Karnataka Civil Judge Prelims 2025: Solution

High Court of Karnataka · Civil Judge Preliminary Examination (CJR 1/2024, held 11 October 2025) · 100 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. Every warrant for execution of the sentence may be issued in terms of Section 425 Cr.P.C by the following

(A) A Judge who passed the sentence
(B) A Magistrate who passed the sentence
(C) The Successor-in-office of a Judge or Magistrate
(D) All the above

Answer: (D) All the above

Under Section 425 CrPC (BNSS s. 465), a warrant to carry out a sentence can be issued by the Court or Magistrate that passed it, and equally by that officer's successor-in-office. Since each of the three persons named in options A, B and C is competent, the complete answer is that all of them may issue it.

2. Costs for causing delay has been provided under,

(A) Section 35A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(B) Section 35B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(C) Section 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(D) Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Answer: (B) Section 35B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Section 35B CPC is the provision on costs for causing delay: where a party fails to take a step or appear on the date fixed, the court may order costs payable immediately, and the suit may be stayed until paid. Section 35A deals with compensatory costs for false or vexatious claims, and Section 35 is the general costs provision.

3. An existing contract is extinguished by a new contract with modified terms and extended time limits. The process is called

(A) Remission
(B) Recession
(C) Frustration
(D) Novation

Answer: (D) Novation

Novation (Section 62, Contract Act) arises when the parties substitute a new contract for the existing one, which then need not be performed. Remission is waiver of part of a promise, rescission is cancellation, and frustration is discharge by supervening impossibility, so none of them fits modified terms replacing the old contract.

4. If the plaintiff can show that his contract is covered under section 19 or section 19-A of the Indian Contract Act, he would be entitled to rescind the contract under:

(A) Section 26 of the Specific Relief Act
(B) Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act
(C) Section 28 of the Specific Relief Act
(D) Section 32 of the Specific Relief Act

Answer: (B) Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act

Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act governs when rescission of a contract may be adjudged: the plaintiff may seek it where the contract is voidable or terminable by him, which is the position when consent was obtained by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation (Sections 19 and 19-A). Section 26 concerns rectification, 28 rescission after a decree of specific performance, and 31-33 cancellation of instruments.

5. What penalty is imposed if the landlord rents the premises in contravention of the provisions of Section 35 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) A fine upto Rs.5,000/-
(B) A fine of Rs.2,000/-
(C) Imprisonment for a term upto one month
(D) A fine upto Rs.5,000/- or double the rent received after re-letting

Answer: (D) A fine upto Rs.5,000/- or double the rent received after re-letting

Re-letting within three years of recovering possession for own occupation, without the Court's permission, breaches Section 35(1). Under the penal provision, Section 54, the landlord is liable to a fine up to Rs.5,000 or double the rent received after re-letting, whichever is more (as the Act stood at the time of the examination). A mere fine of Rs.2,000 or imprisonment is not the prescribed penalty.

6. Complaint is an allegation made in writing or orally to

(A) Police Officer
(B) SHO of Police Station
(C) Magistrate
(D) Any Officer of the Government

Answer: (C) Magistrate

Section 2(d) CrPC (BNSS s. 2(1)(h)) defines a complaint as an allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under the Code, that someone has committed an offence. A report to police is an FIR, not a complaint, and information to other officers does not qualify.

7. As per Section 508 of BNSS, No finding, sentence, order of any criminal court shall be set aside merely on the ground that.-

(A) Trial took place in wrong session division
(B) Trial took place in wrong district
(C) Trial took place in wrong sub-division
(D) All the above

Answer: (D) All the above

Section 508 BNSS (Section 462 CrPC) saves proceedings held in the wrong place: no finding, sentence or order is set aside merely because the inquiry or trial took place in a wrong sessions division, district, sub-division or other local area, unless a failure of justice resulted. As each of the three situations is covered, all of the above is correct.

8. 'A' is granted an injunction restraining 'B' from use of a trademark. 'A' alleges that 'B' has willfully disobeyed the injunction order. 'B' pleaded that he had no knowledge of the injunction order. Evidence was non-conclusive. The Court shall order that,

(A) Property of 'B' to be attached
(B) 'B' to be detained in Civil prison
(C) 'B' to compensate 'A' by damages
(D) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

Under Order XXXIX Rule 2A CPC, attachment of property and detention in civil prison follow only where disobedience of an injunction is proved to be wilful, which requires knowledge of the order. Here the evidence was inconclusive and B pleaded ignorance, so wilful disobedience is not established. Damages are not a remedy under that rule, so none of the stated orders can be passed.

9. Under Order VIII Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, set off may be permitted, if,

(A) The Suit is for recovery of property
(B) Set off claimed by the defendant is for ascertaining the sum of money
(C) Value of property recoverable is less then Rs.2,00,000/-
(D) Defendant presents a written statement of the suit

Answer: (B) Set off claimed by the defendant is for ascertaining the sum of money

Order VIII Rule 6 CPC allows a set-off where the suit is for recovery of money and the defendant claims, in the written statement, an ascertained sum of money legally recoverable from the plaintiff, within the court's pecuniary jurisdiction and between the same parties in the same capacity. The claim therefore must be for a liquidated sum; a suit for property recovery or the mere filing of a written statement is not the test.

10. A member of Parliament makes a speech in Parliament. Can he be sued?

(A) No criminal case can be filed. But civil case can be filed for damages and compensation
(B) No. He has full privilege and freedom of speech in Parliament
(C) The Speaker can arrest him and hand him over to the police and direct F.I.R. to be filed
(D) He can be proceeded against once he comes out of the premises of the Parliament since protection is available only within the premises.

Answer: (B) No. He has full privilege and freedom of speech in Parliament

Article 105(2) of the Constitution gives a Member of Parliament absolute immunity from any court proceeding, civil or criminal, for anything said or any vote given in Parliament or its committees, and also for publication under its authority. The protection is not limited to the premises, and the Speaker has no power to have him arrested for the speech.

11. Which among the following is correct?

(A) It is not defamation to publish substantially true report of the proceedings of the Court or justice
(B) It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever regarding merits of the case civil or criminal
(C) It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respectively the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of public
(D) All the above are correct

Answer: (D) All the above are correct

Section 499 IPC (BNS s. 356) lists the exceptions to defamation. Substantially true reports of court proceedings (Exception 4), good-faith opinion on the merits of a decided civil or criminal case (Exception 6) and good-faith opinion on a performance submitted to public judgment (Exception 7) are all protected, so all three statements are correct.

12. No suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought:

(A) After the expiry of six months from the date when possession becomes adverse to the defendant
(B) After the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession
(C) Within six months from the date of dispossession
(D) Within six months from the date when possession becomes adverse to the defendant

Answer: (B) After the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession

Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act provides a summary remedy for a person dispossessed of immovable property without consent otherwise than by due process. The suit must be filed within six months from the date of dispossession; after that period this summary suit is barred, though a title suit remains possible. The six-month period does not run from when possession becomes adverse.

13. Which among the following may be charged and tried together?

(A) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same incident
(B) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of same transaction
(C) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abatement of attempt to commit such offence
(D) All the above

Answer: (D) All the above

Section 223 CrPC (BNSS s. 246) lets persons accused of the same offence in the same transaction, of different offences in the same transaction, and persons accused of an offence together with those accused of abetting or attempting it, be charged and tried together. Because each of the three situations is permitted, the answer is all of the above.

14. Under Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a temporary injunction can be granted:

(A) After settlement of issue
(B) At any stage of the suit
(C) After pronouncement of the judgment
(D) Both (b) and (c)

Answer: (B) At any stage of the suit

Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act separates temporary injunctions, which continue until a stated time or further order and may be granted at any stage of the suit, from perpetual injunctions, which can be granted only by a decree after hearing on the merits. A temporary injunction is therefore not confined to the period after issues or after judgment.

15. Which among the following is not an ingredient to constitute an offence punishable under Section 80 of BNS?

(A) Physical assault resulting in injuries confining of woman to bed
(B) Death has been caused within 7 years of the marriage
(C) She was subjected to harassment by the husband and relative
(D) Harassment is for dowry

Answer: (A) Physical assault resulting in injuries confining of woman to bed

Section 80 BNS (Section 304B IPC) dowry death requires death by burns, bodily injury or otherwise than in normal circumstances, within seven years of marriage, with proof that soon before death the woman suffered cruelty or harassment by husband or relatives in connection with a dowry demand. Physical assault confining her to bed is not an ingredient, so option A is the exception.

16. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called:

(A) Lease
(B) Sale
(C) Gift
(D) An exchange

Answer: (D) An exchange

Under Section 118 of the Transfer of Property Act, when two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither or both things being money only, the transaction is an exchange. A sale is for a price, a lease transfers a right to enjoy, and a gift is without consideration.

17. The power to direct interim compensation as per Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 shall not exceed

(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 40%

Answer: (B) 20%

Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act empowers the court, in a complaint under Section 138, to direct the drawer to pay interim compensation to the complainant. The amount cannot exceed twenty per cent of the cheque amount, payable within sixty days of the order, with a possible extension of thirty days.

18. Legal maxim "once a mortgage is always a mortgage" has been dealt with under ..... of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(A) Section 59
(B) Section 60
(C) Section 61
(D) Section 62.

Answer: (B) Section 60

Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act gives the mortgagor the right to redeem on payment of the mortgage-money, and its proviso reflects the rule that a mortgage cannot be made irredeemable. Any clause that clogs or fetters redemption is void, which is the sense of the maxim. Section 59 is about how mortgages are made.

19. Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with following subject:

(A) Condition restraining alienation
(B) Persons competent to transfer
(C) Rule against perpetuity
(D) Vested interest.

Answer: (A) Condition restraining alienation

Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act declares void a condition or limitation that absolutely restrains the transferee from parting with his interest, though a partial restraint limited in time or manner is allowed. Competence

to transfer is in Section 7, the rule against perpetuity in Section 14 and vested interest in Section 19.

20. Legal representatives under section 2(11) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 means a person, who is a,

(A) Relative of the parties
(B) Co-sharer of the benefits assuming to the parties to the suit
(C) Who, in law, represents the estate of the deceased
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Who, in law, represents the estate of the deceased

Section 2(11) CPC defines a legal representative as a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes anyone who intermeddles with the estate; where a party sues or is sued in a representative character, it also includes the person on whom the estate devolves. Mere relationship, or being a co-sharer, does not make one a legal representative.

21. The concept of "letter rogatory" is embedded in which among following

(A) Section 166A Cr.P.C
(B) Section 156 Cr.P.C
(C) Section 164 Cr.P.C
(D) Section 167 Cr.P.C

Answer: (A) Section 166A Cr.P.C

Letters rogatory, meaning a request to a court or authority abroad for investigation or evidence, are provided in Section 166A CrPC, the letter of request to a competent authority outside India (BNSS s. 112). Sections 156, 164 and 167 deal with police investigation, recording of confessions and remand respectively.

22. Which schedule of the constitution of India provides the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations?

(A) Tenth schedule
(B) Seventh schedule
(C) First schedule
(D) Third schedule

Answer: (D) Third schedule

The Third Schedule to the Constitution contains the forms of oaths and affirmations for Union ministers, candidates for election, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Tenth Schedule is on anti-defection, the Seventh lists legislative subjects and the First names States and Union Territories.

23. An agency is irrevocable when

(A) The Agency is for a fixed time
(B) The agent has delegated the work to another
(C) The agent has an interest in the subject matter and revocation would affect that interest
(D) The agent has done acts in furtherance of the agency

Answer: (C) The agent has an interest in the subject matter and revocation would affect that interest

Section 202 of the Contract Act makes an agency irrevocable where the agent himself has an interest in the subject-matter of the agency, so that revoking it would defeat his interest; in that case the agency cannot be terminated without his consent unless the contract expressly provides. A fixed term, delegation or part performance does not make an agency irrevocable.

24. Which year first partition of Bengal took place?

(A) 1904
(B) 1905
(C) 1906
(D) 1907

Answer: (B) 1905

The first Partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon in July 1905 and took effect on 16 October 1905, dividing the province into Eastern Bengal and Assam and the rest of Bengal. It provoked the Swadeshi and boycott movement and was annulled in 1911.

25. What happens if the tenants fail to re-enter the premises after the repairs are completed under Section 36 of the Karnataka rent Act, 1999?

(A) They are evicted immediately
(B) The tenants forfeit their right to re-entry
(C) They are fined for Rs. 1,000/-
(D) Their rent is increased

Answer: (B) The tenants forfeit their right to re-entry

Under Section 36 of the Karnataka Rent Act, a tenant who has delivered possession for repairs or rebuilding is entitled to re-enter on completion. The penal provision, Section 54, states that a tenant who without reasonable excuse fails to re-enter within three months of written intimation forfeits the right to re-entry and is also liable to a fine. Immediate eviction or a rent increase is not the consequence.

26. 'A' avails a loan from 'B'. 'C' stands surety for the loan. Later, 'B' makes material variations in the loan agreement and gets A's signature. 'C' is not informed. How is C's liability affected?

(A) C is discharged from the date of variation regarding all future transactions
(B) C remains liable for all future transactions
(C) C is completely discharged and has no liability
(D) C is discharged to the extent of loss caused due to the variation

Answer: (A) C is discharged from the date of variation regarding all future transactions

Under Section 133 of the Contract Act, any variance made without the surety's consent in the terms of the contract between principal debtor and creditor discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance. Earlier transactions remain covered, so C is discharged only from

the date of variation for future dealings, not wholly and not merely to the extent of loss.

27. Tribunals are constituted by law made by Parliament as provided under Article 323A of the Constitution. What is the function of Tribunals?

(A) To decide disputes between States with regard to Taxation
(B) To settle Inter-State water disputes
(C) Adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to public service
(D) To decide GST disputes raising in Inter-State Trade

Answer: (C) Adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to public service

Article 323A allows Parliament to set up administrative tribunals to adjudicate disputes and complaints about recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Union, the States and other authorities. Inter-State water disputes fall under Article 262, and taxation or GST disputes are not within Article 323A.

28. Which is the Constitutional provision which contemplates 'Control' by the High Court over District Courts and Courts Subordinate thereto?

(A) Article 226
(B) Article 227
(C) Article 235
(D) Article 96

Answer: (C) Article 235

Article 235 vests control over district courts and courts subordinate to them, including posting, promotion and discipline of judicial officers, in the High Court. Article 227 gives general superintendence over courts and tribunals, while Article 226 is the writ jurisdiction; the specific word control is used in Article 235.

29. When the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 came into effect?

(A) 22.11.2001
(B) 31.12.2001
(C) 05.12.2001
(D) 22.01.2001

Answer: (B) 31.12.2001

The Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 (Act 34 of 2001) received assent in 2001 and was brought into force by notification with effect from 31 December 2001, replacing the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961. The other dates mentioned in the options are not the commencement date.

30. The Constitution of India has been amended to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of

(A) 4 to 15 years
(B) 10 to 18 years
(C) 3 to 13 years
(D) 6 to 14 years

Answer: (D) 6 to 14 years

Article 21A, inserted by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, requires the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years, in the manner the State may determine by law. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 gives effect to it.

31. Under what circumstances the Court can reject the plaint under Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,

(A) Is barred under law
(B) Is not barred at all
(C) Can be filed with the leave of the Court
(D) Either (B) or (C)

Answer: (A) Is barred under law

Order VII Rule 11 CPC lists the grounds for rejection of a plaint, including no cause of action, undervaluation or insufficient stamp not cured, and (clause d) where the suit appears from the plaint to be barred by any law. A plaint that is not barred cannot be rejected on that ground, and leave of court is not the test.

32. When a person committing an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is a company, the following are guilty of the said offence

(A) Directors of the Company
(B) Shareholders of the Company
(C) Every person who at the time, the offence was committed, was in charge of and was responsible to the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company
(D) Accountant of the Company

Answer: (C) Every person who at the time, the offence was committed, was in charge of and was responsible to the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company

Section 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act provides that where the offence under Section 138 is committed by a company, every person who was in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time, as well as the company itself, is deemed guilty. Being a director, shareholder or accountant alone does not make one liable.

33. Transfer of actionable Claim shall be effected

(A) With consideration
(B) Without consideration
(C) By execution of an instrument in writing
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Under Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, an actionable claim is transferred by execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferor, and the transfer is complete on execution; delivery is not needed. Consideration is not a condition for validity of the transfer, so the form, not the presence or absence of consideration, is what matters, and all the statements stand.

34. What does Section 55 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 state regarding the offence committed by a Company?

(A) The Company is not liable
(B) The Company and the responsible person are liable
(C) Only the Company is liable
(D) The Company's Board Members are not liable

Answer: (B) The Company and the responsible person are liable

Section 55 of the Karnataka Rent Act makes a company guilty of a contravention, together with every person in charge of and responsible to it for the conduct of its business, subject to a proviso that such person escapes if he proves lack of knowledge or due diligence. So both the company and the responsible persons are liable.

35. At which stage of the judicial process is an indicative question asked?

(A) At the time of examination in chief
(B) At the time of inspection
(C) At the time of cross-examination
(D) Re-examination

Answer: (C) At the time of cross-examination

A leading question suggests the answer the questioner wants, which is why it is called an indicative question (Section 141 Evidence Act, BSA s. 146). It is generally barred in examination-in-chief and re-examination without the court's leave, but is freely allowed in cross-examination (Section 143, BSA s. 146).

36. Who was the Prime Minister of United Kingdom when India got Independence?

(A) Winston Churchill
(B) Clement Attlee
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Herold Wilson

Answer: (B) Clement Attlee

When India became independent on 15 August 1947, the British Prime Minister was Clement Attlee of the Labour Party, in office from 1945 to 1951; the Indian Independence Act, 1947 was passed during his government. Churchill was Prime Minister earlier and again from 1951, Mountbatten was the Viceroy, and Wilson became Prime Minister in 1964.

37. The maxim 'salus populi suprema lex' pertains to

(A) Evidence as to affairs of State
(B) Relevancy of facts
(C) Estoppel
(D) Burden of proof

Answer: (A) Evidence as to affairs of State

The maxim means that the welfare of the people is the supreme law. In the law of evidence it underlies the privilege in Section 123 (BSA s. 129): unpublished official records relating to affairs of State cannot be given in evidence without the permission of the head of the department, because public interest may outweigh a litigant's need.

38. What powers a Controller have under Section 56 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Issue fines
(B) Appoint Judicial Officer
(C) Be considered Public Servant
(D) Conduct criminal trials

Answer: (C) Be considered Public Servant

Section 56 of the Karnataka Rent Act deems every Controller appointed under the Act to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Penal Code. It does not give power to impose fines on its own, appoint judicial officers or conduct criminal trials.

39. What penalty is imposed if a person contravenes the provisions of Section 11 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Fine of Rs. 1,000/-
(B) Fine which may extend to Rs.2,500/-
(C) Imprisonment for a term upto one month
(D) Simple imprisonment for a term upto three months

Answer: (B) Fine which may extend to Rs.2,500/-

Section 11 of the Karnataka Rent Act forbids a tenant or sub-tenant to claim or receive payment for relinquishing, transferring or assigning the tenancy. Contravention is penalised by Section 54, which, as the Act stood at the time of the examination, provided a fine extending to Rs.2,500. Imprisonment is not provided for this contravention.

40. Ordinarily, an amendment of pleading in a suit may be carried out by the contesting parties under Order VI Rule 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The Court may allow the amendment,
(a) In case the changes carried out in the pleading do not change the relief claimed for
(b) At any stage of the suit
(c) Of an application filed for relief
(d) Without imposing cost
Select the correct Answer

(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (c) and (d)
(D) (a) only

Answer: (A) (a) and (b)

Under Order VI Rule 17 CPC, the court may at any stage allow amendment of pleadings on terms it thinks just, if it is necessary to decide the real controversy, but after trial begins only if due diligence is shown. So statements (a) and (b) fit the rule, while amendment is not tied to an application for relief, and costs may be imposed, so (c) and (d) are not correct.

41. Section 114 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 affords protection

(A) To the owner of the property against acquisition
(B) To the tenant against forfeiture for nonpayment of rent
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) To the tenant against forfeiture for nonpayment of rent

Section 114 of the Transfer of Property Act gives relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent: where a lease is determinable for non-payment and the lessor sues to eject, the lessee who pays or tenders rent and costs on the first hearing is entitled to relief. It protects the tenant, not the owner against acquisition.

42. In which of the following cases, cross-objections as between co-respondents can be permitted?

(A) The appeal as regards certain parties cannot be disposed of without determining the question between co-respondents
(B) When the objections are common as against the appellant and the co-respondents
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)

Order XLI Rule 22 CPC allows a respondent to file a cross-objection against the appellant. Cross-objection between co-respondents is permitted where the appeal cannot be decided without deciding the question between them, and where the objection is common as against the appellant and the co-respondent. Both situations are therefore valid.

43. A Power of Attorney is executed by 'A' in favour of 'B' to sell a property. 'B' gifts the property to his wife. The transaction is

(A) Fully binding on A
(B) Cannot bind A
(C) Cannot be challenged by A
(D) Cannot be challenged by anyone

Answer: (B) Cannot bind A

Under Section 190 of the Contract Act, an agent cannot lawfully delegate his work to another without authority, and a power to sell does not authorise a gift. Since the gift to his wife is outside the authority conferred, it does not bind the principal A, who may challenge it.

44. E-FIR is mentioned in BNSS, 2023 under

(A) Section 173(1) BNSS
(B) Section 174(1) BNSS
(C) Section 154 BNSS
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Section 173(1) BNSS

Section 173(1) BNSS (corresponding to Section 154 CrPC) permits information of a cognizable offence to be given orally, in writing, or by electronic communication, which is the basis of the e-FIR; the informant must sign it within three days. Section 174 is on non-cognizable cases, and Section 154 BNSS deals with a different subject.

45. Amongst the following who has right to subrogation?

(A) Co-mortgagor (not mortgagor)
(B) Creditors of mortgagor, who have obtained right from the Court to sell the mortgaged property
(C) A person having right to redemption
(D) All of the above.

Answer: (D) All of the above.

Section 92 of the Transfer of Property Act gives subrogation to anyone entitled to redeem: a co-mortgagor who redeems, a creditor of the mortgagor who has a decree for sale of the mortgaged property, and any person with a right to redeem, with the redeeming party stepping into the shoes of the paid-off mortgagee. All three classes in A, B and C qualify.

46. Who composed Gitanjali?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Acharya Kripalani

Answer: (C) Rabindranath Tagore

Gitanjali, the collection of poems for which Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, was composed by him, first in Bengali and later in English translation. Nehru, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Kripalani are not its author, though Tagore's English version is the one that carried his name to a worldwide readership.

47. Mob lynching is an offence under Section _____ of BNS?

(A) 117(4) BNS
(B) 103(2)(ii) of BNS
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) 117(4) BNS or (C) Both (A) & (B)

Section 103(2) BNS makes murder by a group of five or more persons acting in concert, on grounds of race, caste, community, sex, place of birth, language or personal belief, punishable with death or life imprisonment; this is the mob lynching provision. Section 117(4) BNS covers grievous hurt by such a group on the same grounds. Both provisions deal with mob lynching depending on the harm caused.

48. Provision of Chapter IV of Specific Relief Act, 1963 relates to:

(A) Declaratory suits
(B) Injunction suits
(C) Rectification
(D) Preventive reliefs

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals in Chapter IV with declaratory decrees (Sections 34 and 35), where the court may declare a person's legal character or right to property. Rectification, rescission and cancellation are in Chapter III, and injunctions in Chapter V. The best answer is therefore declaratory suits.

49. In which provision of IPC 'Accident' has been dealt as an exception?

(A) 77 IPC
(B) 78 IPC
(C) 80 IPC
(D) 82 IPC

Answer: (C) 80 IPC

Section 80 IPC (BNS s. 18) protects an act done by accident or misfortune and without criminal intention or knowledge, in doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care. Section 77 is the act of a judge, Section 78 acts under court order and Section 82 acts of a child under seven.

50. The principle of vicarious liability is found in which among the following offence?

(A) 107 IPC
(B) 153 IPC
(C) 120B IPC
(D) 34 IPC

Answer: (D) 34 IPC

Section 34 IPC (BNS s. 3(5)) makes each of several persons liable for a criminal act done by all in furtherance of the common intention, as if he alone had done it. This shared liability is the principle of constructive or vicarious liability, unlike abetment, conspiracy or the offences in Section 153.

51. Which of the following Contracts are lawful?

(A) A contract to kill an unborn child
(B) A contract to rob a bank
(C) A contract to pay dowry
(D) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

A contract to cause miscarriage, to rob a bank or to pay dowry has an unlawful object, since each act is an offence or forbidden by law, and so is void under Section 23 of the Contract Act. Each of the three options is thus an unlawful contract, and none of the contracts listed is lawful.

52. For an offence to be committed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 the cheque has to be presented to the Bank

(A) within a period of 3 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(B) within a period of 6 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(C) within a period of 9 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(D) within a period of 1 year from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier

Answer: (A) within a period of 3 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier or (B) within a period of 6 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier

Under the first proviso to Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the cheque must be presented within the period of its validity, which was six months from its date originally and has been three months since the amendment following the Reserve Bank notification; the present period is three months. Nine months and one year are not the statutory periods.

53. What happens to the pending cases from the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961, according to Section 69 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) They are dismissed automatically
(B) They are transferred to the Controller under the new Act, 1999
(C) They are settled by civil courts
(D) They are ignored

Answer: (B) They are transferred to the Controller under the new Act, 1999

Section 69(1) of the Karnataka Rent Act provides that on commencement of the Act, cases within the Controller's jurisdiction under the new Act that were pending in the court under the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961 stand transferred to the Controller, who may continue from the stage reached or hear them afresh. They are not dismissed or ignored.

54. Which among the following is not necessary element for the offence of assault under Section 351 of IPC?

(A) Presence of the victim
(B) Use of criminal force
(C) Gesture or preparation
(D) Intention or knowledge to cause apprehension.

Answer: (B) Use of criminal force

Assault under Section 351 IPC (BNS s. 130) is making any gesture or preparation intending, or knowing it likely, to cause a person present to apprehend that criminal force will be used on him. Actual use of criminal force is not needed; if force is used, the offence becomes criminal force, not assault.

55. In the following categories of mortgagees, to whom right in foreclosure is available?

(A) Anomalous mortgage
(B) Mortgage by conditional sale
(C) English mortgage
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Answer: (B) Mortgage by conditional sale

Under Section 67 of the Transfer of Property Act, a suit for foreclosure lies only for a mortgagee by conditional sale, or for an anomalous mortgagee whose deed itself entitles him to foreclose. English, simple, usufructuary and title-deed mortgagees cannot foreclose. Anomalous mortgage does not carry the right in every case, since it depends on its terms, so the mortgage by conditional sale is the sure category.

56. Specific Relief Act is a:

(A) Substantive Law
(B) Procedural Law
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both (a) and (b)

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 creates and defines rights, such as the right to recover possession or have a contract specifically performed, and also lays down the procedure and remedies for enforcing them. It therefore contains both substantive and procedural law, and neither of those labels alone is complete.

57. A dying declaration made under Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act is admissible in which of the following proceedings?

(A) In civil proceedings
(B) In criminal proceedings
(C) In both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) In both (a) and (b)

Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act (BSA s. 26(a)) makes relevant a statement by a person who is dead, as to the cause or circumstances of his death, when the cause of death comes into question. The provision is not confined to criminal trials; it applies in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the cause of death is in issue.

58. Order V Rule 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for summons to be served:

(A) By sending it to the political agent appointed by the Central Government in exercise of its foreign judgment
(B) Through a Court Commissioner or continued with power to serve a summons issued under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(C) Through a Court declared by the Notification issued by the Central Government situated in such foreign territory to be one service by which would be deemed to be valid, where there is no such Court
(D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

Order V Rule 26 CPC provides for service of summons on a defendant residing in a foreign country: through a political agent or a court appointed or notified by the Central Government for that territory, or, where there is no such court, through a Commissioner or other person authorised for the purpose. As all three modes are in the rule, all of these is correct.

59. The limitation period for issuance of notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 when the cheque is dishonoured is:

(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

Answer: (B) 30 days

Section 138(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act requires the payee to make a demand by written notice to the drawer within thirty days of receiving information from the bank about dishonour of the cheque. The drawer then has fifteen days to pay; the fifteen days is the payment period, not the period for issuing notice.

60. A Bankers lien is

(A) A Contract in writing
(B) An implied pledge not to retain property
(C) A general lien
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) A general lien

A banker's lien is a general lien under Section 171 of the Contract Act: bankers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as security for a general balance of account any goods bailed to them. It is not a particular lien limited to one transaction, and it is implied by law, not an express written contract.

61. The Indian Contract Act came into force on

(A) 13th April 1950
(B) 24th January 1874
(C) 1st September 1872
(D) 28th February 1995

Answer: (C) 1st September 1872

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act 9 of 1872) came into force on 1 September 1872, and it consolidated the general law of contract for British India. Its Sections 124 to 238, on indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge and agency, were part of the original Act. The other dates in the options, such as 1874, 1950 or 1995, are not its date of commencement.

62. In which of the following case the evidence given by the witness will not be relevant under Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) When the witness is staying abroad
(B) When the witness is dead
(C) When witness cannot be found
(D) When the witness is in coma

Answer: (A) When the witness is staying abroad

Section 33 of the Evidence Act (BSA s. 27) makes testimony given earlier relevant in a later proceeding between the same parties where the witness is dead, cannot be found, is incapable of giving evidence, is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or his attendance cannot be had without unreasonable delay or expense. Mere residence abroad is not listed, so it is not by itself enough.

63. Who was the First Chief Justice of India?

(A) Mehr Chand Mahajan
(B) Mandakolathur Patanjali Sastri
(C) Harilal Jekisundas Kania
(D) Bijan Kumar Mukherjea

Answer: (C) Harilal Jekisundas Kania

Harilal Jekisundas Kania was the first Chief Justice of India, serving from 26 January 1950, when the Supreme Court began functioning, until his death in November 1951. M. Patanjali Sastri succeeded him. Mehr Chand Mahajan and B.K. Mukherjea held the office later, so Mahajan, Sastri and Mukherjea are wrong choices for the first holder.

64. Section 28 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 applies to

(A) Movable property
(B) Immovable property
(C) Either (a) or (b)
(D) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (B) Immovable property

Section 28 of the Specific Relief Act lets the vendor or lessor, or the purchaser or lessee, apply for rescission of the contract in the same suit where a decree for specific performance of a contract for the sale or lease of immovable property has been passed but the buyer defaults in payment within the time fixed. It therefore applies to immovable property only.

65. Article 40 of the Constitution provides for organization of Village Panchayaths and endowing with such powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self governance. Can a Writ petition be filed to enforce the endowment of such powers why?

(A) Yes. The proper powers have to be provided to the Village Panchayaths
(B) No. The Article is not specifically enforceable
(C) The State can be compelled to make necessary amendments if the power granted to the Village Panchayaths are not adequate
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) No. The Article is not specifically enforceable

Article 40 is a Directive Principle of State Policy, which by Article 37 is not enforceable by any court, though it is fundamental in governance. A writ cannot therefore be issued to compel the State to endow village panchayats with particular powers; implementation is for the legislature, supported later by Part IX.

66. For making transfer of property by mortgage, which mode is adopted?

(A) By execution of a registered deeds
(B) By deposit of title-deeds
(C) By delivery of possession
(D) All of the above.

Answer: (D) All of the above.

A mortgage under the Transfer of Property Act is made by a registered instrument where the principal money is Rs.100 or more (Section 59), by deposit of title-deeds in the notified towns (an equitable mortgage), or by delivery of possession in a usufructuary mortgage. Since each mode is recognised for some type of mortgage, all of these are adopted.

67. The purpose of examination of accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C. is to.-

(A) Answer charges against him
(B) Explain personally his defence
(C) To explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) To explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him

Section 313 CrPC (BNSS s. 351) requires the court, after the prosecution evidence, to question the accused generally so that he may personally explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him. It is not for answering the charge, which is done when it is framed, and no oath is administered and no penalty for silence follows.

68. As per Section 472 of BNSS mercy petition can be filed by?

(A) A convict
(B) Legal Heir of the convict
(C) Any relative of the convict
(D) All the above

Answer: (D) All the above

Section 472 BNSS lays down the mercy-petition procedure in death sentence cases: the petition may be presented to the Governor and then the President by the convict, or on his behalf by his legal heir or other relative, within the time the section prescribes. As all three are eligible, all the above is correct.

69. Which is the provision in the Indian Constitution providing for assent to Bills by the President of India?

(A) Article 42
(B) Article 111
(C) Article 200
(D) Article 323(A)

Answer: (B) Article 111

Article 111 deals with the President's assent to Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament: he may assent, withhold assent, or return a Bill other than a Money Bill for reconsideration. Article 200 covers the Governor's assent to State Bills, Article 42 is a directive principle, and Article 323A relates to tribunals.

70. Who was the First Vice President of India?

(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(C) Zakir Hussain
(D) V.V. Giri

Answer: (B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice-President of India, holding office from 1952 to 1962, and he later became the country's second President. Rajendra Prasad was the first President. Zakir Husain and V.V. Giri also served as Vice-Presidents later and went on to become President, so they are not the first Vice-President.

71. Roses in December is the autobiography of ---

(A) Winsten Churchill
(B) Justice Mohammad Hidayathullah
(C) Justice M.C. Chagla
(D) M.C. Setalvad

Answer: (C) Justice M.C. Chagla

Roses in December is the autobiography of Justice M.C. Chagla, a former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, ambassador and Union minister. Hidayatullah, Setalvad and Churchill wrote different memoirs and works. Chagla's book recounts his career at the Bar, on the Bench, in diplomacy and in public life.

72. In what Section of the Transfer of Property Act, rule of priority, i.e., postponement of prior mortgagee, has been dealt with?

(A) Section 76
(B) Section 78
(C) Section 80
(D) Section 82

Answer: (B) Section 78

Section 78 of the Transfer of Property Act lays down the rule of postponement of a prior mortgagee: where, through his fraud, misrepresentation or gross neglect, another person is led to advance money on the same property, the prior mortgage is postponed to the later one. Section 76 deals with the liability of a mortgagee in possession, and Section 82 with contribution.

73. The property which is not liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree:

(A) Government securities
(B) Promissory Note
(C) Books of Accounts
(D) Bond

Answer: (C) Books of Accounts

Under Section 60(1) CPC, certain property is exempt from attachment and sale in execution, including books of account. Government securities, promissory notes and bonds are in the category of attachable property under Order XXI, so only the books of account are protected.

74. What is the status of the Orders passed by the Court or the Controller under Section 63 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) They are temporary until further review
(B) They are final and cannot be questioned
(C) They are subject to approval by the State Government
(D) They must be ratified by the Landlord and Tenant

Answer: (B) They are final and cannot be questioned

Section 63 of the Karnataka Rent Act provides that, except where the Act expressly provides otherwise, every order of the court or the Controller, and every order in appeal or revision, is final and cannot be called in question in any suit, application or execution proceeding. Government approval or ratification is not required.

75. What is a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

(A) A fixed deposit receipt
(B) A bill of exchange
(C) Share certificate
(D) Document of title to goods

Answer: (B) A bill of exchange

A negotiable instrument under Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act is a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order or bearer. Of the choices, only a bill of exchange qualifies; a fixed deposit receipt, share certificate and document of title to goods are not negotiable instruments under the Act.

76. The Doctrine of Merger is attracted

(A) When two conflicting interest which cannot be held by one person at the same time.
(B) When a lease hold and revision concede
(C) Union of two conflicting interests
(D) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

Merger takes place when a greater and a lesser estate or interest in the same property come to vest in the same person at the same time in the same right, so that the lesser is extinguished, as when a lessee buys the reversion. The options are loosely worded and none of them states the doctrine accurately, so the answer given is the closest statement of it.

77. Which statement is applicable to the rule of "marshalling"?

(A) Rule of marshalling is applicable when atleast two properties have been mortgaged
(B) Rule of marshalling is applicable when the question of the rights of the mortgagees arises
(C) In case of conflict between marshalling and contribution, the latter prevail
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Under Section 81 of the Transfer of Property Act, marshalling applies when the owner of two or more properties mortgages them to one person and then mortgages one to another; the subsequent mortgagee can require the first to satisfy his debt from the other property so far as it does not prejudice the first. It requires at least two properties, concerns the mortgagees' rights, and yields to contribution. All statements are correct.

78. What is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not under Article 110 of the Constitution of India?

(A) A Joint Committee of both houses of Parliament established for classification
(B) The Lok Sabha, by simple majority
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha whose decision shall be final
(D) The Attorney General of India, who shall be consulted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Answer: (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha whose decision shall be final

Under Article 110(3), if a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final. The Speaker's certificate is endorsed when the Bill goes to the Rajya Sabha and the President. No joint committee, vote or Attorney General decides this question.

79. Which of the following does not amount to 'Coercion' under the Indian Contract Act?

(A) Threat to commit suicide
(B) Threat to file a suit
(C) Threat to Kill
(D) Threat to detain person illegally

Answer: (B) Threat to file a suit

Under Section 15 of the Contract Act, coercion is committing or threatening to commit an act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or unlawfully detaining or threatening to detain property, to induce a person to contract. Threatening to kill, to commit suicide or to detain illegally qualify. Threatening to file a civil suit is a lawful act and is not coercion.

80. On getting an appointment in a company, an employee enters into a contract with the company promising not to file any case against the company. The contract is

(A) Void
(B) Valid
(C) Voidable
(D) Voidable at the instance of the company

Answer: (A) Void

Section 28 of the Contract Act declares void any agreement that absolutely restricts a party from enforcing his rights through ordinary legal proceedings, or limits the time for doing so. A promise by an employee never to file a case against the company is such an agreement and is void.

81. A promissory note under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is

(A) A written acknowledgment of debt
(B) An unconditional undertaking by a person to pay a certain sum of money
(C) A conditional promise to pay a certain sum of money
(D) Unconditional order signed by the marker directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money to another

Answer: (B) An unconditional undertaking by a person to pay a certain sum of money

Section 4 of the Negotiable Instruments Act defines a promissory note as an instrument in writing, not being a bank note or currency note, containing an unconditional undertaking signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person or to the bearer. A conditional promise is not a promissory note, and an order to pay is a bill of exchange.

82. Ordinarily, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, who, at any time after the mortgage-money has become due to him, acquires the right to foreclosure or sale?

(A) Mortgagor
(B) Mortgagee
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Answer: (B) Mortgagee

Under Section 67 of the Transfer of Property Act, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before a redemption decree is made or the money is paid or deposited, has the right to obtain a decree for foreclosure or sale. The mortgagor has instead the right to redeem.

83. In Schedule-II table of Cr.P.C under classification of offences against other laws, if the offence punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years or with fine only is.-

(A) Cognizable, non bailable and triable by Magistrate
(B) Non cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate
(C) Cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Non cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate

Under Part II of the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure (classification of offences against other laws), an offence punishable with imprisonment of less than three years or with fine only is non-cognizable, bailable and triable by any Magistrate. The more serious classes are cognizable and non-bailable.

84. In a suit, the issues are framed by the,

(A) Parties
(B) Advocates of the parties
(C) Representatives of the parties
(D) Courts

Answer: (D) Courts

Under Order XIV CPC, issues are framed by the court on the basis of the allegations in the pleadings, the statements of parties or their pleaders and documents produced. The court may examine parties and amend issues, so the responsibility for settling issues rests with the court and not with the parties or their advocates.

85. Which is not an essential element of a charge?

(A) Immovable property
(B) Security for payment of money
(C) By act of parties or operation of law
(D) Security is in the form of mortgage and delivery of possession is necessary

Answer: (D) Security is in the form of mortgage and delivery of possession is necessary

Under Section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act, a charge is security created by act of parties or operation of law on immovable property for payment of money, without being a mortgage. Delivery of possession is not necessary for a charge, so the statement that a mortgage and necessary delivery are required is not an element.

86. "Evidence before charge" shall be recorded in following cases:

(A) In all warrant triable cases
(B) In all summons triable cases
(C) In warrant triable cases instituted on police report
(D) In warrant triable cases instituted otherwise than on police report

Answer: (D) In warrant triable cases instituted otherwise than on police report

Under Section 244 CrPC (BNSS s. 267), in a warrant case instituted otherwise than on a police report, the Magistrate hears the prosecution and takes all evidence before framing a charge. In a police-report case, Section 238 requires the charge to be framed on documents and hearing, without evidence at that stage. Summons cases have no charge.

87. 'Inquiry' as per Section 2(k) of Cr.P.C means

(A) Inquiry including trial
(B) Every Inquiry, other than a trial
(C) Only a single Inquiry
(D) None of the above

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court

Under Section 2(g) CrPC, 'inquiry' means every inquiry, other than a trial, conducted under the Code by a Magistrate or court. The definition expressly excludes trial, so an inquiry is a preliminary stage distinct from the trial, though both are proceedings under the Code. The best answer is every inquiry other than a trial.

88. Sections 76 and 79 of IPC provide general exception of?

(A) Mistake of Law
(B) Mistake of fact
(C) Both mistake of fact and law
(D) Either mistake of law or fact

Answer: (B) Mistake of fact

Sections 76 and 79 IPC (BNS ss. 14 and 17) protect a person who, by reason of a mistake of fact and not of law, believes in good faith that he is bound by law or justified by law to do an act. Mistake of law is not an excuse, which is the maxim ignorantia juris non excusat.

89. Which of the following is not a dimension of life or personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

(A) Privacy
(B) Woman's right to reproductive choices
(C) Right to speedy justice
(D) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

The Supreme Court has read within Article 21 the right to privacy, a woman's reproductive choices, and the right to speedy trial and access to justice, among many others. Each

of the three examples is a recognised dimension of life and personal liberty, so none of the options falls outside it.

90. Provision in the Constitution which provides special status and separate development Board for Hyderabad- Karnataka region?

(A) Article 243 'ZL'
(B) Article 371 'J'
(C) Article 323 'B'
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Article 371 'J'

Article 371J, inserted by the Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Act, 2012, gives special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka (now Kalyana Karnataka) region, including a separate development board and reservation in education and public employment. Article 243ZL concerns District Planning Committees and Article 323B deals with tribunals.

91. Whether the protection applicable to a Judge under Section 77 IPC under General Exception, applicable to Magistrate? If not, under which provision?

(A) No
(B) Yes, in view of Section 19 IPC
(C) No, in view of Section 22 IPC
(D) Yes, in view of explanation provided under Section 77 IPC

Answer: (B) Yes, in view of Section 19 IPC

Section 19 IPC (BNS s. 2(16)) defines a judge to include every person empowered by law to give a definitive judgment, or a member of a body of persons so empowered. A Magistrate acting judicially fits this definition, so the protection of Section 77 (BNS s. 15) for acts of a judge acting judicially applies to him.

92. After fulfilling what condition/s, a mortgagor acquires a right of redemption?

(A) Where the mortgagee has been paid whole of the mortgage-money out of the Court or in the Court
(B) Where for the mortgage-money, payment has been tendered
(C) By bringing a suit for redemption in the Court
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Under Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, once the principal money has become payable, the mortgagor has the right to redeem on payment or tender of the mortgage-money, or by deposit in court, or by a suit for redemption, to have the mortgaged property reconveyed. All the modes listed are therefore valid.

93. In which case did the Supreme Court of India clarify the admissibility of electronic records as evidence?

(A) Anvar P.V. v. P.K.Basheer
(B) State of Haryana v. Jai Singh
(C) State of Maharashtra v. Natwarlal Damodardas Soni
(D) State of Punjab v. Jagir Singh

Answer: (A) Anvar P.V. v. P.K.Basheer

Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer (2014) held that electronic records are admissible as secondary evidence only if the certificate under Section 65B(4) of the Evidence Act (BSA s. 63) is produced, and that Sections 63 and 65 cannot be used for it. The other cases cited are on different points.

94. What protection is provided under Section 57 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 for actions taken in good faith?

(A) Protection from legal action
(B) Indemnity from all legal proceedings
(C) No protection is provided
(D) Protection from prosecution for negligence

Answer: (A) Protection from legal action

Section 57 of the Karnataka Rent Act bars any suit, prosecution or legal proceeding against the Controller or any officer or servant of the State Government, or person assisting him, for anything done in good faith under the Act; the State Government is similarly protected against suits for damage. This is protection from legal action, not a full indemnity from all proceedings.

95. In the case of Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines in respect of

(A) First Information Reports (FIRs)
(B) Confessions
(C) Dying declarations
(D) Expert opinions

Answer: (A) First Information Reports (FIRs)

In Lalita Kumari v. Government of Uttar Pradesh, a Constitution Bench held that registration of an FIR under Section 154 CrPC (BNSS s. 173) is mandatory where the information discloses a cognizable offence, and a preliminary inquiry is allowed only in limited categories, to be completed in a short time. The case concerns FIRs, not confessions or dying declarations.

96. The power of the Court to put questions or order production of documents is found in

(A) Section 148 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 150 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 165 of Evidence Act
(D) No such power is vested in the Court

Answer: (C) Section 165 of Evidence Act

Section 165 of the Evidence Act (BSA s. 168) empowers the Judge, to discover or obtain proof of relevant facts, to ask any question he pleases of any witness or party, at any time, and to order production of any document or thing. Sections

148 and 150 concern questions put to witnesses by the parties.

97. Rule of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict contained in

(A) Section 300 Cr.P.C
(B) Section 321 Cr.P.C
(C) Section 322 Cr.P.C
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Section 300 Cr.P.C

Section 300 CrPC (BNSS s. 337) embodies the rule against double jeopardy: a person once convicted or acquitted by a competent court of an offence cannot be tried again for the same offence or on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge could have been made. Sections 321 and 322 deal with withdrawal from prosecution and with a Magistrate's powers.

98. What is the maximum penalty for the middlemen or estate agents who fail to submit statements under Section 21 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Fine of Rs.500/-
(B) Fine of Rs.2,000/-
(C) Fine up to Rs.1,000/-
(D) Fine of Rs.200/-

Answer: (C) Fine up to Rs.1,000/-

Under Section 21 of the Karnataka Rent Act, a middleman or estate agent must submit a statement within thirty days of the application of the Act to the area. Under Section 54, failure to do so is punished with a fine up to Rs.1,000, plus a daily fine for each day of continuing default, as the Act stood at the time of the examination.

99. Which of the following is correct in relation to distinction under Section 34 IPC and Section 149 IPC?

(A) Section 34 creates specific offence whereas Section 149 IPC not
(B) Section 34 and Section 149 IPC creates specific offence
(C) Section 149 creates specific offence, Section 34 does not
(D) Sections 34 and 149 do not create specific offence

Answer: (C) Section 149 creates specific offence, Section 34 does not

Section 34 IPC (BNS s. 3(5)) only declares a rule of joint liability for an act done in furtherance of common intention, and does not itself create a distinct offence. Section 149 IPC (BNS s. 190) makes every member of an unlawful assembly guilty of the offence committed in prosecution of the common object, and is regarded as creating a specific offence.

100. 'Uberima Fide' in insurance contract denotes

(A) Indemnity of insurer
(B) Fiduciary relationship
(C) Payment of premium within time
(D) Extreme good faith

Answer: (D) Extreme good faith

Uberrimae fidei means utmost good faith. A contract of insurance is of this class: the proposer must disclose every material fact within his knowledge, and the insurer too must deal fairly, and failure to disclose a material fact makes the policy voidable at the insurer's option.