage
 - (3) anomalous mortgage
 - (4) english mortgage
-
36. The right of the mortgagor who repays entire amount after the principal money has become due is called as right of
- (1) foreclosure
 - (2) redemption
 - (3) reconveyance
 - (4) None of the above

37. Difference between charge and mortgage is that
- (1) charge is not transfer of interest whereas mortgage is transfer of interest
 - (2) charge is over movable property but mortgage is of immovable property
 - (3) charge is governed as per Sale of Goods Act but mortgage is governed as per transfer of Property Act
 - (4) mortgage is always for consideration but charge is not supported by consideration
-
38. Lease of immovable property for manufacturing purposes is determinable by giving notice of
- (1) 15 days
 - (2) one month
 - (3) three months
 - (4) six months
-
39. Pankaj gave his flat to Mukund and Mukund gave his flat to Pankaj it is called as
- (1) settlement
 - (2) barter
 - (3) exchange
 - (4) None of the above
-
40. The transfer of movable property is governed by which provisions of Transfer of Property Act ?
- (1) barter
 - (2) exchange
 - (3) sale
 - (4) gift
-
41. Temporary injunction is granted
- (1) during pendency of the suit
 - (2) at the conclusion of the trial
 - (3) is regulated by provisions of the Specific Relief Act
 - (4) None of the above
-
42. If the suit for specific performance is dismissed then
- (1) plaintiff can institute new suit for compensation
 - (2) plaintiff cannot file suit for recovery of possession
 - (3) can file new suit for specific performance
 - (4) All are incorrect

43. After the trial of suit for specific performance has started
- (1) amendment of plaint incorporating prayer for compensation cannot be allowed
 - (2) amendment of plaint incorporating prayer for compensation can be allowed
 - (3) separate suit for compensation has to be filed
 - (4) None of the above
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44. A, not the owner of car, agrees to sell the same to B. B fails to pay the amount. Suit for specific performance of the agreement will be governed by
- (1) Motor Vehicles Act
 - (2) Sale of Goods Act
 - (3) Specific Relief Act
 - (4) Transfer of Property Act
-
45. What is the period of limitation for filing suit for recovery of possession of immovable property if there is dispossession not as per law ?
- (1) 3 years
 - (2) 18 months
 - (3) 2 years
 - (4) 6 months
-
46. For construction of public hospital
- (1) suit for specific performance can be filed
 - (2) suit for specific performance cannot be filed
 - (3) suit for mandatory injunction can be filed
 - (4) None of the above
-
47. In a suit for specific performance of contract
- (1) possession cannot be asked
 - (2) partition cannot be claimed
 - (3) compensation cannot be claimed
 - (4) All are incorrect
-
48. Specific performance against transferor with notice of earlier transaction pending suit
- (1) can be granted
 - (2) cannot be granted
 - (3) new suit is required to be filed
 - (4) None of the above
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कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

49. Suit for specific performance to construct theatre

- (1) can be decreed (2) cannot be decreed
(3) compensation can be awarded (4) None of the above
-

50. For the business of the firm, partner is

- (1) servant of the firm (2) owner of the firm
(3) agent of the firm (4) trustee of the firm
-

51. Landlord cannot claim possession of business premises

- (1) for occupation by himself (2) on account of subletting
(3) for arrears of rent (4) for non-user
-

52. No decree of eviction on the ground of arrears of rent can be passed, if the tenant pays or tenders in court arrears

- (1) on the date of giving of evidence by him
(2) on the date of judgement
(3) on the date when the plaintiff closes his evidence
(4) within 90 days from the date of service of summons
-

53. Provisions of the Maharashtra Rent Control Act are not applicable to premises belonging to

- (1) Hindu undivided family (2) Partnership firm
(3) Sole proprietor (4) Government
-

54. Monthly rent/yearly rent is recovered as per

- (1) Hindu calendar (2) Shalivahan shak
(3) International calendar (4) British calendar
-

55. Tenant can undergo tenantable repairs by giving landlord

- (1) not less than one month notice
(2) 15 days notice
(3) not less than three weeks notice
(4) not less than 7 days notice
-

56. If the landlord cuts the water without just cause, he is liable for punishment for

- (1) 3 months or fine of ₹ 1,000 or both
 - (2) 6 months or fine or both
 - (3) 3 years or fine or both
 - (4) 1 year or fine or both
-

57. If the decree is passed by Court of Small Causes Bombay, appeal lies with

- (1) City Civil Court
 - (2) High Court
 - (3) Bench of two judges of Court of Small Causes Bombay
 - (4) None of the above
-

58. If business premises are given on licence basis, jurisdiction lies with

- (1) Civil Court
 - (2) Competent authority under Section 13 A-2
 - (3) District Court
 - (4) High Court
-

59. Landlord cannot increase the rent

- (1) on account of increase in taxes
 - (2) on account of improvements
 - (3) heavy repairs made by him
 - (4) as per his own choice
-

60. An appeal against the decision of appellate decree in eviction decrees lies with

- (1) High Court
 - (2) Division Bench of High Court
 - (3) Competent Authority
 - (4) None of the above
-

कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

61. In an ordinary course, suit is deemed to be instituted
- (1) when court fee stamp is affixed to the plaint
 - (2) when the plaintiff has signed on the plaint
 - (3) when the presiding officer issues summons
 - (4) when the plaint is presented to the proper officer
-
62. Period of limitation for filing cross objection is prescribed under
- (1) Article-109
 - (2) Article-99
 - (3) Article-105
 - (4) None of the above
-
63. For computing the period of limitation for preferring an appeal, the following periods are not excluded
- (1) when the prescribed period expires on the day when the court is closed
 - (2) the day on which judgement is pronounced
 - (3) time required for obtaining certified copy
 - (4) the period in between date of judgement and date of applying certified copy
-
64. The period of limitation for filing suit can be condoned by
- (1) the Trial Court
 - (2) Appellate Court
 - (3) High Court in inherent powers
 - (4) None of the above
-
65. Once the period of limitation has started to run, it can be stopped due to
- (1) death of plaintiff
 - (2) sickness of plaintiff
 - (3) plaintiff going abroad
 - (4) None of the above
-
66. If borrower acknowledges the liability before expiry of period of limitation of suit it amounts to
- (1) judgement on admission
 - (2) extending the period of limitation for suit
 - (3) accepting the liability by the borrower for double amount
 - (4) None of the above

67. Period of limitation for filing suit for recovery of possession on the basis of previous possession is
- (1) 6 months (2) 3 years
(3) 12 years (4) 7 years
-
68. Period of limitation for filing an execution application for decree for mandatory injunction is
- (1) 12 years (2) 6 years
(3) 1 year (4) 3 years
-
69. Period of limitation for filing criminal revision is
- (1) 3 years (2) 1 year
(3) 90 days (4) None of the above
-
70. Period of limitation for filing writ petition in High Court is
- (1) 3 years (2) 2 years
(3) 1 year (4) None of the above
-
71. Inserting Section 228 A (disclosure of identity of rape victim) in IPC is in conformity with the provisions of
- (1) Article-14 (2) Article-15
(3) Article-16 (4) Article-19
-
72. In a criminal trial, when the accused gives evidence on oath, it is in violation of
- (1) Article-22 (2) Article-21
(3) Article-19 (4) None of the above
-
73. Powers conferred on Supreme Court as per clause 1 and 2 to Article-32 can be bestowed on the court of civil judge junior division by
- (1) Supreme Court (2) High Court
(3) International Court (4) Parliament

74. Denying free legal aid is

- (1) violation of fundamental right
 - (2) violation of directive principles
 - (3) contempt of Court
 - (4) None of the above
-

75. Election of President is by way of

- (1) direct election
 - (2) indirect election
 - (3) partly direct and partly indirect
 - (4) None of the above
-

76. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court includes

- (1) deciding civil appeals against the judgement of High Court
 - (2) deciding bail applications
 - (3) supervision over High Courts
 - (4) None of the above
-

77. Normal duration of the Legislative Assembly is

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) 2 years | (2) 7 years |
| (3) 5 years | (4) 10 years |
-

78. Judge of High Court is appointed by

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Chief Justice of India | (2) Parliament |
| (3) State Legislature | (4) President |
-

79. Emergency may be proclaimed by

- (1) Supreme Court of India
 - (2) Parliament
 - (3) All High Courts taking unanimous decision
 - (4) President of India
-

80. Appointment of a district judge is made by the Governor in consultation with
- (1) State Public Service Commission
 - (2) State Government
 - (3) Supreme Court of India
 - (4) High Court
-
81. Raju says that -- Pravin is an honest man, he never steals t-shirts from mall, intending to cause to believe that Pravin always steals from the mall. What offence Raju has committed ?
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Criminal intimidation
 - (3) Extortion
 - (4) Defamation
-
82. 'A' had a sexual intercourse with 'B' (who is a wife of 'C' a male) without consent of 'C' but with the consent of 'B', what offence 'A' had committed ?
- (1) Rape
 - (2) Sodomy
 - (3) Adultery
 - (4) Bigamy
-
83. A and B are joint owners of bullock-cart, B takes the bullock-cart out of possession of A. What offence B has committed ?
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Cheating
 - (3) Dishonest misappropriation
 - (4) None of the above
-
84. While committing theft, A, B, C, D and E have committed murder of Z. Which offence have they committed ?
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Extortion
 - (3) Murder
 - (4) Dacoity with murder
-
85. If there is severe body pain for continuous 15 days to 'R' due to beating by 'P' with a stick, under which Section an offence under IPC, 'P' has committed ?
- (1) 323
 - (2) 307
 - (3) 302
 - (4) 324

86. 'A', owner of a Dairy, adulterates milk and sells to general public, which offence is committed by 'A' ?
- (1) Only under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act
 - (2) Only U/S 272 of IPC
 - (3) Under both the provisions
 - (4) None of the above
-

87. If a police officer commits rape of a female accused in his custody and journalist publishes the name of the rape victim, whether the journalist has committed any offence
- (1) no offence because it is in the public interest
 - (2) under Registration of Newspaper Act
 - (3) U/S 228 A of IPC
 - (4) defamation
-

88. If judgement debtor knows that there is a decree for possession against him and he resists the bailiff in executing the decree, whether the judgement debtor has committed any offence
- (1) no offence
 - (2) contempt of court
 - (3) U/S 183 of IPC
 - (4) civil wrong
-

89. When two persons are fighting in a room, what offence have both committed ?
- (1) Assault
 - (2) Rioting
 - (3) Unlawful assembly
 - (4) None of the above
-

90. The principle of vicarious liability is not applicable in a criminal trial
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) not true | (2) true |
| (3) partly true | (4) None of the above |
-

91. Raju agrees to pay ₹ 66,333 to Bhushan and Bhushan agrees to sell furniture of teak wood and brown sugar. Then
- (1) entire agreement is legal
 - (2) entire agreement is void
 - (3) agreement to sell furniture is valid
 - (4) agreement to sell brown sugar is void
-

92. Famous coconut oil manufacturing company agrees to sell 5000 litres of coconut oil. Such an agreement is
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) voidable | (2) void |
| (3) valid | (4) None of the above |
-

93. Mohan owes an amount to Meenakshi. Mohan authorises to sell the land belonging to him and authorises her to appropriate her dues from the sale proceeds.
- (1) Mohan can terminate authority to Meenakshi
 - (2) Authority stands automatically terminated on his death
 - (3) Authority stands automatically terminated on the insolvency of Mohan
 - (4) Authority cannot be terminated
-

94. Mandar borrows ₹ 17,000 from Suresh and gives a bond for ₹ 34,000 payable in 4 instalments of ₹ 8,500 each. There is stipulation that in case of default of payment of any instalment, whole amount shall become payable. Such an agreement is
- (1) suffered by undue influence
 - (2) without free consent
 - (3) stipulation is by way of penalty
 - (4) in restraint of trade
-

95. Kanta sells tyres to Pankaj and tyres were despatched for delivery. Kanta came to know that Pankaj is declared insolvent by Hon'ble High Court. Kanta has not received payment. Kanta told the transporter not to give delivery.
- (1) Kanta is liable for compensation
 - (2) Kanta is justified to do the same
 - (3) Kanta has committed criminal breach of trust
 - (4) None of the above
-

96. Stipulation as to payment

- (1) is always an essence of contract
 - (2) is not always an essence of contract
 - (3) is essence only when stipulated in the contract
 - (4) None of the above
-

97. When Prafulla refuses to take delivery of Maruti car from Prashant Automobiles and car got burnt. Then

- (1) Prashant Automobiles is responsible for the loss
 - (2) both have to share the loss
 - (3) Prafulla is responsible for the loss
 - (4) None of the above
-

98. Saheli Garment Exporter Firm is an unregistered firm having its office at Srinagar, State of J & K filed a suit for recovery of unpaid price. Such a suit is

- (1) not maintainable
 - (2) maintainable
 - (3) court has to stay the suit till registration of firm
 - (4) plaint is to be returned
-

99. Licence to manufacture car granted in the name of Partnership Firm is cancelled. Dissolution of the firm is called as

- (1) dissolution at will
 - (2) dissolution by mutual consent
 - (3) compulsory
 - (4) None of the above
-

100. The following contracts can be specifically enforced

- (1) compensation is not adequate relief
 - (2) contract which runs into minute details
 - (3) require continuous provision
 - (4) None of the above
-

सूचना — (पृष्ठ 1 वरून पुढे.....)

- (8) प्रश्नपुस्तिकेमध्ये विहित केलेल्या विशिष्ट जागीच कच्चे काम (रफ वर्क) करावे. प्रश्नपुस्तिकेव्यतिरिक्त उत्तरपत्रिकेवर वा इतर कागदावर कच्चे काम केल्यास ते कॉपी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने केले आहे, असे मानले जाईल व त्यानुसार उमेदवारावर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचे अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षांच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.
- (9) सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपल्यानंतर उमेदवाराला ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका स्वतःबरोबर परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर घेऊन जाण्यास परवानगी आहे. मात्र परीक्षा कक्षाबाहेर जाण्यापूर्वी उमेदवाराने आपल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा भाग-1 समवेक्षकाकडे न विसरता परत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नमुना प्रश्न

Pick out the correct word to fill in the blank :

Q.No. 201. I congratulate you _____ your grand success.

- (1) for (2) at
(3) on (4) about

ह्या प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर “(3) on” असे आहे. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर “(3)” होईल. यास्तव खालीलप्रमाणे प्रश्न क्र. 201 समोरील उत्तर-क्रमांक “(3)” हे वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखविणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्र.क्र. 201.

- ① ② ● ④

अशा पद्धतीने प्रस्तुत प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाचा तुमचा उत्तरक्रमांक हा तुम्हाला स्वतंत्ररीत्या पुरविलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील त्या त्या प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोरील संबंधित वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखवावा. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.

कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL

परीक्षेचे नांव : दिवाणी न्यायाधीश (कनिष्ठ स्तर) व
न्याय दंडाधिकारी (प्रथम वर्ग) (पूर्व) परीक्षा - २०१४

परीक्षेचा दिनांक : ७ जून, २०१४

विषयाचे नाव : विहित कायदेविषयक ज्ञान

महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोगामार्फत दिवाणी न्यायाधीश (कनिष्ठ स्तर) व न्याय दंडाधिकारी (प्रथम वर्ग) (पूर्व) परीक्षा - २०१४ या परीक्षेच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेची उत्तरतालिका उमेदवारांच्या माहितीसाठी संकेतस्थळावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात आली होती. त्यासंदर्भात उमेदवारांनी अधिप्रमाणित (Authentic) स्पष्टीकरण / संदर्भ देऊन पाठविलेली लेखी निवेदने, तसेच तज्ज्ञांचे अभिप्राय विचारात घेऊन आयोगाने उत्तरतालिका सुधारित केली आहे. या उत्तरतालिकेतील उत्तरे अंतिम समजण्यात येतील. यासंदर्भात आलेली निवेदने विचारात घेतली जाणार नाहीत व त्याबाबत कोणताही पत्रव्यवहार केला जाणार नाही, याची कृपया नोंद घ्यावी.

उत्तरतालिका - KEY

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50	3	4	1	4

date:19th Aug. , 2014

ने दर्शविलेले प्रश्न रद्द करण्यात आलेले आहेत.

प्रश्न क्रमांक	उत्तरे			
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date:19th Aug. , 2014

ने दर्शविलेले प्रश्न रद्द करण्यात आलेले आहेत.