

UTTAR PRADESH JUDICIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION- MOCK 1

Q.1. Rights of Subrogation means?

- a) The surety will step into the shoes of the creditor
- b) He is entitled to be the benefit of every security which creditor has
- c) The surety has a right to indemnity
- d) Both A and C

Q.2. Under TP Act which of the following mortgage with value of Rs. 100 or above is not compulsory registrable?

- a) Simple Mortgage
- b) Mortgage by Conditional sale
- c) English Mortgage
- d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds

Q.3. A leading case on restriction repugnant to interest created by-

- a) Cooper v. Cooper
- b) Tulk v. Moxhay
- c) Bellamy v. Sabine
- d) Ariff v. Yadunath

Q.4. The Transfer of actionable claim shall be-

- a) With consideration
- b) With Consideration
- c) Either a and b
- d) Both a and b

Q.5. Which of the following properties has not been recognised by courts as immovable property?

- a) Right of way
- b) Right to collect rent of immovable property
- c) A right to worship
- d) Right to fishery

Q.6. The doctrine of part performance under the TP Act does not apply to –

- a) oral contracts
- b) standing timber
- c) if subject matter is grass
- d) all of the above

Q.7. The doctrine of Lis Pendens is based on the principle of –

- a) Public policy
- b) Judicial Policy
- c) Distributive justice
- d) Delay to be avoided in justice delivery system

Q.8. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Rule against perpetuity – Section 14
- b) Conditional Transfer – Section 24
- c) Vested Interest – Section 19
- d) Contingent Interest – Section 21

Q.9. Provision based on doctrine of acceleration under the TP Act?

- a) Section 29
- b) Section 27
- c) Section 30
- d) Section 35

Q.10. A lets to B a farm on the condition that B shall walk 100 miles in an hour?

- a) Voidable
- b) Void
- c) Valid
- d) Enforceable

Q.11. In case of a transfer depending on a condition precedent, the transfer takes place when the condition is –

- a) Partially fulfilled
- b) Wholly fulfilled
- c) Substantially fulfilled
- d) Wholly fulfilled

Q.12. Which of the following sections provides the statutory duties of a mortgagee in possession –

- a) Section 77
- b) Section 79
- c) Section 76
- d) Section 82

Q.13. Redemption is the heart of mortgage was observed by-

- a) Lord Devlin
- b) Lord Davey
- c) Lord Halsbury
- d) None of the above

Q.14. Which type of property could be used for lease?

- a) only movable
- b) only immovable
- c) Movable and Immovable property
- d) None of these

Q.15. A lease of immovable property from year to year is terminable on the part of the lessor or lessee by the notice-

- a) one month
- b) six month
- c) three month
- d) sixty days

Q.16. Which one of the following is not a ground for determination of a lease-

- a) Effuse of the time limited

- b) Implied transfer**
- c) Expiration of notice of determination of lease**
- d) Death of the lease**

Q.17. What is the effect of „Holding over“?

- a) The lease becomes illegal**
- b) The lease is renewed**
- c) The lease becomes extinguished**
- d) The lease becomes void**

Q.18. Two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another for no consideration, the transaction is called?

- a) Gift**
- b) Exchange**
- c) Sale**
- d) Lease**

Q.19. Which of the following is not essential for a gift?

- a) Passing of consideration**
- b) Donor**
- c) Donee**
- d) Transfer**

Q.20 Which of the following is not actionable claim?

- a) A claim for mesne profit**
- b) A claim for arrears of rent**
- c) A share in partnership**
- d) A claim for return of earnest money**

Q.21. Which part of the constitution defines the various categories of Indian citizens at the commencement of the constitution?

- a) Part one**
- b) Part two**

c) Part three

d) Part four

Q.22. Right to Education as fundamental right was added in the constitution by which of the following Constitutional Amendment?

a) 42nd

b) 44th

c) 84th

d) 86th

Q.23. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court called Article 22 of the Constitution as ugly provision of the Constitution?

a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

b) Keshvananda Bharti v. State of Kerala

c) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India

d) A.K Gopalan v. State of Madras

Q.24. Safeguards against arrest and detention are provided under which Article of the constitution of India?

a) Article 25

b) Article 22

c) Article 14

d) Article 19

Q. 25. Right to Freedom of Religion cannot be restricted on the ground of –

a) morality

b) public order

c) health

d) security of state

Q.26. Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favor of the SC/ST was added by-

a) 44th Amendment

b) 77th Amendment

c) 93rd Amendment

d) 103rd Amendment

Q.27. Which of the following writs literally means you may have the body?

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Quo Warranto

d) Certiorari

Q.28. The defendant in a suit against the Central government the authority is named as?

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Name of the Ministry

d) Union of India

Q.29. Lack of locus standii is generally not a bar for issuance of the writ of –

a) Mandamus

b) Quo Warranto

c) Certiorari

d) Prohibition

Q.30. The case in which Supreme Court has issued the writ of continuing Mandamus is

–

a) State of Punjab v. Sukhpal Singh

b) Subash v. State of Bihar

c) Vineet Narain v. UOI

d) Gracy v. Kerala

Q.31. The right to property as a fundamental right was removed by which one of the following constitutional amendment?

a) 25th Amendment

b) 93rd Amendment

c) 44th Amendment

d) 42nd Amendment

Q.32. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

a) Right against exploitation

b) Right to equality

c) Right to free legal aid to all citizens

d) Freedom of religion

Q.33. Advice of the Council of Ministers to the President is –

a) Excluded from judicial review

b) Subject to judicial review

c) subject to judicial review in some circumstances

d) Excluded from judicial review in some circumstances

Q.34. Which of the following amendments of the constitution made in mandatory for the President to accept the advice given by Council of Ministers?

a) 39th Amendment

b) 42nd Amendment

c) 49th Amendment

d) 44th Amendment

Q.35. The statement ‘what can’t be done directly can’t be done indirectly’ related to the doctrine of:–

a) Doctrine of pith and substance

b) Doctrine of implied power

c) Doctrine of severability

d) Doctrine of colourable legislation

Q.36. Which of the following motions cannot be moved in Rajya Sabha ?

a) Censure Motion

b) Adjournment motion

c) No day yet named motion

d) No- Confidence Motion

Q.37. Attorney General holds office till the pleasure of –

a) Parliament

b) Prime Minister

c) President

d) Government of India

Q.38. For how much period, the President can appoint additional and acting judges in High Court?

a) Not exceeding 2 years

b) Not exceeding 3 years

c) Not exceeding 1 year

d) Not exceeding 5 year

Q.39. Who can dissolve Rajya Sabha?

a) President

b) Vice- President

c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

d) It cannot be dissolved

Q.40. Rajya Sabha can withhold Money Bill for a period of –

a) 14 days

b) 3 months

c) 6 months

d) None of the above

Q.41. The essential tests for the existence of international custom are:-

a) ancient nature

b) ancient nature, uniform states practice

c) ancient nature, uniform states practice and opinio juris sive necessitatis

d) Uniform states practice and opinio juris sive necessitatis

Q.42. An international act by which a state establishes its consent to be bound by a treaty on the international plane is known as-

- a) Ratification
- b) Full Powers
- c) State practice
- d) Jus cogens

Q.43. Jus cogens means –

- a) the body of peremptory norms of international law
- b) Sources of International Law
- c) Pacta Sunt Servanda
- d) General Principles of Law

Q.44. The binding force of International Law is based on a fundamental principle known as pacta sunt servanda. Who said this ?

- a) Anzilloti
- b) Austin
- c) Kelson
- d) Grotitus

Q.45. Which one of the following is a law making treaty?

- a) Simla Pact 1971 between India and Pakistan
- b) Treaty between India and Srilanka 1987 for solving Sri Lanka's ethnic problem
- c) Indo- Soviet Friendship treaty
- d) Pact of Paris 1928

Q.46. Human Rights Committee to implement the human rights recognised under the civil covenant consists of –

- a) 8 members
- b) 15 members
- c) 18 members
- d) 25 members

Q.47. Which body is responsible for the drafting of Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- a) Security Council
- b) Economic and Social Council
- c) Trusteeship Council
- d) General Assembly

Q.48. Which one of the following is the successor to Human Rights Commission?

- a) Human Rights Committee
- b) Amnesty International
- c) International Committee of Red Cross
- d) Human Rights Council

Q.49. International Bill of rights is said to consist of –

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- c) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- d) All of the above

Q.50. The budget of the United Nations is approved by-

- a) Security Council
- b) General Assembly
- c) Secretary General
- d) Economic and Social Council

Q.51. Which one of the following is not a specialised agency of the United Nations?

- a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- b) Food and Agricultural Organisation
- c) U.N Human Rights Commission
- d) International Labour Organisation

Q.52. Which one of the following organisations deals with refugees?

- a) UNESCO
- b) UNHCR
- c) SWAPO
- d) EEC

Q.53. Where is the head quarters of International Court of Justice situated?

- a) Geneva
- b) New York
- c) Hague
- d) London

Q.54. The Nehru-Liaqat Pact between India and Pakistan was assigned in 1950 to resolve the issue for –

- a) the protection of minorities
- b) the accession of princely states
- c) the border disputes
- d) problem of refugees

Q.55. Headquarters of International Criminal Court is located in-

- a) Hague
- b) Geneva
- c) Washington
- d) Tokyo

Q.56. Which of the following is the principal organ of the United Nations?

- a) WHO
- b) UNESCO
- c) ILO
- d) ICJ

Q.57. Who initiated the phrase “United Nations”.

- a) Woodrow Wilson

- b) Lenin
- c) Winston Churchill
- d) F.D Roosevelt

Q.58. Who is elected as the head of WTO?

- a) Ngozi Okonjo Iweala
- b) Roberto Azevedo
- c) Peter Sutherland
- d) Mike Moore

Q.59. WTO is preceded by-

- a) GATT
- b) GATS
- c) ILO
- d) None of the above

Q.60. In maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council has:

- a) Exclusive Responsibility
- b) Primary Responsibility
- c) Both Primary and exclusive responsibility
- d) Secondary responsibility

Q.61. Who wrote this book „Taking Right Seriously”?

- a) Lon Fuller
- b) Justice Holmes
- c) H.L.A Hart
- d) R. Dworkin

Q.62 “Law is uncertain and certainty of law is a legal myth.” This is the statement of:-

- a) Holmes
- b) Jerome Frank
- c) Mill

d) Llevellyn

Q.63. Austin's analytical school was called imperative school by-a

a) Salmond

b) Allen

c) Bentham

d) Gray

Q.64. According to Prof. Rawls, the first priority rule is the –

a) Priority of Liberty

b) Priority of welfare

c) Priority of Justice

d) Priority of efficiency

Q.65. According to Austin, law improperly so called includes-

a) laws of analogy

b) laws of metaphor

c) laws of fashion

d) All of the above

Q.66. Ratio decidendi of a case is which one of the following –

a) the order of the court in the case

b) the final decree passed by the court

c) the underlying principle or legal reasons on which the result of the case depends

d) the part of the judgment which has persuasive effect.

Q. 67. Which one of the following is correct?

a) Judges declare the law

b) Judges make new law

c) Judges declare law and also make law

d) Judges do not make law

Q.68. Opinion of jurists is –

- a) **general source of law**
- b) **historical material source of law**
- c) **legal material source of law**
- d) **not a source of law**

Q.69. Which theory is connected with the concept of property-

- a) **The natural law theory**
- b) **the labour theory**
- c) **Psychological theory**
- d) **Realist Theory**

Q.70. Who is associated with Sociological Jurisprudence-

- a) **Roscoe Pound**
- b) **Savigny**
- c) **Kelson**
- d) **None of the above**

Q.71. Who wrote the “Limits of Jurisprudence Defined” ?

- a) **Bentham**
- b) **Allen**
- c) **Austin**
- d) **Gray**

Q.72. Jurisprudence as a separate branch of discipline was started by-

- a) **Hindu Scholars**
- b) **Christian Community**
- c) **Romans**
- d) **Jews**

Q.73. Who is known as the founder of Historical School of Jurisprudence?

- a) **Edmund Burke**
- b) **Fredrica Slone**

c) **Julius Stone**

d) **Sir Henry Maine**

Q.74. Hans Kelson enjoys the credit of formulating –

a) **Pure theory of law**

b) **Imperative theory of law**

c) **Best result theory of law**

d) **All of the above**

Q.75 Who among the following is considered as exponent of utilitarianism?

a) **Hobbes**

b) **Bentham**

c) **David Hume**

d) **Grotitus**

Q.76. In which of the following types of contract, consideration is not necessary?

a) **Partnership**

b) **Agency**

c) **Pledge**

d) **Bailment**

Q.77. A contract of pledge is a contract of –

a) **indemnity**

b) **guarantee**

c) **bailment**

d) **agency**

Q.78. Adomsen v. Jarvis is a leading case on –

a) **Bailment**

b) **Contract of indemnity**

c) **Contract of guarantee**

d) **Pledge**

Q.79. A guarantee-

- a) has to be in written
- b) can be oral
- c) can be oral or in writing
- d) neither (a) nor (b)

Q.80. X hires a carriage of Y. The carriage is unsafe, through „Y“ is not aware of it and X is injured. For the injury to „X“, „Y“ is –

- a) Liable
- b) Not Liable
- c) Liable to the extent of 50%
- d) None of the above

Q.81. When goods are displayed in a shop window with price tag attached to them, the offer comes from the:-

- a) Offerer
- b) General public
- c) Customer
- d) Shop Owner

Q.82. The case of Hadley v. Baxandale is related to –

- a) Nature of minor“s agreement
- b) Contingent contract
- c) Damages for breach of contract
- d) Impossibility of performance

Q.83. The basic of action under the remedy of quantum meruit is –

- a) restitution
- b) rescission
- c) novation
- d) all of the above

Q.84. A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default is known as –

- a) damage
- b) penalty
- c) liquidated damage
- d) compensation

Q.85. Quasi contractual obligations are based on the theory propounded by whom-

- a) Lord Wright
- b) Lord Sumner
- c) Anson
- d) Lord Mansfield

Q.86. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as:

- a) A bailor
- b) An indemnity
- c) An agent
- d) A bailee

Q.87 „A“ supplies „B“ a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in his life. Whether „A“ is entitled for reimbursement from the property of „B“.

- a) No
- b) Yes, if the value of property is more than one lakh
- c) Yes
- d) None of these

Q.88. „A“ contract to sing for „B“ at a concert and gets Rs. 1,000 as advance. „A“ is too ill to sing. Here;

- a) A is bound to sing
- b) „A“ is bound to compensate „B“ for loss.
- c) A is bound to return the amount of advance
- d) None of the above

Q.89. A contract to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. This is a type of :-

a) Contingent Contract

b) Vested Contract

c) Illegal Contract

d) Voidable Contract

Q.90. Crossword Competition is a –

a) wagering contract

b) contingent contract

c) illegal contract

d) valid contract

Q.91. The case of R. v. Dudley and Stephen is related to the defence of:-

a) Insanity

b) Intoxication

c) Mistake of fact

d) Necessity

Q.92. Which is not movable property under Section 22 of IPC?

a) Soil

b) Cheque

c) Tree

d) Fish in a tank

Q.93. An executioner who executes the death penalty is protected from criminal liability under which section of IPC?

a) Section 97 of IPC

b) Section 78 of IPC

c) Section 79 of IPC

d) Section 80 of IPC

Q.94. Which of the following cases is related to defence of necessity?

a) R v. Dudley and Stephen

b) Bishambar v. Roomal

c) Browning v. State

d) All of the above

Q.95. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is –

a) 100 years old

b) 6 years old

c) 12 years old

d) 18 years old

Q.96. The acts of person of unsound mind constituting general exceptions under IPC are mentioned in –

a) Section 83 IPC

b) Section 84 IPC

c) Section 85 IPC

d) Section 86 IPC

Q.97. Which of the following case is related to the defence on the ground of intoxication?

a) A v. Director of Public Prosecution

b) Director of Public Prosecution v. Beard

c) R. v. Lipman

d) Veed Menezes v. Yusuf Khan

Q.98. Defence of consent applies to –

a) private wrongs

b) private wrongs

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of the above

Q.99. The following are the aids of abetment-

a) instigation

b) engaging in conspiracy

c) aiding

d) All of the above

Q.100. Which offence is defined in Section 124 A of the IPC?

- a) waging war against the state**
- b) conspiracy to wage such war**
- c) Armed rebellion**
- d) Sedition**

Q.101. Revealing the identity of the victim of rape is punishable under which of the following sections of IPC?

- a) Section 354 D**
- b) Section 229**
- c) Section 228A**
- d) Section 376E**

Q.102. According to Section 230 of IPC, „Indian Coin“ includes-

- a) Cowries**
- b) Company“s rupees**
- c) Farukhabad rupees**
- d) Both (b) and (c)**

Q.103. 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**

Q.104. Which one of the following is not an offence-

- a) Suicide**
- b) Attempt to commit suicide**
- c) Murder**
- d) Attempt to murder**

Q.105. Which one of the following does not require the minimum of 5 members to constitute an offence –

- a) Riot
- b) Robbery
- c) Unlawful Assembly
- d) Dacoity

Q.106. Judge in Court of Session is appointed by-

- a) District judge
- b) Law Minister
- c) Supreme Court
- d) High Court

Q.107. Which section of Crpc defines cognizable offence?

- a) Section 2(a)
- b) Section 2(b)
- c) Section 2(c)
- d)Section 2(d)

Q.108. Under which Section of the Crpc Assistant Public Prosecutor may be appointed-

- a) Section 23
- b) Section 24
- c) Section 25
- d) None of the above

Q.109. Power to search a place is provided under –

- a) Section 45 Crpc
- b) Section 46 crpc
- c) Section 47 Crpc
- d) Section 48 Crpc

Q.110. Under S.102 of Crpc who is authorized to seize stolen property?

- a) Police officer
- b) Judicial Magistrate
- c) Executive Magistrate
- d) Special Magistrate

Q.111. What is the bond for which the security for keeping peace under Section 106 of Crpc may be executed?

- a) three years
- b) two years
- c) one year
- d) three months

Q.112. Who amongst the following is not entitled for maintenance under Section 125 of Crpc?

- a) illegitimate minor child
- b) divorced wife
- c) father
- d) Uterine Brother

Q.113. Monthly allowance of maintenance under Section 125 of crpc is –

- a) Rs. 500
- b) Rs. 1,000
- c) Rs 5000
- d) without any limit

Q.114. A magistrate has power to deal with urgent cases of apprehended danger or nuisance under-

- a) Section 133 Crpc
- b) Section 144 Crpc
- c) Section 145 Crpc
- d) Section 107 Crpc

Q.115. First Information report-

- a) relates to cognizable or non- cognizable offence
- b) is given to a magistrate or police officer
- c) relates prima facie to a cognizable offence
- d) may be given to the district magistrate

Q.116. Section 164 of Crpc provides about which of the following –

- a) recording of confession and statement
- b) examination of witness by police
- c) Expert witness
- d) investigation procedure

Q. 117. When investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours the largest period for which an accused can be remanded to police custody is :

- a) ten days
- b) fifteen days
- c) thirteen days
- d) thirty days

Q.118. Under which section of the Crpc a magistrate has the power to enquire into the cause of death?

- a) Section 176
- b) Section 179
- c) Section 276
- d) Section 76

Q.119. The inquest report must contained –

- a) the names of the accused
- b) the apparent cause of death
- c) details of weapon
- d) details of incident

Q.120. Corpus Delicti would mean –

- a) absence of dead body

b) collection of funds for cops

c) investigation of crime

d) commission of crime

Q.121. The facts, though not in issue, are so connected with fact in issue, as to form part of the same transaction are-

a) Relevant under the rule of Res Gestae, under Section 6.

b) No relevant

c) Hearsay Evidence

d) Primary Evidence

Q.122. Which one of the following is a „fact“?

a) Sohan saw a cow.

b) Mohan said Sohan to go.

c) Sheetal has a high reputation

d) All of these.

Q.123. Which of the following is not a court as per definition?

a) Magistrate

b) Judge

c) Arbitrator

d) Income Tax Appellate Authority

Q.124. A is tried for riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are:-

a) Irrelevant

b) Relevant and explanatory of the nature of the transaction

c) Relevant and explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

d) Hearsay Evidence

Q.125. The case Dudhnath Pandey v. State of UP-

a) Res Gestae

b) Plea of Alibi

c) Admission

d) Accomplice

Q.126. What does the term existence of state of mind denotes under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act?

a) Intention

b) Negligence

c) Good Faith

d) All of these

Q.127. The case of Kashmira Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh?

a) Privileged Communication

b) Dying Declaration

c) Confession to a Police officer

d) Confession of a Co-Accused

Q.128. Oral Admission as to contents of electronic records are provided under the Indian Evidence Act is –

a) Section 20

b) Section 23

c) Section 25

d) Section 22 A

Q.129. The basic idea embedded in Section 27 of Evidence Act is the doctrine of –

a) Necessity

b) Confirmation by subsequent events

c) Agency

d) None of the above

Q.130. The maxim Nemo moriturous preasumitur mentire is applicable in the Evidence Act-

a) Section 32(1)

b) Section 32(2)

c) Section 32(3)

d) Section 32(4)

Q.131. Oral Evidence under Section 60 of the Evidence Act,1872, must in all cases be –

a) indirect

b) circumstantial

c) direct

d) may be presumed by court

Q.132. A deaf-mute's evidence made by writing in open court, shall be deemed to be:-

a) documentary evidence

b) hearsay evidence

c) oral evidence

d) primary evidence

Q.133. Primary evidence of a document means-

a) its certified copy

b) its xerox copy

c) document itself

d) Authenticated copy

Q.134. Which of the following is not a public document –

a) Affidavit

b) Judgment of court

c) Arrest-Warrant

d) Will

Q.135. A document which is old will be presumed to be true by the court, if it is:-

a) old for more than 5 years

b) old for more than 10 years

c) old for more than 20 years

d) old for more than 30 years

Q.136. Tape recorded statements are –

- a) **Documentary Evidence**
- b) **Oral Evidence**
- c) **Both (a) and (b)**
- d) **None of the above**

Q.137. A is charged with travelling without ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on :-

- a) **the ticket collector**
- b) **A**
- c) **the railways**
- d) **None of the above**

Q.138. In law a man is presumed to be dead if he is not heard of as alive for-

- a) **4 years**
- b) **7 years**
- c) **10 years**
- d) **15 years**

Q.139. Conclusive Proof of legitimacy of a child born during the valid marriage is dealt under which section of the Indian Evidence Act –

- a) **Section 115**
- b) **Section 114**
- c) **Section 112**
- d) **Section 113**

Q.140. Precept means-

- a) **command**
- b) **order**
- c) **writ**
- d) **all of the above**

Q.141. In which of the following ways can the court not order execution of a decree as per Section 51 of the Code?

- a) By delivery of any property specifically decreed**
- b) By attachment and sale of property**
- c) By serving summons on the party**
- d) by appointing a receiver**

Q.142. Provision of interest in CPC has been made –

- a) Section 32**
- b) Section 34**
- c) Section 35A**
- d) Section 35B**

Q.143. Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claim or defence can be awarded up to-

- a) Rs.10,000**
- b) Rs. 1,000**
- c) Rs. 500**
- d) Rs. 3,000**

Q.144. Section 75 of CPC deals with –

- a) Power to issue commission**
- b) Power to appeal**
- c) Res Judicata**
- d) None of the above**

Q.145. The court under Section 89(1) can refer the dispute for-

- a) arbitration or conciliation**
- b) conciliation or mediation**
- c) mediation or lok adalat**
- d) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation**

Q.146. No second appeal shall lie from any decree when the subject-matter of the original suit is recovery of money not exceeding –

- a) **Rs.15,000**
- b) **Rs. 20,000**
- c) **Rs. 25,000**
- d) **Rs, 30,000**

Q.147. Exemption from personal appearance is provided under –

- a) **Section 133**
- b) **Section 132**
- c) **Section 143**
- d) **Section 142**

Q.148. A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of –

- a) **45 days**
- b) **15 days**
- c) **90 days**
- d) **60 days**

Q.149. A necessary party is one in whose –

- a) **absence no order can be made effectively**
- b) **absence an order can be made but whose presence is necessary for the complete decision of the case.**
- c) **only (b) is correct**
- d) **None of the above**

Q.150. A suit under CPC can be filed representative capacity-

- a) **Under Order 1, Rule 8**
- b) **Under Order 1, Rule 8A**
- c) **Under Order 1, Rule 9**
- d) **Under Order 1, Rule 10**