Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2024

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination, held 11.05.2024 · 100 questions

Part A

1. Three courts have territorial jurisdiction to try a suit. Parties have entered into an agreement that the dispute between them shall be tried in one of such courts. It is contended that the agreement is contrary to public policy and violative of Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Section 20(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Decide.

A. It is violative of Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act.
B. It is violative of Section 20(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure.
C. It is violative of Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, but not violative of Section 20(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure.
D. It is not violative of either Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act or Section 20(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

2. The claim petitioner is a person, who has purchased the property from a party to the suit during the pendency of that suit. In his petition under Order XXI Rule 98 of the Code of Civil Procedure, can he set up an independent title?

A. No, he cannot
B. No. But he can claim that he is a bona fide purchaser
C. Yes, he can
D. Yes, provided he is a bona fide purchaser for valuable consideration

3. What is the remedy available to a party to challenge a compromise decree?

A. File an appeal under Section 96(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure.
B. File a suit contending that the terms of the compromise are not lawful.
C. File an appeal under Order XLIII Rule 1-A of the Code of Civil Procedure.
D. No remedy available.

4. Read the propositions below and mark the correct option.
1. In a suit for recovery of money, where the defendant claims set - off, both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit.
2. Set-off shall not exceed the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the court.
3. For set-off, the obligations must be for ascertained sums of money.

A. Proposition 1 is incorrect
B. Proposition 2 is incorrect
C. Proposition 3 is incorrect
D. Proposition 1 to 3 are correct

5. For permitting the plaintiff to withdraw a suit with liberty to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action, by reason of some formal defect, the court should also be satisfied that, ...

A. there is sufficient ground
B. the suit must fail for that reason
C. parties to the new suit shall be the same
D. All the above

6. A court referred one suit to Lok Adalath and another for Mediation. Both were settled. Lok Adalath forwarded a report together with award and the Mediator forwarded a report together with a mediation agreement. The court disposed of both suits, recording “Settled. Suit closed.” Comment.

A. Both orders are wrong.
B. Both orders are correct.
C. Order in the suit referred to Adalath is correct.
D. Order in the suit referred for mediation is correct

7. Order VII Rule 14(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure reads “Nothing in this rule shall apply to documents produced for the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, or handed over to a witness merely to refresh his memory.” Can the plaintiff be confronted with such a document?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Court in its discretion can permit.
D. None of the above.

8. Section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates that in relation to a trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, a suit may be instituted having obtained the leave of the court. What will be the consequence if notice is not given to the defendants before granting leave?

A. Suit is illegal.
B. Once leave is granted, the defendants cannot challenge it.
C. Defendants can still contest the question of grant of leave.
D. The appellate court alone can consider the question.

9. When material irregularity and fraud in conducting sale stand proved, what should be the view taken by the Execution Court while deciding a petition filed under Order XXI Rule 90 of the Code of Civil Procedure?

A. The court is bound to set aside the sale.
B. Sale can be set aside only if the petitioner proves to have sustained substantial injury.
C. To set aside the sale, the petitioner shall further establish malice on the part of the Decree Holder.
D. To set aside the sale, the petitioner shall further establish that the proclamation was defective.

10. The court must ensure a few essentials before accepting a plea of bar under Order II Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Choose the most appropriate option.

A. i) both suits are based on the same cause of action, and ii) the plea under Order II Rule 2 is supported by evidence
B. i) both suits are based on the same cause of action, and ii) the bar is pleaded
C. i) both suits are based on the same cause of action, ii) the bar is pleaded, iii) an issue is raised and the parties are thereby called upon to prove/defend, and iv) the plea under Order II Rule 2 is supported by evidence :
D. i) both suits are based on the same cause of action, ii) the bar is pleaded, and iii) the plea under Order II Rule 2 is supported by evidence

11. Multiple remedies are available to the defendant against whom an ex-parte decree is passed. Choose the correct combination.

A. Revision, Review, Appeal and Petition to set aside the decree
B. Revision and Petition to set aside the decree
C. Review and Petition to set aside the decree
D. Review, Appeal and Petition to set aside the decree

12. The court has omitted to cite a precedent. On that ground a petition for review is filed. Choose the correct option from the following.

A. Omission to refer to an authority of law is not a ground for review
B. Omission to refer to an authority of law is a ground for review
C. If the decision would have been a different one altogether, omissions to refer to an authority of law is a ground for review
D. If the omission was occurred due to the counsel's failure to cite the precedent, it is a ground for review

13. An order of conditional attachment was passed under Order XXXVIII Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The defendant entered appearance and furnished sufficient security. What shall be proper course open to the court?

A. Record the security and continue the attachment.
B. Attachment to be continued till the trial is concluded.
C. Once attachment is effected, security cannot be furnished.
D. As soon as sufficient security is furnished, the Court shall lift the attachment.

14. To claim the benefit under clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an agriculturist shall prove that .....

A. he is an agriculturist and in occupation of the building in question.
B. he is an agriculturist in occupation of the building in question and it is his only place of abode.
C. he is an agriculturist in occupation of the building in question and that he is depending for his livelihood on his agriculture.
D. he is an agriculturist under the Judgment - Debtor

15. 'A' trespassed upon the land of 'B' and cut down a tree. 'B' sued 'A' for a decree of injunction against trespass. The Civil Judge dismissed the suit holding that although 'A' cut down the tree, apprehension of 'B' about possible trespass by 'A' was unfounded. 'B' subsequently filed a suit for damages on account of cutting down of the tree. Is the suit maintainable?

A. Maintainable, since the cause of action is different

B. Not maintainable, due to the bar under Section 16 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

C. Maintainable, since the right to sue is protected under Section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

D. Not maintainable, due to the bar under Section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

16. Which among the following does not bar a remedy of substituted performance of a contract as provided in Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

A. Both parties to the contract were under a mistake as to a matter of essential fact of the contract.

B. Parties to the contract agreed for different remedies.

C. Contract is one relating to an infrastructure project.

D. 15 days' notice to perform the contract was given to the defendant.

17. A decree of declaration shall be denied If, ...

A. the claim is to declare that in a temple there shall be poojas thrice a day.

B. the claim is to declare that the plaintiff is the priest of a temple.

C. the claim is to declare that the plaintiff is the successful bidder of a contract.

D. the claim is to declare that the plaintiff is the son of the defendant.

18. Which among the following is not a reason to deny an injunction?

A. If it is to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which wouid not be specifically enforced.

B. If It is to restrain a person from instituting a proceeding in any court.

C. If it is to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance.

D. If It is to prevent a continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced.

19. Among the following, what is the relief which the plaintiff cannot claim in a petition filed under Section 28(3) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

A. Order to redeem the mortgage.

B. Delivery of possession.

C. Execution of conveyance deed

D. Execution of a lease deed.

20. One among the following statements is incorrect. Which is it?

A. An easement alone cannot be transferred.

B. A right to future maintenance, even if secured, cannot be transferred.

C. Salary of a public officer, after it has become payable can be transferred.

D. A right to sue cannot be transferred.

21. The right of a transferee in good faith and consideration is not protected in one among the following cases. Identify.

A. Cases where rule of feeding the grant by estoppel apply.

B. Transfers to defeat creditors.

C. Contracts for sale where there is part performance.

D. Pendente lite transfers. ;

22. A buyer of an immovable property has the following rights except one. Identify.

A. To get the benefit of any improvements in the property if the ownership has passed to him.

B. To get the benefit of any improvements in property even if the ownership has not passed to him.

C. To the benefit of an increase in the value of the property if the ownership of the property has passed to him.

D. Charge for the advance sale consideration on the property to the extent of the seller's interest in the property.

23. Identify the odd combination with reference to possession.

A. Usufructuary mortgage, mortgage by conditional sale and English mortgage.

B. Usufructuary mortgage, mortgage by conditional sale and anomalous mortgage.

C. Usufructuary mortgage, simple mortgage and English mortgage.

D. Usufructuary mortgage and mortgage by conditional sale.

24. Notice terminating an agricultural lease was sent on 01.01.2024, asking to surrender possession on 01.04.2024. It was served on 10.01.2024. Mark the correct statement.

A. If the suit is filed on 11.04.2024, it is not barred by the law of limitation.
B. If the suit is filed on 11.07.2024, it is not barred by the law of limitation.
C. In both cases the suit is not barred by the law of limitation.
D. In both cases the suit is barred by the law of limitation.

25. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
1. A gift of both existing and future properties is valid
2. If a gift comprises two separate and independent transfers to the same donee, he can elect to accept one and reject the other.

A. Statement No.1 is correct
B. Statements No.1 and 2 are incorrect
C. Statements No.1 and 2 are correct
D. Statement No.2 is correct

26. Choose the incorrect option. A negotiable instrument can be made payable to .....

A. one person only.
B. two persons jointly.
C. two persons alternatively.
D. one among several persons.

27. Holder in due course of an inchoate promissory note sues for recovery of money. The promissory note is for Rs.10 lakhs, whereas the money actually due to him is Rs.5 lakhs. Which among the following statements is correct?

A. He can recover Rs.10 lakhs provided the promissory note is sufficiently stamped.
B. He can recover Rs.5 lakhs only.
C. He can recover nothing.
D. Holder in due course cannot maintain such a suit.

28. Who among the following cannot negotiate a negotiable instrument?

A. Payee
B. Drawer
C. Drawee
D. Indorsee

29. A plea of material alteration does not affect.

A. Filling up of a duly stamped inchoate instrument.
B. Conversion of a general crossing in a cheque into a special crossing.
C. Conversion of an indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.
D. All the above.

30. Juxtapose Sections 118 and 139 of the Negotiable instruments Act and choose the incorrect option.

A. Both are rebuttable presumptions.
B. Section 118 deals with different kinds of presumptions whereas Section 139 deals with consideration of a particular kind.
C. Section 118 applies to civil cases alone and Section 139 applies to criminal cases alone.
D. In both, presumption can be drawn in favour of a holder in due course.

31. Which among the following does not match to a contract uberrimae fidei?

A. Always tripartite.
B. Utmost good faith.
C. Related more to insurance contracts.
D. Parties shall not withhold critical information from one another.

32. Which among the following statements does not match a standard form contract?

A. One party has all the bargaining strength. -
B. Government shall be the one party always.
C. Binds both parties.
D. Contains a legally enforceable agreement.

33. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void. This rule is .....

A. absolute.
B. not applicable to legal profession.
C. not applicable to advertising business.
D. not applicable if goodwill is sold.

34. When a cheque issued towards payment of a time barred debt is returned due to insufficiency of funds, whether an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable instruments Act will be attracted?

A. No. Since the cheque is invalid.
B. No. Since the debt is time barred.
C. Yes. Since the cheque is valid.
D. Yes. If the debt is acknowledged before it became time barred.

35. A contract is entered into for a sum of Rs.10,00,000/-. A sum of Rs.2,00,000/- is named in the contract as penalty to be paid in case of breach of the contract. In a suit filed alleging breach of contract, what shall be the entitlement of the plaintiff?

A. A reasonable amount not exceeding Rs.10,00,000/-.
B. A reasonable amount not exceeding Rs.2,00,000/-.
C. A reasonable amount exceeding Rs.2,00,000/-.
D. A reasonable amount exceeding Rs.10,00,000/-.

36. Read the following and choose the correct option.
A plea of non est factum -
1. can be taken by a signatory to a document,
2. can be taken to plead that the document is invalid
3. Can be taken to plead that the signatory was mistaken about its character
4, is a defence available in the Contract Law

A. Statements No. 1 and 2 are correct
B. Statements No. 2 and 3 are correct
C. Statements No. 3 and 4 are correct
D. All statements are correct

37. An enquiry on admitted arrears of rent is contemplated at what stage of the proceedings under Section 12 of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control Act, 1965?

A. Before ordering the tenant to deposit admitted arrears of rent.
B. Before rendering a finding on the landlord-tenant relationship.
C. Before granting further time to deposit admitted arrears of rent.
D. Before ordering to stop the proceedings

38. Period of rent deed is 10 years. The deed contains quinquennial revision of rent at the rate of 5%. In the 7th year, the landlord filed a petition for fixation of fair rent. Choose the correct option that suits the above.

A. Petition is maintainable in view of Mohammad Ahmad and another v. Atma Ram Chauhan and others [2011 (7) SCC 755]
B. Petition is maintainable in view of Rahul and another v K. Sudheesh and another [2023 (2) KLT 771]
C. Petition is not maintainable in view of George C.J. v. M.P. Varghese (2023 (4) KLT 638]
D. Petition is not maintainable in view of Basil N. M. v. Regional Sports Centre [2023 (2) KLT 804]

39. In a petition for eviction under Section 11(3) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act the tenant claims benefit of the second proviso to Section 11(3). The burden of proof of .....

A. both limbs is on the landlord.
B. the first limb is on the tenant and the second limb is on the landlord.
C. both the limbs is on the tenant. -
D. the first limb is on the landlord and the second limb is on the tenant.

40. The purpose of the landlord seeking eviction of the tenant from the petition schedule building is for starting a hotel after demolishing that building and constructing a multi-storied building. Which is the appropriate ground for ~ eviction?

A. Additional accommodation
B. Bona-fide need for own occupation
C. Reconstruction
D. Acquisition of alternative accommodation.

Part B

41. Read the following statements relating to further investigation and choose from options A to D the most appropriate one.
1. The power of further investigation is vested with the executive.
2. It is a fresh investigation.
3. Its purpose is to bring the true facts before the court even if they are discovered at a subsequent stage.
4. It does not have the effect of wiping out the initial investigation.

A. Statements 1 to 4 are correct. ,
B. Statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
C. Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
D. Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.

42. Prosecution evidence is lacking to convict the accused. But admissions are there in his statement under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. To what extent can that statement be used?

A. Admissions in the statement under Section 313 can be based on to convict the accused.
B. In the absence of prosecution evidence, statements under Section 313 is of no use.
C. If inconsistent with the defence the accused has set up, his statement under Section 313 can be based on to convict him.
D. It is confession and is sufficient for a conviction.

43. During the course of investigation, a prosecution witness sent a letter to the investigating officer containing a narration of the incident. The witness admits it in court while giving evidence. It can be used -

A. only to corroborate his evidence in court.
B. as his admission.
C. only to contradict him.
D. as a documentary evidence regarding the fact in issue.

44. In the context of Section 195(1)(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which among the following is incorrect?

A. Cognizance of the offence can be taken on a complaint as well as a police report.
B. A police investigation into the offence is not forbidden.
C. Complaint by the court may precede an inquiry by that court.
D. Even a civil court can file such a complaint.

45. Provisions of Section 258 of the Code of Criminal Procedure apply to .....

A. Complaint Cases involving petty offences.
B. Summons Cases instituted otherwise than upon a complaint.
C. Summons and warrant cases involving trivial offences.
D. Both summons and warrant cases.

46. Which among the following does not suit to the stage of framing charge?

A. The court is not required to undertake a meticulous evaluation of evidence
B. If no ingredients of an offence are made out from the admitted evidence of the prosecution, the court cannot frame the charge
C. A grave suspicion is sufficient to frame charge
D. Documents produced by the accused, if related to the fact in issue, can be taken into account

47. Chief Judicial Magistrate granted pardon to an accomplice. If the Magistrate who committed the case did not examine the approver, what would be the consequence?

A. It is a defect curable under Section 460 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
B. Sessions Judge shall decide whether that affects the trial.
C. It vitiates the trial.
D. It vitiates the trial, only if prejudice is caused to the accused.

48. Can conditions be imposed while granting statutory bail?

A. Can be imposed.
B. Cannot be imposed since statutory bail is an indefeasible right.
C. Can be imposed in offences triable by Court of Session only.
D. Condition that can be imposed is only with respect to appearance before Court

49. Which among the following is incorrect in the context of Section 451 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

A. An order passed pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial in a case.
B. Orders under Section 451 are appealable.
C. The court has to decide as to who has got a better title if there are two claimants.
D. The criminal courts may even refuse to dispose of the property pending a decision by a civil court.

50. Read the following statements, and choose the correct option.
1. Undue and unreasonable delay in lodging the first information report will vitiate the trial.
2. A first information statement can be used to corroborate or contradict the informant's evidence in the court.
3. A first information report in a criminal case is an extremely vital and valuable piece of evidence for the purpose of corroborating the oral evidence adduced during the course of the trial

A. All statements are correct.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
C. Statements 2 and 3 are correct.
D. All statements are incorrect.

51. Detention of 90 days is reckoned for granting statutory bail in cases involving offences punishable ..... (Choose incorrect option)

A. with death.
B. with a minimum of 10 years imprisonment.
C. with imprisonment for life.
D. up to 10 years imprisonment.

52. What is the period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a period of 5 years?

A. One year.
B. Three years.
C. Five years
D. No limitation.

53. Which among the following cannot be tried summarily?

A. Offences punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years
B. Theft punishable under Section 380 of Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs.2,000/-.
C. Receiving or retaining stolen property, punishable under Section 411 of Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs.2,000/-.
D. Offences under the Cattle Trespass Act

54. On which among the following aspects a warrant trial does not differ from a summons trial?

A. Framing of charge.
B. Hearing on sentence.
C. Pleading guilty by the accused.
D. Absence of the complainant.

55. A Magistrate taking cognizance on a complaint shall examine upon the complainant. Which among the following is not an exception?

A. If a public servant is the complainant.
B. If the complainant is a woman.
C. If it is a complaint made over by another Magistrate after recording the sworn statement of the complainant.
D. If it is a complaint filed under Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

56. Which among the following is not an ingredient of Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code?

A. The accused is a person of unsound mind.
B. By reason of unsoundness of mind, the accused was incapable of knowing the nature of the act.
C. By reason of unsoundness of mind, the accused was incapable of knowing that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.
D. The accused was medically.a person of unsound mind at the time of occurrence.

57. Which among the following statements is correct in the context of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?

A. To attract common intention prior conspiracy should always be proved.
B. To attract common intention pre-meditation by the accused should always be proved.
C. Common intention can be developed at the time of occurrence.
D. Mere presence at the place of occurrence is enough to attract vicarious liability.

58. Which among the following does not amount to abetment?

A. Fails to report to police in time.
B. Instigate.
C. Intentionally aids.
D. Facilitates.

59. While examined as a witness, 'A' knowingly gave a false statement. 'A' also produced a register before the court after making a false entry in it. Choose the correct statement in relation to the above.

A. Both acts are fabrication of false evidence.
B. The first act is giving false evidence. :
C. Both acts are giving false evidence.
D. The second act is giving false evidence.

60. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for an offence of affray?

A. One month
B. Three months
C. Six months
D. One year

61. Which among the following need not be related to an offence punishable under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

A. Rashness or negligence
B. Actus reus
C. Motor vehicle
D. Death of a person

62. Mark the incorrect match. For kidnapping to be punishable under the Indian Penal Code, it shall be, ...

A. kidnapping from India.
B. kidnapping a male child below the age of 16 years from the lawful guardianship.
C. kidnapping a female child below the age of 18 years from the lawful guardianship.
D. kidnapping a child: whether male or female, below the age of 18 years from the lawful guardianship.

63. Extortion becomes robbery, if .....

A. in order to commit extortion, puts any person in fear of injury.
B. committing extortion by putting the person in presence to fear of instant hurt.
C. in order to commit extortion, puts any person in fear of death.
D. in order to commit extortion, puts any person in fear of grievous hurt

64. Proof of a Will is contested on two grounds; (i) evidence of the attesting witness is unreliable and (ii) the attesting witness is a close relative of the testator. Which among the following statements is correct?

A. Will has to be rejected for, evidence of a relative attestor is treated unreliable always.
B. Will can be acted upon if ground No.(i) is found in favour of the legatee.
C. Will cannot be acted upon even if ground No.(i) is found in favour of the legatee.
D. Will can be acted upon since a relative of the testator, who attested the Will, is always treated as reliable.

65. 'A' stood trial on a charge of murder of 'B'. The court considered the following questions: i) did 'A' cause death of 'B'; ii) did 'A' have intention to cause death of 'B'; iii) has the knife in question been recovered based on the statement of 'A' while in police custody; and iv) whether the statement of 'B' about the incident is dying declaration. Choose from below the correct option.

A. Propositions 1 and 3 are facts in issue.
B. Propositions 2 and 4 are relevant facts.
C. Propositions 1 and 4 are facts in issue.
D. Propositions 3 and 4 are relevant facts.

66. "Mere production and marking of a document as exhibit before a court cannot be held to be a due proof of its contents". This principle of law is applicable to .....

A. private documents only
B. public documents only
C. both private and public documents
D. neither private nor public documents

67. A party wants the court to take judicial notice of the notification appointing the Director of Health Services. The court refuses. That view is ....

A. correct, if the party does not produce the notification.
B. correct, even if the party produces the notification.
C. correct, since no notification can be taken judicial notice of.
D. incorrect, since a notification has no evidentiary value unless its author is examined in court.

68. Which important proposition of law was laid down by the Apex Court in Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu [AIR 2020 SC 5592: 2021 (4) SCC 1]?

A. Information received from a person accused of an offence, to the extent it distinctly relates to the fact thereby discovered alone, is admissible in evidence

B. Officers who are invested with powers of Investigation under the NDPS Act are police officers for the purpose of Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act

C. All facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, can be proved by oral evidence

D. A dying declaration if found to be voluntary, and made in a fit mental condition, can be relied upon without any corroboration.

69. Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act .....

A. applies to civil cases alone.

B. casts a burden on the accused to prove the fact in his special knowledge at the inception of the trial.

C. would apply only to cases where the prosecution proved the facts from which existence of certain other facts can be inferred unless the accused prove the fact which is within his special knowledge.

D. does not apply to criminal cases.

70. If an electronic document is produced in a criminal case without a certification under Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, ...

A. it can never be used in evidence. :

B. the court at its discretion can allow it to be in evidence.

C. unless objected it can be admitted in evidence.

D. if the defect is cured at the stage of marking the document, it can be used in evidence.

71. A statement of a witness recorded under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be used to ..... : ,

A. corroborate the evidence of that witness.

B. contradict the investigating officer.

C. contradict that witness.

D. contradict any witness examined on the side of the prosecution.

72. Which among the following is a fact irrelevant under Section 9 of the Indian Evidence Act?

A. The accused has motive to commit the offence.

B. Identification of the accused.

C. The accused absconded soon after the incident.

D. Identity of the subject-matter of the offence.

73. Concerning which aspect of appreciation of evidence the Apex Court often uses the word 'sterling'?

A. Circumstantial evidence

B. Oral evidence

C. Documentary evidence

D. Opinion evidence

74. During the first ..... days of detention in a case involving an offence punishable with imprisonment for life, the accused can be given for 15 days in police custody under Section 187 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

A. 30 days

B. 40 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

75. What is the sentence a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class may pass under Section 23(2) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

A. a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or of fine not exceeding fifty thousand rupees, or of both.

B. sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or of both

C. sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding fifty thousand rupees, or of both

D. sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or of both

76. What is the additional stipulation to be followed when a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence on a complaint, under the provisions of Section 223 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

A. He shall get a report from the police.

B. He shall give the accused an opportunity of being heard.

C. He shall examine all the witnesses enlisted in the complaint.

D. No additional stipulation.

77. In order to commit theft, if a person suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person or from his possession any movable property, he is said to have committed the offence of ..... under Section 304 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

A. burglary
B. robbery
C. Extortion
D. snatching

78. Following acts except one committed by any person or a group of persons in concert, singly or jointly, either as a member of an organized crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate by use of violence to obtain material benefit is an organized crime as defined in Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Denote the exception.

A. Trafficking in drugs
B. Land grabbing
C. Cheating
D. Kidnapping

79. What is the change brought to Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

A. Added as a proviso to Section 23 :
B. Deleted
C. Renumbered as Section 25
D. Renumbered as Section 30

80. Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is renumbered as Section .... .. in the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

A. Section 105
B. Section 112
C. Section 114
D. Section 118

Part C

81. Lex non cogit ad Impossibilia means-

A. The law favours one who did an impossibility.
B. The law does not compel a man to do what he cannot possibly perform.
C. No one is bound to reciprocate an impossibility
D. None of the above

82. The Constitution Bench decision of the Apex Court in Pakala Narayana Swamy v. Emperor [AIR 1939 PC 47] is an authority for,-

A. Test identification parade
B. Alibi evidence
C. Interpretation and admissibility of confession
D. Res gestae

83. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed to the Constitution of India from,-

A. Ireland
B. Brazil
C. United States of America
D. United Kingdom

84. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India is guaranteed to,-

A. Every person in India
B. Every person above the age of 18 years
C. Every citizen of India above the age of 21 years
D. Every citizen of India

85. Which court can direct the State Legislative Assembly to enact a law?

A. Supreme Court of India
B. High Court of the State concerned
C. No court
D. Both Supreme Court of India and High Court of the State concerned

86. A suit was decreed. The appeal and second appeal were dismissed. The decision of the High Court in the second appeal has become final. What shall be the consequence, if the principle laid down in the second appeal was subsequently overruled by a Division Bench of the High Court in another case?

A. Subsequent overruling of the principle will render an inter party decision otiose.
B. Subsequent overruling of the principle will not affect the inter party decision.
C. If a petition under Section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure is filed the execution court can order the decree to be unexecutable.
D. The defendant can approach the trial court to reopen the suit.

87. The powers of the High Court to punish a person for contempt of court can be traced to which provision in the Constitution of India?

A. Article 192
B. Article 204
C. Article 215
D. Article 228

88. 'What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly'. This doctrine is called .....

A. pith and substance
B. colourable legislation
C. legislative excess
D. doctrine of eclipse

89. In the event of a conflict between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on an ordinary bill, the conflict can be resolved by .....

A. the Supreme Court of India
B. the President after consultation with the Union Cabinet
C. dropping the bill, since the conflict cannot be resolved
D. convening a joint session of both the houses

90. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan [(1997) 6 SCC 241] is related to the .....

A. sexual harassment at work place
B. domestic violence
C. maintenance of divorced wife
D. how to hold trial in sexual offences

91. Eight years ago the age of the father was thrice the age of the son. After 6 years age of the father will be double the age of the son. What is the age of the son now?

A. 18
B. 22
C. 24
D. 26

92. If a car travels at a speed of 120 kilometers per hour, how much distance will it cover in 30 seconds?

A. 40 kilometers
B. 500 meters
C. 1000 meters
D. 400 meters

93. Twenty four teams are divided into 4 groups. Each group has six teams. Within each group the teams play each other exactly once. The winners of each group then play in the semi-finals. Winners of the semi-finals play in the finals and losers for the third place. How many matches are played?

A. 60
B. 64
C. 63
D. 66

94. Choose the correct spelling

A. Entrepreneur
B. Enterprenuer
C. Enterprenuer
D. Entreprenrur

95. Choose the correct alternative: Paw = Cat : Hoof = ?

A. Horse
B. Lion
C. Lamb
D. Elephant

96. Who was the Chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

A. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C. J.B.Kripalani
D. -P.B. Mukherjee

97. What is the period of summer recess for the Apex Court in 2024?

A. April 13 to May 20
B. May 13 to June 30
C. May 27 to July 14
D. May 20 to July 7

98. Who is the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court?

A. Justice K. Vinod Chandran
B. Justice Alok Aradhe
C. Justice Sunita Agarwal
D. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava

99. How many High Courts are there in India?

A. 22
B. 25
C. 24
D. 27

100. What is the minimum age to qualify for direct recruitment as a District Judge in Kerala?

A. 25
B. 30
C. 34
D. 35