

PSC Legal Officer - Kerala Financial Corporation Examination Previous Year Question Paper

***Exam Name: Legal Officer - Kerala Financial
Corporation***

Date of Test : 22.12.2015

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Medium of Questions: English



235/2015

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. The chief minister of any Indian State is appointed by :
(A) Council of Ministers (B) Governor
(C) High Court Judge (D) Supreme Court Judge
2. Father of Local Self Government in India :
(A) Lord Ripon (B) Lord Lytton
(C) Warren Hastings (D) Dalhousie
3. Which article of Indian Constitution made education a fundamental right upto 14 years?
(A) 29 (B) 24 A
(C) 21 A (D) 30 D
4. Right to Information Act came into being in :
(A) 2001 (B) 2002
(C) 2004 (D) 2005
5. Which blood group is Universal Receiver?
(A) AB +Ve (B) AB -Ve
(C) O +Ve (D) O -Ve
6. The first issue of Harijan Newspaper of Gandhiji was published from which city :
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Poona
(C) Bombay (D) Porbander
7. First English Diwan in Travancore :
(A) Macaulay (B) Montford
(C) Cullen (D) Col. Munro
8. London Mission Society was established at Nagercoil under the patronage of :
(A) Rani Gowri Lakshmi Bai (B) Rani Gowri Parvati Bai
(C) Rani of Attingal (D) Umayamma Rani
9. Kerala Pazhama was written by :
(A) Clement Pianius (B) Herman Gundert
(C) Chattampi Swamikal (D) Elamkulam

10. Aruvippuram consecration of Sri Narayana Guru was in :
(A) 1891 (B) 1882
(C) 1898 (D) 1888
11. First short story in Malayalam :
(A) Vasantha Malika (B) Vasanthayude Amma
(C) Vasana Vikruthi (D) Vigatha Kumaran
12. Who gave the revolutionary message "No Caste No Religion and No God for Man" ?
(A) Sri Narayana Guru (B) C.V. Kunjuraman
(C) C. Kesavan (D) Sahodaran Ayyappan
13. 'Savarna Jatha' was an incident related to :
(A) Guruvayoor Satyagraha (B) Suchindram Satyagraha
(C) Vaikom Satyagraha (D) Paliyam Satyagraha
14. 'Yachana Yatra' was led by :
(A) M.R.B (B) V.T. Bhattathirippad
(C) Arya Pallom (D) A.K. Gopalan
15. Revathy Pattathanam was conducted at _____ temple.
(A) Tali (B) Ettumanoor
(C) Vaikom (D) Thirunavaya
16. _____ is known as 'Magna Carta of Kerala'.
(A) Murajapam (B) Thrippati danam
(C) Kundara Proclamation (D) Temple Entry Proclamation
17. Primary education was made state responsibility in Travancore by Rani Gowri Parvathi Bai in :
(A) 1817 (B) 1819
(C) 1811 (D) 1812
18. The only Malayali who became the President of Indian National Congress :
(A) V.K. Krishna Menon (B) Sir C. Sankaran Nair
(C) George Joseph (D) Sardar K.M. Panicker
19. The Malabar Rebellion started in which village :
(A) Panoor (B) Pookkottoor
(C) Tirur (D) Nilambur
20. First Kerala Chief Minister who completed the term of five years :
(A) EMS (B) C. Achutha Menon
(C) R. Shankar (D) Pattom Thanu Pillai

21. Which one of the following is not a feature of the constitution of India?
(A) Unwritten constitution (B) Lengthiest constitution
(C) Rigid and flexible (D) Parliamentary form of Government
22. Article _____ guarantees to all citizens and others equality before law.
(A) Article 13 (B) Article 14
(C) Article 15 (D) Article 16
23. Right to property was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by the _____ amendment.
(A) 41 (B) 42
(C) 43 (D) 44
24. _____ is a writ which provides a remedy against wrongful detention of a person.
(A) Prohibition (B) Mandamus
(C) Habeas Corpus (D) Quo Warranto
25. Part _____ of the Indian constitution deals with directive principles.
(A) I (B) II
(C) III (D) IV
26. The basic structure of the constitution _____ be amended.
(A) Can (B) Cannot
(C) May (D) Rarely
27. _____ was included in the preamble after the constitution has come into force.
(A) Secularism (B) Justice
(C) Liberty (D) Fraternity
28. Violation of fundamental rights can be challenged in :
(A) Munsiff court (B) District court
(C) Chief judicial Magistrate court (D) High court
29. _____ is not a fundamental duty.
(A) To respect the national flag and national Anthem
(B) To protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India
(C) To value and preserve the right heritage of our composite culture
(D) Right to freedom of speech and expression
30. _____ part of the constitution deals with fundamental rights.
(A) I (B) II
(C) III (D) IV

Directions: In each of the questions from 31 to 35, the sentence has a blank space and four options (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given after the sentence. Select whichever option you consider most appropriate for the blank space as your answer.

31. Some people _____ from voting at the last election.
(A) denied (B) refused
(C) abstained (D) declined
32. Riya's brother as well as her sister _____ advice.
(A) needs (B) degrade
(C) impart (D) need
33. Much of the orphanage _____ destroyed in the fire.
(A) were (B) have
(C) was (D) are
34. Mohan could not be angry _____ his son.
(A) with (B) to
(C) on (D) at
35. He always gives _____ excuses for his absence from the office.
(A) sentimental (B) biased
(C) exhausting (D) lame
36. Find out the passive voice of the given sentence :
The manager dismissed Ashok from the company :
(A) Ashok was being dismissed from the company
(B) The manager has been dismissed Ashok
(C) Ashok has been dismissed from the company by the manager
(D) Ashok was dismissed from the company by the manager
37. Choose a suitable one word substitute :
Deviation or departure from common rule or standard :
(A) Illogical (B) Anomaly
(C) Unbelievable (D) Unanimous
38. Find out the synonym for the given word :
CONTRAVENTE :
(A) Fight (B) Regret
(C) Captive (D) Oppose

39. Find out the antonym for the given word :

PERFUNCTORY :

(A) Neutral

(B) Careful

(C) Loud

(D) Slow

40. Arrange the given parts so as to form a complete meaningful sentence :

We must never :

(P) borrowing money

(Q) allow ourselves to

(R) from others

(S) lapse into the evil habit of

(A) QPSR

(B) QSPR

(C) PSRQ

(D) PQRS

41. Which one of the following is regarded as unnecessary for a custom to be valid custom under the Indian legal system?

(A) Antiquity

(B) Recognition by courts

(C) Reasonableness

(D) Continuity

42. Who holds the following view "A large part and the best part of too of the laws of England is judge made law"?

(A) Prof. Dicey

(B) Starke

(C) Salmond

(D) Paton

43. Give correct response :

(A) It is the obiter dictum that has binding effect

(B) Both ratio decidendi and obiter dictum have binding effect

(C) It is the ratio decidendi or general principles that has binding effect

(D) All of the above

44. In India coparcenary is an example of :

(A) Joint ownership

(B) Combined ownership

(C) Co ownership

(D) Ownership in common

45. The Rann of Kachchh dispute was settled by :

(A) International court of justice

(B) Security council

(C) Mediation by soviet Union

(D) International Arbitration

46. The International Court of Justice in the "Right of Passage over Indian Territory case 1960" deal with the :
- (A) External sovereignty
 - (B) Customary right relating to territory
 - (C) Succession and public debts
 - (D) Succession to non fiscal contractual rights
47. When there is a conflict between the laws passed by a government recognized *dejure* and those passed by government recognized *defacto* with regard to property within the territory of the recognizing state, the effect will be given to the laws :
- (A) Of *defacto* Government
 - (B) Of the *dejure* Government
 - (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
 - (D) Of both governments
48. When a state merges voluntarily into another state which one of the following rights do not pass to the successor state?
- (A) Membership of an International Organization
 - (B) Public rights
 - (C) Contractual obligation
 - (D) All of the above
49. It is essential for application of the *ejusdem generis* rule :
- (A) There must be distinct species which comprise more than one genus
 - (B) There must be distinct genus which comprise more than one specie
 - (C) There must be two genus and more than one species
 - (D) There must be species only
50. "Preamble" is a key to open the mind of makers of the act, and mischief which they intended to achieve, whose words are this?
- (A) Chief Justice Dyer
 - (B) Lord Atkin
 - (C) Justice Bhagavati
 - (D) Justice Krishna Iyer
51. The meaning of the *mens or sentia legis* means :
- (A) The duty of judicature is to act upon the intention of legislature
 - (B) Intention is clear in the statute itself
 - (C) Judgement should be based on precedent law
 - (D) None of the above
52. Which statement is not correct as rule laid down in "Heydons case"?
- (A) Consider what the law was before the Act was passed
 - (B) Identify what was wrong with the law
 - (C) Decide how Parliament intended to improve the law through the statute in question
 - (D) Compare with precedent laws

53. It is one of the cardinal principles of delegated legislation that the legislature should not delegate to a subordinate body the power to make rules on :
- (A) Technical matters concerning the law
 - (B) The policy matters of law
 - (C) Matters of inclusion or exclusion of areas or subjects
 - (D) Date of commencement of a statute
54. The two Ombudsman scheme present in India :
- (A) Banking and insurance ombudsman
 - (B) Building society and food safety ombudsman
 - (C) Banking ombudsman and building society ombudsman
 - (D) None of the above
55. In Queen vs. Burah the Calcutta High Court held that delegated legislation is :
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid
 - (C) Unconstitutional
 - (D) None of the above
56. The appeals against the orders of an Administrative Tribunal shall lie before :
- (A) High Court
 - (B) Division Bench of the concerned High Court
 - (C) Supreme Court
 - (D) Central Administrative Tribunal
57. Principles of resjudicata applies between :
- (A) Between defendants
 - (B) Between co plaintiffs
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
58. Under which provision of Code of civil procedure clerical and arithmetical mistakes in judgment can be rectified?
- (A) Sec. 150 cpc
 - (B) Sec. 152 cpc
 - (C) Sec. 153 cpc
 - (D) Sec. 153A cpc
59. A suit in representative capacity can be filed :
- (A) Under order 1 rule 8 of the CPC
 - (B) Under order 1 rule 1 of CPC
 - (C) Under order 1 rule 9 of CPC
 - (D) Under order 2 rule 8A of CPC
60. An arrested person has a Right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice. The consultation with lawyer :
- (A) May not be in the presence of police officer
 - (B) May be in the presence of police officer but not within his hearing
 - (C) May be in the presence of police officer and within his hearing
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

61. A declaration of forfeiture under section 95 of Code of Criminal Procedure can be set aside by :
(A) Magistrate issuing search warrant (B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(C) Court of session (D) High Court
62. Under section 159 crpc the magistrate has the power to :
(A) Direct investigation by police
(B) Conduct preliminary enquiry by himself
(C) Depute any magistrate subordinate to him to hold a preliminary enquiry
(D) Either (A) or (C)
63. The punishment under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 who employ a juvenile or child for begging :
(A) Imprisonment upto 6 months and fine
(B) Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine
(C) Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine
(D) Imprisonment upto 1 year and fine
64. Probation of offenders Act 1956 is corresponding to Crpc :
(A) Sec. 358 (B) Sec. 359
(C) Sec. 360 (D) Sec. 361
65. In Dara Sing v. Republic of India 2011(2) SCC 490 Supreme Court laid down some guidelines :
(A) To be followed while conducting investigation
(B) To be followed while searching a person
(C) To be followed while recording 164
(D) To be followed while recording 313 statement
66. The Judgment delivered by a court in case of plea bargaining is :
(A) Final
(B) Appealable and appeal lies to Higher Court
(C) Final and no appeal except SLP under 136 and writ petition under 226 and 227
(D) Appeal lies directly to Supreme Court
67. The section dealing with medical examination of victims of rape as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 is :
(A) Section 164A (B) Section 166A
(C) Section 166B (D) Section 53A
68. Previous conviction of a person is relevant under :
(A) Explanation I to section 14 of Evidence Act
(B) Explanation II to section 14 of Evidence Act
(C) Explanation III to section 14 of Evidence Act
(D) Explanation IV to section 14 of Evidence Act

69. Under Hindu law a person who has an adopted son living :
(A) Can adopt another son
(B) Cannot adopt another son
(C) Can adopt another son with the consent of the adopted son
(D) Can adopt another son with the prior permission of the court
70. Restitution of conjugal right is a remedy having its generis under :
(A) English Law (B) Indian law
(C) French law (D) Jewish law
71. Imprisonment of the husband is a ground for divorce under section 2(iii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, if the imprisonment is for a period of :
(A) Three years or more (B) Seven years or more
(C) Ten years or more (D) Four years or more
72. The maxim "Salus Populi Supreme Lex" means :
(A) No man is above the law
(B) The welfare of the people is the Supreme Law
(C) An inevitable accident can be prevented by the exercise of reasonable care, caution and skill
(D) None of these
73. Malicious prosecution is a Tort intending to protect :
(A) Right of police to prosecute the criminal
(B) Against abuse of legal proceedings
(C) Accused against the Public Prosecutor
(D) Prosecution of government servants
74. The main supporter of the theory that "it is a law of tort and not law of Torts" is :
(A) Winfield (B) Salmond
(C) Fleming (D) Heuston
75. Two or more persons can be made jointly Tort-feasors if they have :
(A) Common design (B) Common victim
(C) Same intention (D) Common motive
76. The "Absolute liability" theory as the basis for Tortious Liability for industrial injuries was propounded by :
(A) Sikri J (B) V.R. Krishna Iyer J
(C) P.N. Bhagwathi C.J. (D) Lord Atkin

77. Under Sec 60 of IPC, in certain cases of imprisonment, the sentence of imprisonment :
(A) Has to be wholly rigorous
(B) Has to be wholly simple
(C) Can be partly rigorous and partly simple
(D) Either (A) or (B)
78. Right of private defence is not available :
(A) Against any act which itself is not an offence
(B) Against any act which is not legal wrong
(C) Against any act which is a moral wrong
(D) All of the above
79. Immovable property can be a subject matter of :
(A) Theft
(B) Extortion
(C) Robbery
(D) Dacoity
80. The Information Technology Amendment Act 2008 which amended the Indian Penal Code in Section 464 substituted :
(A) Electronic signature
(B) Digital signature
(C) Documentary evidence
(D) Digital certificate
81. If parties to the contract agree to substitute a new contract, it is known as :
(A) Novation
(B) Recission
(C) Alteration
(D) Repudiation
82. A Contract implied by Law is known as :
(A) Contingent contract
(B) Quasi contract
(C) Express contract
(D) Implied contract
83. A contract is not frustrated by :
(A) Commercial impossibility
(B) By imposition of government restrictions or orders
(C) By destruction of subject matter
(D) All the above
84. In case of co-sureties release of one surety by the creditor :
(A) Amounts to discharge of other sureties
(B) Does not amounts to discharge of other sureties
(C) Amounts to discharge of the surety so released vis-a vis co- sureties as well
(D) None of the above
85. Who among the following cannot cross a cheque?
(A) Drawer
(B) Holder
(C) Banker
(D) Foreigner

86. Crossing of cheque effects the :
(A) Negotiability of the cheque (B) Mode of payment on the cheque
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
87. If the bailee does any act inconsistent with the conditions of bailment, with regard to goods :
(A) The contract becomes void
(B) The contract become voidable at the option of the bailee
(C) The contract become voidable at the option of the bailor
(D) The contract remains valid
88. Ascertained goods for the purpose of sale of goods Act, 1930 means :
(A) Goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract of sale is made
(B) Goods identified in accordance with the agreement after the contract of sale is made
(C) Goods identified before the contract of sale is made
(D) Either (A) or (B)
89. Under section 14 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, Goodwill of the business is :
(A) Property of the firm
(B) Property of the managing partner
(C) Property of the partner having the highest share in the profits
(D) Property of the partner having the lowest share in the profits
90. As a general rule, by virtue of section 13 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :
(A) Partner is not entitled to interest on the capital subscribed by him
(B) Partner is not entitled to interest on the advance made over and above the share of capital
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
91. Section 39 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 :
(A) Previous transfers where transaction is still complete
(B) Contingent transfers which is based on happening and not happening of certain events
(C) Perpetual transfers
(D) Transfer where third person is entitled to maintenance
92. The term creditor used in section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 includes :
(A) Subsequent creditors only
(B) Creditors at the time of assignment only
(C) Both creditors at the assignment and subsequent creditors
(D) None of the above

93. Under Section 25 of the Limitation Act Easement right over the property belonging to the Government are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user :
- (A) 30 years (B) 24 years
(C) 12 years (D) 07 years
94. Gift of future property is :
- (A) Void (B) Voidable
(C) Valid (D) Conditionally void
95. The chapter that deals with Gift under Transfer of Property Act :
- (A) Applies to Mohammaden gift also
(B) Does not applies to Mohammaden gift
(C) Applies to all caste
(D) Applies to Parsi gift only
96. The leases for agricultural purposes are exempted from chapter V of the transfer of property Act 1882 because :
- (A) Rights of parties are regulated by usage which have to a great extent been embodied in local act
(B) Rights of parties are not vested rights
(C) Rights are not provided in this Act
(D) Lessee Possess more right
97. What is the minimum contribution of Promoter?
- (A) 40% of paid up capital (B) Half of the paid up capital
(C) One third of paid up capital (D) 60 % of paid up capital
98. The Companies Act allows a company to convert its fully paid up shares into :
- (A) Debentures (B) Issued capital
(C) Stock (D) Dividend
99. Which statement is correct, A Public Company cannot borrow money :
- (A) Until it is entitled to commence business
(B) If it is not approved by the directors
(C) If it is not passed by General Meeting
(D) None of the above
100. Which section authorizes certain companies should have women director?
- (A) Section 149(1) of 2013 Act (B) Section 146 (2) of the 2013 Act
(C) Section 148 of the 2013 Act (D) Section 150 of the 2013 Act