Madhya Pradesh Civil Judge Prelims 2022: Solution

High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur · Civil Judge, Junior Division (Entry Level) · Exam-2022, held 14 January 2024 · 150 questions · English version

Law

1. Constitution of India - Under Article 332 of the Constitution of India, seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of ....., in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

(1) Assam
(2) Nagaland
(3) Mizoram
(4) Tripura

Answer: (1)

Article 332(1) sets the general reservation rule for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Legislative Assemblies. Its exception concerns Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam. Article 332(2) separately reserves seats for those districts in the Assam Legislative Assembly, so the exception operates alongside a distinct reservation arrangement.

2. Constitution of India - Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India provides that "at any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside" ?

(1) Article 94
(2) Article 96
(3) Article 97
(4) Article 98

Answer: (2)

Article 96(1) requires the Speaker or Deputy Speaker to vacate the chair while the Lok Sabha considers a resolution to remove that officeholder. Presence in the House does not change who presides. Article 96(2) separately allows the Speaker to speak and participate while a resolution for the Speaker's removal is being considered.

3. Constitution of India - According to the verdict given by Supreme Court in the case of Rajbala Vs State of Haryana (2016) 2 SCC 445, after introduction of Part IX of the Constitution of India "Right to vote" and "Right to contest election" is a -

(1) Fundamental Right
(2) Constitutional Right
(3) Democratic Right
(4) Democratic Right only and not a fundamental or constitutional right

Answer: (2)

The question concerns voting and standing for election to panchayats after Part IX entered the Constitution. Rajbala v State of Haryana treated these as constitutional rights in that setting. The recognition of those rights does not prevent the State legislature from prescribing qualifications or disqualifications for election within the constitutional framework.

4. Constitution of India- In which of the following judgments it was held that the jurisdiction conferred upon the High Courts under Article 226 can be supplanted by the Administrative Tribunal if it is not less efficacious than the High Court ?

(1) S.P. Sampath Kumar Vs Union Of India & Ors (1987) 1 SCC 124
(2) L Chandra Kumar Vs Union of India (1997) 3 SCC 261
(3) In re Special Courts Bill (1979) 1 SCC 380
(4) S. R. Bommai Vs Union of India (1994) 3 SCC 1

Answer: (1)

S.P. Sampath Kumar v Union of India applied the idea that an administrative tribunal could replace High Court review in service matters if the tribunal was an equally effective institutional substitute. L. Chandra Kumar v Union of India later held that High Court judicial review forms part of the basic structure and survives the creation of tribunals.

5. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - At the first hearing of the suit, the court -

(1) can only frame the issues.
(2) may permit cross-examination of either party by the other party.
(3) shall, with a view to elucidating matters in controversy in the suit, examine, orally such of the parties to the suit appearing in person or present in court.
(4) will grant leave to deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party.

Answer: (3)

Order X Rule 2(1)(a) requires the court at the first hearing to examine orally the parties it considers appropriate among those appearing in person or present in court. The purpose is to clarify disputed matters. The court is conducting its own examination to understand the controversy before the suit proceeds.

6. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in case of dismissal of the suit, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit on the same cause of action -

(1) under Order IX Rule 2
(2) under Order XI Rule 21
(3) under Order IX Rule 3
(4) under Order XI Rule 3

Answer: (2)

Order XI Rule 21 deals with disobedience of an order to answer interrogatories or to give discovery or inspection. If the court dismisses the plaintiff's suit for that failure under Rule 21(1), Rule 21(2) bars a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Order IX Rules 2 and 3 provide different dismissal grounds.

7. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A 'Garnishee' is -

(1) the judgment debtor
(2) judgment debtor's debtor
(3) judgment debtor's creditor
(4) Financier to the judgment Debtor

Answer: (2)

A garnishee owes a debt to the judgment debtor. After attachment, Order XXI Rule 46A allows the court, on the attaching creditor's application, to direct the garnishee to pay the attached debt into court, up to what is needed to satisfy the decree and execution costs, or to appear and show cause.

8. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 bars entertainment of any application to review an order made on an application for a review or a decree or order passed or made on a review ?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 10
(3) Order XLVII Rule 9
(4) Order IX Rule 9

Answer: (3)

Order XLVII Rule 9 bars a further application for review of an order deciding an earlier review application. It also bars review of a decree or order made on review. Sections 10 and 11 deal with the stay of suits and res judicata, while Order IX Rule 9 concerns dismissal for default.

9. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A suit may be defeated due to the reason of -

(1) Non-joinder of a proper party.
(2) Misjoinder of a necessary party.
(3) Non-joinder of a necessary party.
(4) Misjoinder of a proper party.

Answer: (3)

Order I Rule 9 ordinarily saves a suit despite misjoinder or non-joinder of parties. Its proviso excepts the non-joinder of a necessary party, because an effective decree cannot be made in that person's absence. A proper party may help the court decide the whole dispute, but the court can grant effective relief without that party.

10. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which provision prescribes that every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action ?

(1) Order 2 Rule 7
(2) Order 2 Rule 1
(3) Order 2 Rule 2
(4) Order 2 Rule 6

Answer: (3)

Order II Rule 2(1) requires the plaintiff to include the whole claim arising from the cause of action. The rule permits relinquishing part to bring the suit within the court's jurisdiction. Under Rule 2(2), the plaintiff cannot later sue for a portion deliberately relinquished or left out. Omission of a particular relief raises the separate question of leave under Rule 2(3).

11. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following words has not been defined in the Code of Civil Procedure?

(1) Suit
(2) Prescribed
(3) Rules
(4) Foreign

Answer: (1)

Question deleted by the High Court.

Section 2 of the Code expressly defines “prescribed” and “rules” and uses “foreign” in the defined expressions “foreign Court” and “foreign judgment”. It contains no separate definition of “suit”. The word “foreign” standing alone likewise lacks a definition, so the wording of the alternatives creates more than one plausible reading.

12. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Under Order VII Rule 1 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a plaint shall not contain the following particulars :-

(1) The Facts constituting the cause of action.
(2) Statement of evidence.
(3) The Facts showing that the court has jurisdiction.
(4) The name of the court in which the suit is brought.

Answer: (2)

Order VII Rule 1 requires the plaint to name the court and set out the facts constituting the cause of action and showing jurisdiction. Under Order VI Rule 2, pleadings state the material facts on which the party relies. The evidence used to prove those facts belongs to the proof of the case.

13. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - In which of the following cases, the Court may not issue a commission ?

(1) To examine any person.
(2) To perform any ministerial act.
(3) For scientific, technical or expert investigation.
(4) For collection of evidence.

Answer: (4)

Section 75 authorises commissions to examine persons, investigate locally, examine accounts, make a partition, investigate scientific or technical matters, perform ministerial acts and sell certain perishable property in court custody. Collection of evidence generally is outside the listed purposes. A commission properly issued for witness examination or local investigation may nevertheless produce evidence.

14. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following conditions must be satisfied for application of the doctrine of res judicata between co-defendants?
I. There must be a conflict of interest between the defendants concerned.
II. It must be necessary to decide the conflict to give the reliefs which the plaintiff claims.
III. The question between the defendants must have been finally decided.
IV. The co-defendants were the necessary or proper party in the former suit.

(1) Only I, II and III
(2) Only II, III and IV
(3) Only I, II and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Answer: (4)

Res judicata can bind co-defendants when they had a conflicting interest and settling that conflict was necessary to grant the plaintiff relief. The earlier court must have finally resolved the issue, and those defendants must have been necessary or proper parties in that suit. The fact that two parties were on the same side in the earlier case does not by itself settle the question.

15. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - An order made under Rule 46B, Rule 46C or Rule 46E of order XXI shall be -

(1) Appealable as an order.
(2) Appealable as a decree.
(3) The order shall be appealable subject to discretion of the Court.
(4) Only revision against the order shall lie.

Answer: (2)

Order XXI Rule 46H makes orders under Rules 46B, 46C and 46E appealable as decrees. These rules cover an order against a garnishee, determination of disputed liability, and determination of a third person’s claim. The nature of the appeal follows the express rule and does not depend on a separate exercise of discretion.

16. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 -
A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D, and E. Among which of the following conditions it shall be deemed that he has fulfilled it substantially -
(1) B marries without the consent of C, D and E, but obtains their consent after the marriage.
(2) E dies then B marries with the consent of C and D.
(3) B marries without the consent of C, D and E, and did not obtain their consent after the marriage.

(1) Only (1) and (2)
(2) Only (2) and (3)
(3) Only (2)
(4) Only (1)

Answer: (3)

Section 26 of the Transfer of Property Act treats a condition precedent as fulfilled when the transferee substantially complies with it. B obtains the consent of C and D before marrying after E's death, which is substantial compliance on the statutory illustration. Consent given after the marriage does not satisfy the condition of prior consent.

17. Transfer of Property Act, 1882- Choose the correct option to be filled in the blank space - Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising from the property shall be accumulated either wholly or in part during a period than the life of the transferor, or a period of ..... from the date of transfer, such direction shall be void to the extent the period during which the accumulation is directed exceeds the longer of the aforesaid periods.

(1) 18 years
(2) 16 years
(3) 21 years
(4) 24 years

Answer: (1)

Section 17(1) of the Transfer of Property Act compares two periods: the transferor's life and eighteen years from the transfer. The longer period ordinarily sets the limit for accumulating income under the transfer. The direction is void only to the extent it exceeds that limit, subject to the purposes excepted by Section 17(2).

18. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - Where a gift consists of the donor's whole property, to what extent the donee is personally liable for all the debts due by and liabilities of the donor at the time of the gift?

(1) to the extent of the property comprised in gift.
(2) Not liable for any extent.
(3) Only to the extent of the property, which is burdened by obligation.
(4) To the extent of all liabilities of the donor.

Answer: (1)

Section 128 of the Transfer of Property Act makes a universal donee personally liable for the donor's debts and liabilities existing at the time of the gift, subject to Section 127. The liability is capped at the extent of the gifted property, even though the gift comprised the donor's entire estate.

19. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - A property can be transferred for perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of .....

(1) Religion, knowledge, commerce, health.
(2) Religion, knowledge, sale & purchase.
(3) Religion, knowledge, defence and sale & purchase.
(4) Commerce, health, sale & purchase.

Answer: (1)

Section 18 of the Transfer of Property Act exempts qualifying public-benefit transfers from the limits in Sections 14, 16 and 17. Religion, knowledge, commerce and health are among the expressly listed public purposes. A transaction described simply as a sale or purchase does not establish the public-benefit purpose required by this provision.

20. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - In which case it was decided that a contract made on telephone becomes complete at the place where acceptance is heard?

(1) Satyabrata Ghose Vs Mugneeram Bangur and Company and another
(2) Carlill Vs Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
(3) Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia Vs Girdharilal Purushottamdas & Company and other
(4) State of West Bengal Vs B.K. Mondal & Sons

Answer: (3)

In Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia v Girdharlal Parshottamdas and Co., the Supreme Court treated telephone communication as effectively instantaneous. Acceptance completes the contract when the offeror receives it. The place of formation is therefore the place where the offeror hears the acceptance, which can matter in deciding territorial jurisdiction over a dispute.

21. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Whether a suit is maintainable to recover the amount of subscription under an agreement entered into for any sum of money to be awarded to the winner of any horse race?

(1) Yes, only if the amount is not more than 500 Rs.
(2) Yes, only if the amount is 500 Rs. Or upwards.
(3) No, as the agreement by way of wager is void.
(4) No, as it is an offence under section 294-A of the Indian Penal code (45 of 1860)

Answer: (2)

Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act voids agreements by way of wager and ordinarily bars actions to recover winnings. Its horse-race exception preserves subscriptions or contributions towards a prize valued at five hundred rupees or more. The exception concerns funding the prize and keeps the relevant prohibition on unauthorised lotteries in force.

22. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - 'A' has been dispossessed by his brother 'B' from the ancestral property denying his title. A suit for mere declaration -

(1) is maintainable.
(2) is maintainable with relief of compensation.
(3) is beyond civil jurisdiction.
(4) is maintainable only with further reliefs to which plaintiff is able to seek.

Answer: (4)

Under the proviso to Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, a court cannot grant a bare declaration where the plaintiff can seek further relief and omits it. A is already out of possession and claims title against B. A should therefore claim recovery of possession together with the declaration of title.

23. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - The specific relief Act,1963 extends to -

(1) The whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
(2) The whole of India.
(3) only to capital cities of the States.
(4) the whole of India except the Union Territories.

Answer: (2)

Section 1(2) of the Specific Relief Act now extends the Act to the whole of India. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 removed the earlier exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 31 October 2019. The broader territorial scope was in force on the examination date.

24. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court subject to the provisions contained in .....

(1) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (3) of section 12, section 14 A and section 15 of the Specific relief Act,1963
(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (2) of section 12, section 13 and section 15 of The specific relief Act,1963
(3) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16 of The specific relief Act,1963
(4) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (1) of section 11, section 12 and section 13 of The specific relief Act,1963

Answer: (3)

Under the amended Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act, courts enforce specific performance subject to Section 11(2), Section 14 and Section 16. These provisions cover contracts beyond trustees' powers or in breach of trust, categories of contracts that cannot be specifically enforced, and personal bars affecting the claimant's entitlement.

25. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in which of the following cases?

(1) When the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff.
(2) When compensation in money would afford the plaintiff adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed.
(3) When it would be extremely easy to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss.
(4) When the possession of the thing claimed has been rightfully transferred from the plaintiff.

Answer: (1)

Section 8(a) of the Specific Relief Act permits specific delivery to a person entitled to immediate possession when the defendant holds a specific movable article as the plaintiff's agent or trustee. The other statutory grounds include inadequate monetary compensation, great difficulty in assessing loss, or wrongful transfer of possession from the plaintiff.

26. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Special provisions for contract relating to infrastructure project is prescribed under which section ?

(1) Section 20
(2) Section 20A
(3) Section 21
(4) Section 22

Answer: (2)

Section 20A of the Specific Relief Act applies to contracts concerning infrastructure projects listed in the Schedule. It

bars an injunction in a suit under the Act if granting it would impede or delay the project's progress or completion. The limitation turns on the practical effect of the requested injunction on the listed project.

27. Limitation Act, 1963 - Which provision of the Limitation Act, 1963 is related with 'Legal Disability' ?

(1) Section 5
(2) Section 6
(3) Section 13
(4) Section 4

Answer: (2)

Section 6 of the Limitation Act protects a person under a specified legal disability when the limitation period starts. For example, a minor entitled to sue may ordinarily use the prescribed period after the disability ends, subject to the Act's special limits. The provision covers suits and applications to execute decrees.

28. Limitation Act, 1963 - Where the defendant has filed a claim by way of a set off, it shall be deemed to have been instituted on the same date -

(1) as the date of filing of written Statement.
(2) as the date of Service of Summons on defendant.
(3) as the date of the suit in which the set off is pleaded.
(4) as the date of First hearing of the suit.

Answer: (3)

Section 3(2)(b)(i) of the Limitation Act treats a set-off as a separate suit instituted on the date of the suit in which it is pleaded. Filing the written statement later does not move that date. A counterclaim follows a different rule and is treated as instituted when it is made in court.

29. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Any proceeding before the Rent Controlling Authority shall be deemed to be a 'judicial proceeding' within the meaning of which of the following sections :-

(1) Section 180 & 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act No. V of 1898)
(2) Section 180 & 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1973)
(3) Section 193 & 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. XLV of 1860)
(4) Section 186 & 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1973)

Answer: (3)

Section 29(1) of the Madhya Pradesh Accommodation Control Act treats proceedings before the Rent Controlling Authority as judicial proceedings for the IPC offences concerning false evidence and intentional insult or interruption under Sections 193 and 228 (BNS Sections 229 and 267). The Act separately deems the Authority a civil court for specified procedural purposes.

30. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Which one of the following is not a ground for second Appeal against any order passed in First appeal ?

(1) That the decision is contrary to law.
(2) That the decision is contrary to usages having the force of law.
(3) That there has been a substantial error in procedure as prescribed by this act, which may possibly have produced error in the decision of the case upon merit.
(4) That, the decision has failed due to inappropriate appreciation of the facts of the case.

Answer: (4)

Section 32 of the Madhya Pradesh Accommodation Control Act confines a second appeal to specified grounds. These include a decision contrary to law or a usage with the force of law, failure to decide a material issue of law, and a substantial procedural defect that may have affected the merits. Ordinary disagreement with a factual assessment falls outside that list.

31. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - If on an application for fixing the standard rent is made under section 10, The Rent Controlling Authority shall pending final decision on the application, make provisional order specifying the amount of which rent ?

(1) Interim rent
(2) Final rent
(3) Lawful rent
(4) Standard rent

Answer: (1)

Under Section 11 of the Madhya Pradesh Accommodation Control Act, the Rent Controlling Authority makes a provisional order when a Section 10 application for standard rent is pending. It specifies the interim rent payable by the tenant and the date from which it applies. The Authority fixes the standard rent when it finally decides the application.

32. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Where an order for the eviction of a tenant is made on the ground specified in clause (e) of sub-Section (1) of Section12, the landlord shall not be entitled to obtain possession thereof before expiration of which period ?

(1) One month from the date of the order.
(2) Six months from the date of the order.
(3) Three months from the date of the order.
(4) Two months from the date of the order.

Answer: (4)

Section 12(5) of the Madhya Pradesh Accommodation Control Act delays recovery of possession for two months from the order where eviction is granted under Section 12(1)(e). The waiting period concerns taking possession

under a residential bona fide requirement order. It begins on the date of the order itself.

33. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - If any landlord re-lets or transfers the whole or any part of any accommodation in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 23-G, he shall be punishable with which one of the following penalties ?

(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(2) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(3) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.
(4) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.

Answer: (2)

Section 43(4) of the Madhya Pradesh Accommodation Control Act sets the penalty for a landlord who re-lets or transfers accommodation in breach of Section 23-G(3) or (4). The maximum imprisonment is three months and the maximum fine is one thousand rupees. The court can impose either punishment or both.

34. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - What will be the effect of transfer by a Bhumiswami of any trees, except the produce, standing in any land comprised in his holding ?

(1) Transfer shall be void unless the land itself is transferred.
(2) Transfer is valid.
(3) Transfer is valid to the extent of land covered under tree.
(4) Subject to order of the Court, valid.

Answer: (1)

Under Section 180(1) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, a bhumiswami cannot validly transfer standing trees separately from the land in the holding. The restriction expressly excepts the produce of the trees. The proposed transfer of the trees themselves is therefore void if the land remains with the bhumiswami.

35. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a member of the Board of Revenue unless he -

(1) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast five years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(2) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast ten years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(3) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast three years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(4) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast seven years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.

Answer: (1)

Section 5(3) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code recognises two routes to qualification. One is eligibility for appointment as a High Court judge. The other is service as a Revenue Officer with at least five years in an office of Collector rank or higher. Option (1) states the revenue-officer route.

36. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - Permission of which revenue officer is necessary under clause (ii) of sub section (6) of section 165 ?

(1) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate
(2) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Collector
(3) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Commissioner
(4) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Tehsildar

Answer: (2)

Section 165(6)(ii) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code requires permission from a Revenue Officer of at least Collector rank for a specified transfer by a tribal bhumiswami to a person outside the tribe in areas covered by that clause. The officer must give written reasons for granting permission.

37. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - Where a partition proceeding is filed before Tehsildar and a question of title is raised in it, the Tehsildar -

(1) shall proceed to partition in accordance with the entries in the record of rights
(2) shall stay the proceedings for a period of 3 months to facilitate the institution of a civil suit for determination of question of title.
(3) shall send the proceeding to the civil court for appropriate decision of title and partition of holding accordingly.
(4) shall dismiss the partition proceeding as partition is not possible until decision of title.

Answer: (2)

Under the proviso to Section 178(1) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, the Tahsildar stays partition for three months when a title question arises. This gives the parties time to institute a civil suit. If a suit is filed within that

period and the civil court grants a stay, the revenue proceedings remain stayed pending its decision.

38. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A agrees to sell to B, for Rs.100,000 "my white car". A has two white cars. To clarify which car he intended evidence -

(1) May be given
(2) May not be given
(3) Shall not be given
(4) Can be only documentary

Answer: (1)

Either of two cars fits the written description. Evidence of the surrounding facts can identify which one the parties intended to sell. That evidence applies the agreement to its subject matter without changing the bargain. Nothing in the rule confines the proof of identity to a further document. IEA Section 96 (BSA Section 99).

39. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Consider the following statements with regard to law relating to Dying Declaration in India :-
i. A Dying Declaration can only be recorded by a Magistrate.
ii. Narration of the whole incident is not necessary.
iii. Certification of Doctor regarding mental state of the witness, adds up to its reliability.
iv. It keeps the statement of the dead at par with the oral testimony of an eye-witness.

(1) Only i, ii & iii are correct.
(2) Only ii & iii are correct.
(3) Only i and iii are correct.
(4) Only ii, iii & iv are correct.

Answer: (4)

A dying declaration can be made to someone other than a magistrate. It need not narrate every detail if it reliably identifies the cause or circumstances of death. Medical confirmation of fitness strengthens the account. A declaration found voluntary and trustworthy can itself support conviction, though the court must consider the circumstances in which it was made. IEA Section 32(1) (BSA Section 26).

40. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A acquired following documents to be used as a proof in the court. Which of these documents are not admissible in evidence:
I. Document procured by improper means.
II. Document procured by illegal means.

(1) I and II both
(2) Only I
(3) Only II
(4) Neither I and nor II

Answer: (4)

Impropriety or illegality in obtaining a document does not by itself establish an exclusionary rule. The court asks whether the document is relevant, whether the party has proved it in an admissible way, and whether a particular prohibition applies. Either document could satisfy those requirements despite the manner of acquisition. IEA Section 5 (BSA Section 3).

41. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - If a custom is to be proved in a court, the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 becomes relevant:
I. Section 32(4)
II. Section 32(7)
III. Section 48

(1) Only I and II
(2) Only I
(3) Only III
(4) I, II and III

Answer: (4)

Three routes may assist. A deceased person's informed opinion about a public custom can qualify if expressed before the controversy. A document made by such a person may record a transaction recognising a right or custom. The opinion of people likely to know of a general custom if it existed is also relevant. IEA Sections 32 and 48 (BSA Sections 26 and 42).

42. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Section 69 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 may be invoked in the following situation:
I. If no such attesting witness can be found.
II. Only when the absence of the attesting witness cannot be sufficiently accounted for.

(1) Only I
(2) Only II
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (1)

Where an attesting witness cannot be found, proof may proceed through the handwriting of at least one attesting witness and that of the executant. The party must lay a factual foundation for using this route. An unexplained failure to call an available attesting witness does not satisfy that requirement. IEA Section 69 (BSA Section 68).

43. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A and B were allotted the same hostel room. On one fateful night, both A and B were sleeping in the room, which was locked from inside. B was found dead on the next morning. A is thereafter prosecuted for murder. The prosecution has shifted the burden of proof for explaining the facts which is within the knowledge of A in respect of murder of B, under the following provision of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 -

(1) Section 110
(2) Section 115
(3) Section 105
(4) Section 106

Answer: (4)

Section 106 places the burden of explaining facts especially within A's knowledge on A. What happened inside the room while only the two occupants were there may fall within that description. The prosecution must first establish the foundational circumstances and retains the burden of proving the offence beyond reasonable doubt. IEA Section 106 (BSA Section 109).

44. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Whether a book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered ?

(1) No, because he has forgotten the particular transactions.
(2) No, because it cannot be presumed that he kept the books correctly.
(3) Yes, if he knows that the books were correctly kept.
(4) Cannot testify to facts recorded by him.

Answer: (3)

The entries were made in the regular course of business. If the person who made them knows they correctly recorded the transactions, he may testify to those facts despite having no independent recollection of each occasion. The distinction is between forgetting a transaction and being unable to vouch for the accuracy of its record. IEA Section 160 (BSA Section 163).

45. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - An accused in police custody informs to the Station House Officer that the key by which he opened the safe and committed theft is kept by him in the patio of his house. To what extent this information can be proved?

(1) That he committed the offence of theft.
(2) That he opened lock of safe.
(3) That he committed theft by opening safe and destroying evidence.
(4) That he kept the key in patio of house.

Answer: (4)

If the officer discovers the object at the place disclosed, the prosecution may prove the portion of the information distinctly connected with that discovery. Its location and the accused's knowledge of the hiding place are relevant. The accompanying account of opening the safe and committing the theft remains outside this limited exception. IEA Section 27 (proviso to BSA Section 23).

46. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A woman subjected to rape gives a statement under Section 164 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 implicating the accused for the offence. She commits suicide some time later but before her testimony could be recorded at the trial. Such Statement recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 would be:

(1) Admissible as a substantive piece of evidence.
(2) Admissible under Section 32 of the Evidence Act.
(3) Admissible under Section 33 of the Evidence Act.
(4) Inadmissible in evidence.

Answer: (4)

A statement made to a magistrate during investigation ordinarily corroborates or contradicts its maker at trial. The woman never testified, and the facts give no link between the alleged rape and her later suicide that would make her account a declaration about the cause of death. The accused also had no opportunity to cross-examine her when the statement was recorded. IEA Sections 32 and 33 (BSA Sections 26 and 27) and CrPC Section 164 (BNSS Section 183).

47. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court in Cement Corporation of India Ltd. Vs Purya and other, (2004) 8 SCC 270 has explained the propositions of which concept?

(1) Hostile witness
(2) Primary and secondary evidence
(3) Primary evidence only
(4) Secondary evidence only

Answer: (2)

The issue concerns proving the contents of a document. Producing the original generally supplies primary evidence. A certified copy can serve as secondary evidence in the

circumstances permitted by law. The proposed distinctions that confine the issue to only one form of proof overlook the relationship between the original transaction document and its copy. IEA Sections 61–65 (BSA Sections 56–60).

48. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - If a witness is intended to be contradicted during cross examination by his previous statement in writing, the same can be done -

(1) without such writing being shown to him.
(2) after proving such writing.
(3) his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of its which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.
(4) the previous written statement of the witness can not be contradicted at all.

Answer: (3)

Counsel may question a witness about an earlier written statement without showing the writing at the outset. To prove an inconsistency, however, counsel must first direct the witness's attention to the particular passage to be used. That gives the witness a fair opportunity to admit, deny or explain the apparent contradiction. IEA Section 145 (BSA Section 148).

49. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Which of the following statement with reference to section 3 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is not correct ?

(1) A man heard something is a fact.
(2) Words lithographed are documents.
(3) A caricature is not a document.
(4) A man said certain words, is a fact.

Answer: (3)

A caricature records an idea by visible marks and falls within the definition of a document. Lithographed words also qualify. Hearing a sound and uttering particular words are facts capable of being perceived by the senses. The incorrect proposition is therefore the one that excludes the caricature. IEA Section 3 (BSA Section 2).

50. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B, accordingly instigates C to murder Z and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. A -

(1) is not guilty of any offence.
(2) is not guilty of abetting murder.
(3) is guilty of abetment by conspiracy.
(4) is guilty of abetting murder.

Answer: (4)

Instigating another person to abet an offence is itself abetment. A deliberately sets the chain in motion, B passes on the instigation and C kills Z as a consequence. A can therefore be guilty of abetting the murder even though he did not speak to C or participate in the killing. IPC Section 108 (BNS Section 46).

51. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - 'A', knowing that 'B' has murdered 'Z' assists 'B' to hide the body with the intention of screening 'B' from punishment. A is liable to be punished with -

(1) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Seven Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(2) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Ten Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(3) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Five Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(4) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Three Years, or with fine or with both.

Answer: (1)

B committed murder, an offence punishable with death. Knowing what happened, A conceals the body to screen B from punishment. For causing evidence of an offence of that gravity to disappear with this intention, the IPC permits imprisonment of either description for up to seven years and also makes A liable to a fine. IPC Section 201 (BNS Section 238).

52. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. In such circumstances which one is correct -

(1) Both A and B are guilty of murder.
(2) Both A and B are guilty of Culpable Homicide.
(3) A is guilty of Culpable Homicide and B is guilty of Abetment of Murder.
(4) A is guilty of Culpable Homicide and B is guilty of Murder.

Answer: (4)

The same killing may carry different liability for its participants. A acted under provocation sufficient on the stated facts to reduce his offence to culpable homicide. B shared the act with an intention to kill arising from his own ill will. A's personal ground of mitigation therefore affords B no protection against liability for murder. IPC Section 38 (BNS Section 3(9)).

53. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - When the right of private defence of the body does not extend to causing death ?

(1) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
(2) An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting.
(3) An act of throwing or administering acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.
(4) An Assault with intent to outrage modesty of women.

Answer: (4)

Assault with the specified intentions of kidnapping or gratifying unnatural lust and the specified acid attack fall

within grounds permitting lethal defensive force, subject to necessity. An assault intended to outrage a woman's modesty, standing alone, is outside those grounds. Additional circumstances, such as a reasonable apprehension of death, could change the result. IPC Sections 100–101 (BNS Sections 38–39).

54. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. A is punishable under which section ?

(1) Under Section 115 of Indian Penal Code.
(2) Under Section 116 of Indian Penal Code.
(3) Under Section 117 of Indian Penal Code.
(4) Under Section 118 of Indian Penal Code.

Answer: (2)

The statutory illustration describes an offer to a public servant who refuses to accept it. The refusal prevents completion of the offence being encouraged. Within the IPC choices given, abetment of an imprisonable offence that is not committed is addressed by section 116. The question asks specifically for that IPC provision. IPC Section 116 (BNS Section 56).

55. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - 'A' dies in possession of a diamond ring and a gold chain. His servant 'B', before the said ring and gold chain comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates the same. 'B' has committed an offence defined under which section?

(1) Section 403 of Indian Penal Code
(2) Section 379 of Indian Penal Code
(3) Section 404 of Indian Penal Code
(4) Section 409 of Indian Penal Code

Answer: (3)

When A died the ornaments were in his possession. B dishonestly appropriated them before anyone legally entitled to possess them took possession. Those two circumstances bring the act within the special offence concerning property possessed by a deceased person at death. B's position as the deceased's servant also matters to the punishment provision. IPC Section 404 (BNS Section 315).

56. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A introduces water into an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed which offence?

(1) Breach of Trust
(2) Nuisance
(3) Mischief
(4) Misappropriation

Answer: (3)

Intentionally melting another person's ice destroys its value in the condition in which the owner keeps it. Mischief covers destruction and changes that diminish the value or usefulness of property, when accompanied by intention or knowledge of likely wrongful loss or damage. The offender need not take the ice for his own use. IPC Section 425 (BNS Section 324(1)).

57. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Dislocation of tooth by a fist blow is an offence punishable under which Section?

(1) Under Section 325 of Indian Penal Code
(2) Under Section 323 of Indian Penal Code
(3) Under Section 324 of Indian Penal Code
(4) Under Section 326 of Indian Penal Code

Answer: (1)

Dislocation of a tooth is expressly included among the forms of grievous hurt. The question describes a deliberate fist blow and gives no dangerous weapon or other special means. On the stated assumption of voluntary grievous hurt, the general punishment for that offence applies. Treating the injury as simple hurt overlooks the statutory classification. IPC Sections 320 and 325 (BNS Sections 116 and 117(2)).

58. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A knowing that Z labouring under such as disease that a blow is likely to cause his death strikes him with the intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of -

(1) Murder
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(3) Grievous hurt
(4) Negligently causing death of Z

Answer: (1)

A deliberately inflicted the injury and knew of the particular disease that made such a blow likely to kill this victim. Those facts meet the second clause of the IPC definition of murder. The injury need not ordinarily kill a healthy person when the offender has this specific knowledge of the victim's condition. IPC Section 300 (BNS Section 101).

59. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Section 377 Indian Penal Code, is:

(1) Partially unconstitutional only with respect to criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between adults.
(2) Wholly unconstitutional
(3) Partially unconstitutional only with respect to criminalizing non-consensual sexual conduct between adults.
(4) Wholly constitutional

Answer: (1)

By the date of the examination the constitutional ruling had removed consensual sexual acts in private between adults from the operation of section 377. The section had not been struck down in its entirety. In particular, the ruling did not place non-consensual acts or sexual acts involving children outside criminal protection. IPC Section 377 (no corresponding BNS section).

60. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - In which of the following cases the accused is liable for the punishment of offence of hurt:
I. Dragging by hair in aggressive manner
II. Fisting on face in the course of attack
III. Forceful kick on the back
IV. A push to disbalance the other

(1) Only I
(2) Only I and II
(3) Only I, II and III
(4) I, II, III and IV

Answer: (4)

Dragging, striking, kicking or pushing can each produce bodily pain. A lasting injury or visible wound is unnecessary. Liability for voluntarily causing hurt nevertheless requires actual pain, disease or infirmity and the requisite intention or knowledge. For the push in the fourth example, merely losing balance without any such consequence would not by itself establish hurt. IPC Sections 319 and 321 (BNS Sections 114 and 115(1)).

61. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning B unless B gives him an amount of 10,000 Rupees. A thus induces B to give him 10,000 Rupees. A has committed which offence under Indian Penal Code?

(1) Theft
(2) Extortion
(3) Dacoity
(4) Misrepresentation

Answer: (2)

A threatens an injury to B's reputation and thereby dishonestly induces B to deliver money. Injury for this purpose can be reputational. Delivery induced by fear supplies the element of extortion. If B refused to pay, the threatened publication alone would not complete the specific offence described in this question. IPC Section 383 (BNS Section 308(1)).

62. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A boy, X, was born on 01.08.2017 to Mrs. B and Mr. C, on 12.09.2023 the family of three watched a thriller movie. Imitating a scene from the movie, X picked a knife and proceeds towards C. While walking towards C he narrated the dialogues, "I will cut you into pieces" and actually stabs C thereafter causing his death. X is -

(1) not guilty of murder of C, under Section 82 of Indian Penal Code.
(2) guilty of murder of C, as X had attained maturity of understanding the consequences of his conduct and the act.
(3) guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
(4) guilty of causing death by negligence.

Answer: (1)

X had turned six by the date of the incident. The IPC gives a child under seven an absolute exemption from criminal responsibility. The spoken threat and apparent imitation of an intentional act do not change that age rule. Assessing maturity becomes material only in the separate provision for older children. IPC Section 82 (BNS Section 20).

63. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In Part II of the First Schedule of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if an offence against other laws is punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but not more than seven years, has been classified as -

(1) Cognizable and non-bailable
(2) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
(3) Cognizable and bailable
(4) Non-cognizable and bailable

Answer: (1)

Part II classifies offences created by other laws when their own legislation supplies no different rule. The band covering imprisonment of three years and upwards, but not more than seven, is cognizable and non-bailable. Both the lower boundary of three years and the upper boundary of seven fall within this band.

64. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Every Police officer while making an arrest shall prepare a memorandum of arrest under Section 41B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which shall be -

(1) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made.
(2) attested by at least one witness, who is a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made.
(3) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be gazetted officer.
(4) attested by at least one witness.

Answer: (2)

The arrest memorandum needs attestation by at least one witness who is either a family member of the arrested person or a respectable member of the locality of arrest. The arrested person must countersign it. The alternatives requiring two witnesses or dispensing with the witness's specified connection miss the wording of the provision. CrPC Section 41B (BNSS Section 36).

65. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Written proclamation under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requiring a person to appear at a specified place and at a specified time shall not be for less than ..... from the date of publishing such proclamation -

(1) 7 days
(2) 15 days
(3) 30 days
(4) 60 days

Answer: (3)

The court's written proclamation must specify a time and place for appearance and allow at least thirty days from publication. The date the warrant was issued does not start this period. The statutory interval gives the person against whom the proclamation is directed a real opportunity to comply. CrPC Section 82 (BNSS Section 84).

66. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - The affidavit of Disclosure of Assets and Liabilities shall be filed by the parties in all maintenance proceedings. This direction was made by the Supreme Court in -

(1) Surya Dev Rai Vs Ram Chander Rai, (2003) 6 SCC 675
(2) Shakuntala Devi & Ors. Vs Chamru Mahto & Anr., (2009) 3 SCC 310
(3) V. D. Bhanot Vs Savita Bhanot, (2012) 3 SCC 183
(4) Rajnesh Vs Neha, (2021) 2 SCC 324

Answer: (4)

Financial disclosure gives the court comparable information about each party's income, assets, expenses and liabilities. It helps the court assess the claimant's reasonable needs and the respondent's ability to meet them, including at the interim stage. Among the four decisions printed in the paper, the fourth is the maintenance decision concerning these directions. CrPC Section 125 (BNSS Section 144).

67. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In which case Chief Judicial Magistrate may stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any Judgement under Section 258 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) warrant case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint.
(2) warrant case instituted on a police report.
(3) summons case instituted otherwise than upon complaint.
(4) summons case instituted otherwise than a police report.

Answer: (3)

The power applies to a summons case instituted otherwise than on a complaint. A first-class magistrate can exercise it for recorded reasons. If evidence of the principal witnesses has already been recorded, the result is acquittal. At an earlier stage the accused is released with the effect of discharge. CrPC Section 258 (BNSS Section 281).

68. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in the case, a error -

(1) material.
(2) merely an irregularity.
(3) not material as A has not been misled.
(4) irrelevant.

Answer: (1)

Where several transactions might fit the allegation, identifying the manner of cheating can be necessary to tell the accused what he must answer. A's inability to identify any particular transaction and his consequent failure to present a defence show actual prejudice. That makes the omission material under the rule governing errors in a charge. CrPC Sections 213 and 215 (BNSS Sections 236 and 238).

69. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Which of the following will be "promissory note" ?

(1) I promise to Pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall become due to him.
(2) I promise to Pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C.
(3) I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received.
(4) I, promise to Pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum.

Answer: (3)

Section 4 of the Negotiable Instruments Act requires a signed written undertaking to pay a definite sum of money unconditionally. The acknowledgement promising one thousand rupees on demand meets that requirement. The other choices either leave part of the sum uncertain or make payment depend on an event or a condition.

70. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Which among the following case is decided by Constitutional Bench of Supreme Court on Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?

(1) In re: Expeditious Trial of Cases Under Section 138 of N.I. Act, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 354
(2) Dashrathbhai Trikambhai Patel Vs Hitesh Mahendrabhai Patel and Another, (2023) 1 SCC 578
(3) Dilip Hariramani Vs Bank of Baroda, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 579
(4) Gajanand Burange Vs Laxmi Chand Goyal, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1711

Answer: (1)

The first choice is the proceeding concerning the expeditious trial of cheque dishonour cases under Section 138. The subject is how courts can handle that class of prosecutions efficiently. Section 143 specifies the procedure for trying those offences and provides for summary trials, subject to the safeguards and exceptions it sets out.

71. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - In which case the Supreme Court held that - The object of introducing Section 138 and other provisions of chapter XVII in the act in the year 1988 was to enhance the acceptability of cheques in the settlement of liabilities. The drawer of cheque is made liable to prosecution on dishonour of cheque with safeguards to prevent harassment of honest drawers.

(1) Kalamani Tex and Another Vs P. Balasubramanian, (2021) 5 SCC 283
(2) Meters and Instruments Private Limited and Another Vs Kanchan Mehta, (2018) 1 SCC 560
(3) Goa Plast Pvt. Ltd Vs Chico Ursula D'Souza (2004) 2 SCC 235
(4) N Parameswaran Unni Vs G. Kannan & Anr. (2017) 5 SCC 737

Answer: (2)

The question concerns the legislative purpose of Chapter XVII. Section 138 was designed to make cheques more dependable instruments for discharging liabilities. It also imposes conditions before prosecution, including presentation during validity, written demand and a period for the drawer to pay after receiving notice. That sequence provides the drawer an opportunity to cure the default.

72. Information Technology Act, 2000 - Which Section of the Information Technology Act, 2000 is related to authentication of electronic records?

(1) Section 2(1)(r)
(2) Section 3
(3) Section 5
(4) Section 7

Answer: (2)

Section 3 of the Information Technology Act provides for authentication of an electronic record by affixing a digital signature. It sets out the asymmetric cryptographic system and hash function used in that process. Section 5 addresses legal recognition of electronic signatures and Section 7 concerns retention of electronic records.

73. Information Technology Act, 2000 - The "reasonable security practices" mentioned in Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 are primarily aimed at whose protection?

(1) Data of individuals.
(2) National security.
(3) Trade secrets of companies.
(4) Integrity of government database.

Answer: (1)

On the examination date, Section 43A concerned sensitive personal data or information held by a body corporate in a computer resource it owned, controlled or operated. It made negligence in maintaining reasonable security

practices compensable where it caused wrongful loss or gain. That context points to protection of individuals' data.

74. Information Technology Act, 2000 - What are the penal provisions under section 66E for violation of privacy?

(1) Imprisonment which may extend to one years or with fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or with both.
(2) Imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.
(3) Imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or with both.
(4) Imprisonment which may extend to one years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.

Answer: (2)

Section 66E sets a maximum of three years' imprisonment, a maximum fine of two lakh rupees, or both. It applies to intentionally or knowingly capturing, publishing or transmitting an image of a person's private area without consent in circumstances that violate that person's privacy. The statutory maxima identify the second option.

75. What do you understand by 'key pair', under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(1) It is a private key having both symmetric and asymmetric crypto features.
(2) It is a public key having both symmetric and asymmetric crypto features.
(3) A private key and its mathematically related public key.
(4) It is an electronic key in form of two passwords.

Answer: (3)

Under Section 2(1)(x) of the Information Technology Act, a key pair consists of a private key and its mathematically related public key within an asymmetric cryptographic system. The private key is used to create a digital signature. The related public key can be used to verify that signature.

76. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Which of the following authority has been vested with the power to declare a child is in need of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(1) The Child Welfare Committee
(2) The District Magistrate
(3) The Juvenile Justice Board
(4) The Principal District Judge of the district where the child ordinarily resides

Answer: (1)

The Child Welfare Committee exercises authority under Section 29 in proceedings relating to children in need of care and protection. Its functions include making inquiries and giving appropriate directions for the child's care and rehabilitation. The Juvenile Justice Board deals with children alleged or found to be in conflict with law.

77. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - Which one of the following is not Aggravated penetrative sexual assault -

(1) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of his duties.
(2) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child otherwise from the course of his duties.
(3) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child where he is known as a police officer.
(4) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child of 13 years.

Answer: (4)

Section 5(a) of the POCSO Act makes the offence aggravated in the listed police-officer situations, including conduct in the course of duties or otherwise and where the offender is known as an officer. The separate age-based aggravating factor in Section 5(m) applies to a child below twelve. Being thirteen alone does not trigger it.

78. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - In which of the following case it has been held by Supreme Court that 'it is not required to prove "skin to skin" contact for the purpose of proving the charge of sexual assault under section 7 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012'?

(1) Attorney General for India Vs Satish and Another
(2) Afjal Ansari Vs State of Uttar Pradesh
(3) Pradeep Kumar Vs State of Haryana
(4) Jayant and Others Vs State of Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (1)

Attorney General for India v Satish rejected a requirement for direct skin-to-skin contact under Section 7 of the POCSO Act. The provision concerns physical contact with sexual intent without penetration. Contact through clothing can satisfy that requirement. The court must assess the act and intent on the evidence.

79. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - Which of the following provisions of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall not apply to recording of statement of a child by Magistrate under Section 25 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012?

(1) First proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(2) First proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(3) Sub-section (6) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(4) Sub-section (3) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.

Answer: (1)

Under Section 25(1) of the POCSO Act, the Magistrate records the child's statement as spoken when recording it under Section 164 CrPC (BNSS Section 183). The proviso excludes the first proviso to Section 164(1) to the extent that it permits the presence of the accused's advocate. That is the specific part displaced.

80. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 who may not be designated as a Child Welfare Police Officer?

(1) Head Constable
(2) Assistant Sub-Inspector
(3) Sub-Inspector
(4) All of the above

Answer: (1)

Section 107(1) requires the designated Child Welfare Police Officer to hold at least the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector, with suitable aptitude, training and orientation. A Head Constable falls below the minimum rank. An Assistant Sub-Inspector and a Sub-Inspector meet the rank threshold and can be considered against the other requirements.

81. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Which of the following definition of different kinds of offences was amended by Act no. 23 of 2021 in the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 ?

(1) Petty offence
(2) heinous offence
(3) Serious offence
(4) None of these

Answer: (3)

Act 23 of 2021 substituted the definition of "serious offences" in Section 2(54), effective from 1 September 2022. The amended definition includes certain offences with a maximum term exceeding seven years where the law provides no minimum, or a minimum below seven years. That is the classification changed by this amendment.

82. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - What are the presumptions applied to all negotiable instruments?

(1) That every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration.
(2) That a lost promissory note was not duly stamped.
(3) That every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made on such date.
(4) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (4)

Section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act presumes consideration and, for a dated instrument, that it was made or drawn on the stated date. Both presumptions apply until the contrary is proved. The stamping presumption for a lost promissory note operates in favour of due stamping, so statement (2) reverses it.

83. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Under Section 91 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a dishonour by non-acceptance occurs when:

(1) The drawee is incompetent to contract.
(2) The acceptance is qualified.
(3) The presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted.
(4) All of the above.

Answer: (4)

Under Section 91 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance when presentment is excused and the bill remains unaccepted. The holder may also treat it as dishonoured where the drawee is incompetent to contract or gives a qualified acceptance. Each of the listed situations therefore falls within the section.

84. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - If a complaint is withdrawn under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate shall -

(1) acquit the accused.
(2) discharge the accused.
(3) acquit the accused after the charge has been framed and discharge before the charge has been framed.
(4) None of the above

Answer: (1)

Section 257 CrPC (BNSS Section 280) applies when a Magistrate permits a summons-case complainant to withdraw the complaint before final disposal on sufficient grounds. The Magistrate must then acquit the accused against whom it was withdrawn. The rule operates for the particular accused covered by the withdrawal even in a case with several accused.

85. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following is incorrect as per the guidelines for arrest without a warrant issued in the case of Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014) SCC 273 ?

(1) Notice of appearance in terms of Section 41A of Cr.P.C. be served on the accused within seven days from the date of institution of the case, which may be extended by the Superintendent of Police of the District for the reasons to be recorded in writing.
(2) Failure to comply with the directions aforesaid shall, apart from rendering the Police officers concerned liable for departmental action, they shall also be liable to be punished for contempt of Court to be instituted before the High Court having territorial jurisdiction.
(3) Authorizing detention without recording reasons as aforesaid by the Judicial Magistrate concerned shall be liable for departmental action by the appropriate High Court.
(4) None of the above is incorrect.

Answer: (1)

Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar stated that the Section 41A CrPC notice should be served within two weeks from institution of the case, with an extension available from the district Superintendent of Police for written reasons. The seven-day period is therefore incorrect. The directions also addressed police and magistrate accountability for non-compliance.

86. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In which recent Judgment Supreme Court has briefly summarised the legal proposition followed from previous pronouncements on Section 313 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) C.B.I. Vs Vikas Mishra @ Vikash Mishra (2023) 6 SCC 49
(2) Ankit Kothari Vs State of M.P. I.L.R. 2023 MP 1783
(3) Premchand Vs. State of Maharashtra (2023) 5 SCC 522
(4) Omprakash Sahni Vs Jai Shankar Choudhary & Anr. (2023) 6 SCC 123

Answer: (3)

Section 313 CrPC (BNSS Section 351) gives the accused a personal opportunity to explain circumstances in the evidence that count against them. The court ordinarily questions the accused after the prosecution witnesses have been examined and before the defence. This examination is unsworn and serves the fairness of the trial.

87. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following statements is false with respect to tender of pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) A Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate may tender a pardon at any stage of investigation or inquiry or trial.
(2) A Judicial Magistrate of First class may tender a pardon at any stage of inquiry or trial.
(3) Tender of pardon is not permissible if the offence is punishable with imprisonment of a term exceeding seven years.
(4) None of these.

Answer: (3)

Section 306(2) CrPC (BNSS Section 343) permits tender of pardon for offences punishable with imprisonment extending to seven years or a more severe sentence, as well as certain offences tried exclusively by specified courts. Thus a sentence exceeding seven years does not bar pardon. The person accepting it must make full and true disclosure.

88. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of K. K. Mishra vs. State of Madhya Pradesh, 2018 SCC OnLine SC 374 explains -

(1) The rationale for special procedure provided in Section 199 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(2) The powers of a Court of Sessions in matter of bail.
(3) The distinction between interim bail and regular bail.
(4) none of the above.

Answer: (1)

Section 199 CrPC (BNSS Section 222) provides a special route for certain allegations of defamation concerning public functions. In the specified cases, the Court of Session may take cognizance directly on a written complaint by the Public Prosecutor, subject to sanction and time limits. The ordinary complaint route also remains available to the person aggrieved.

89. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following statements is true with respect to Chapter XXI-A of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on Plea Bargaining ?

(1) It does not apply where such offences has been committed against a child below the age of eighteen years.
(2) It does not apply where such offences has been committed against women.
(3) It does not apply where such offences is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years.
(4) All of the above.

Answer: (2)

Section 265A CrPC (BNSS Section 289) excluded offences committed against a woman. On the examination date the CrPC also excluded offences against a child below fourteen years and offences punishable with death, life imprisonment or a term exceeding seven years. The printed

alternatives of eighteen years and three years do not match those CrPC limits.

90. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following proceeding shall be void under Section 461 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class tenders a pardon under Section 306 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(2) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class tries an offence summarily.
(3) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class issues a search warrant under Section 94 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(4) none of the above.

Answer: (2)

An unauthorised Magistrate's summary trial is void under Section 461(m) CrPC (BNSS Section 507). By comparison, Section 460 separately lists tendering pardon under Section 306 and issuing a Section 94 search warrant. Those acts do not invalidate proceedings merely because the Magistrate lacked authority if they were done erroneously in good faith.

91. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - To constitute the offence of riot under Section 146 of Indian Penal Code, there shall be -

(1) Use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly
(2) Creation of a distinct or unusual force by an unlawful assembly
(3) Possession of a deadly weapon by an unlawful assembly
(4) All of above

Answer: (1)

Section 146 IPC (BNS Section 191(1)) makes the use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by any member of it, rioting when done in pursuit of its common object. Every member is then guilty of rioting under this provision. Possession of a deadly weapon is relevant to an aggravated punishment provision.

92. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - The case of Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab, 1958 SCC Online SC 37 is related with which offence ?

(1) Murder
(2) Rape
(3) Abetment of suicide
(4) None of these

Answer: (1)

Virsa Singh v State of Punjab concerns murder under the third clause of Section 300 IPC (BNS Section 101). The prosecution must establish the intention to inflict the particular bodily injury and show that the injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The two inquiries concern intention and the objective character of the injury.

93. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following provision of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended by the Madhya Pradesh legislature through Madhya Pradesh Act No. 21 of 1995 ?

(1) Section 24
(2) Section 27
(3) Section 31
(4) None of these

Answer: (1)

Madhya Pradesh Act 21 of 1995 amended Section 24 CrPC, concerning public prosecutors. Among other changes, it inserted a state-specific sub-section allowing the Government to appoint a district Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor from practising advocates meeting the stated experience requirement. BNSS Section 18 is the corresponding central provision.

94. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - It shall be lawful for any police officer to arrest without warrant, a person -

(1) Who has been proclaimed as an offender.
(2) Who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a non-cognizable offence.
(3) Who has a released convict.
(4) None of these

Answer: (1)

Section 41(1)(c) CrPC (BNSS Section 35(1)) authorised police to arrest without warrant a person proclaimed an offender under the Code or by order of the State Government. The relevant ground is the proclamation itself. The alternatives do not state the specific conditions needed to justify a warrantless arrest on another basis.

95. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Under section 8 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 -

(1) Motive is relevant.
(2) Preparation is relevant.
(3) Conduct is relevant.
(4) All of the above.

Answer: (4)

Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA Section 6) treats motive and preparation as relevant if they relate to a fact in issue or a relevant fact. It also makes certain previous or subsequent conduct relevant when the conduct influences, or is influenced by, such a fact. All three categories are therefore included.

96. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Doctrine of Estoppel provided under Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 can be applicable by:

(1) by Silence
(2) by Negligence
(3) by Election
(4) All of the above

Answer: (4)

Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA Section 121) prevents a person from denying a state of affairs that their representation led another person to believe and act upon. Silence where there is a duty to speak, negligent conduct amounting to a representation, and an election between inconsistent rights can all engage estoppel when their requirements are satisfied.

97. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Indian Evidence Act applies to -

(1) Proceedings before Courts-martial convened under the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict, C. 58)
(2) Proceedings before the arbitrator
(3) Judicial proceedings in courts
(4) All of the above

Answer: (3)

Section 1 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA Section 1) applied to judicial proceedings in or before courts. It excluded proceedings before arbitrators and expressly excluded courts-martial under the Army Act identified in the question. Ordinary judicial proceedings in court are therefore the only listed category that falls without qualification within its scope.

98. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - What remedy is available to a party aggrieved by the confirmation of demarcation report by Tehsildar under sub section (4) of section 129 ?

(1) Application for revision
(2) Appeal
(3) Both 1 and 2
(4) None of these

Answer: (4)

A dispute over confirmation of a demarcation report is dealt with through the Code's special demarcation procedure. A challenge under that procedure is distinct from invoking a general appeal or revision against the confirmation. Neither ordinary route listed in the question describes the special remedy, so the combined choice does not apply either.

99. Limitation Act, 1963 - Which of the following statement is correct regarding the duty of Court in case of condonation of delay ?

(1) Pragmatic approach should be adopted by the Courts.
(2) A distinction is to be made between the cases in which the delay is inordinate.
(3) Hypertechnical approach must be avoided.
(4) All of the above.

Answer: (4)

Under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, an appeal or application within its scope may be admitted late if the applicant shows sufficient cause. The court assesses the explanation in context. A short delay and an inordinate delay may call for different scrutiny. That assessment should be practical, while still requiring a satisfactory explanation.

100. Limitation Act, 1963 - During computation of the period of limitation certain facts are considered. Which of the following fact is incorrect ?

(1) In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall be excluded.
(2) In computing the period of limitation for an appeal, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree shall be excluded.
(3) In computing the period of limitation for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall not be excluded.
(4) None of them.

Answer: (3)

Section 12(4) of the Limitation Act excludes the time needed to obtain a copy of the award from the period for applying to set it aside. The third statement says the opposite. The same section separately excludes the first reckoning day and allows specified exclusions for copies of decisions in appellate proceedings.

101. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Under section 16, of specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person -

(1) who has obtained substituted performance of contract under section 20.
(2) who has become incapable of performing, or violates any essential term of, the contract.
(3) who acts in fraud of the contract, or wilfully acts at variance with, or in subversion of, the relation intended to be established by the contract.
(4) All of the options.

Answer: (4)

Section 16 of the Specific Relief Act sets personal bars to specific performance. They include a claimant who has obtained substituted performance, becomes incapable of performing, violates an essential term they still must perform, or acts fraudulently or wilfully contrary to the

contractual relationship. Each of the three listed statements identifies a bar within the section.

102. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Which of the following options are correct regarding the contingent contract?

(1) A "contingent contract" is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.
(2) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens can be enforced by law till that event has not happened.
(3) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the event has happen.
(4) All of the above

Answer: (1)

Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act defines a contingent contract by reference to a collateral event that happens or does not happen. If the contract depends on an uncertain event happening, it is enforceable only once the event happens. If it depends on the event not happening, it becomes enforceable when occurrence becomes impossible.

103. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - A sub-agent is a person:

(1) Who is employed by the principal to assist the agent.
(2) Who is employed by the original agent for his personal work.
(3) Who is employed by, and acts under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.
(4) None of these

Answer: (3)

Section 191 of the Indian Contract Act identifies a sub-agent by two features: employment by the original agent and work under that agent's control in carrying out the agency. A person hired for the original agent's private work lacks that agency function. The principal does not directly employ the sub-agent described here.

104. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - How an agency can be terminated?

(1) by the principal revoking his authority.
(2) by the business of the agency being completed.
(3) principal being adjudicated an insolvent.
(4) All of the above

Answer: (4)

Section 201 of the Indian Contract Act lists revocation by the principal, completion of the agency business, and adjudication of the principal as insolvent among the ways an agency terminates. Since each listed alternative appears in the section, the combined choice is correct. Other provisions qualify revocation where the agent has an interest in the subject matter.

105. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Consent is said to be free even when it is caused by which one of the following mistake of both the parties?

(1) An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which form subject matter of the agreement.
(2) A mistake as to a law not in force in India.
(3) Mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
(4) All of the above

Answer: (1)

The explanation to Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act excludes an erroneous opinion about the value of the subject matter from a mistake of fact. A shared mistake of essential fact makes the agreement void. Under Section 21, a mistake about foreign law has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

106. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised and M embezzles, what will be position of A in respect of guarantee?

(1) A is Liable to B on his guarantee.
(2) A is not liable to B on his guarantee.
(3) A is liable to B only to the extent of loss.
(4) None of the above

Answer: (2)

Illustration (c) to Section 139 of the Indian Contract Act gives this example. B agreed to supervise M's preparation of the cash accounts and failed to do so. The omission of a duty owed to A impaired the surety's position, so A is discharged from liability to B under the guarantee.

107. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Which of the following agreement shall be void in restrain of legal proceeding?

(1) An Agreement to refer to arbitration any question between the parties which has already arisen.
(2) An Agreement to refer to arbitration any dispute which may arise between parties in respect of any subject.
(3) An Agreement which extinguishes the rights of any party thereto, under or in respect of any contract on the expiry of a specified period but it does not restrict any party from enforcing his rights.
(4) None of the above

Answer: (4)

Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act allows agreements to arbitrate future disputes and written agreements referring existing disputes to arbitration. Its restriction also covers expiry terms that extinguish rights so as to prevent enforcement. The third option expressly says enforcement is unrestricted, so it does not describe that statutory prohibition.

108. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - In which case Supreme Court has held that Possession of demised property after the termination of lease renders the status of the lessee to that of a trespasser?

(1) Ram Bharosey Lal Gupta (dead) by LRs and others Vs Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and another, (2013) 9 SCC 714
(2) Pawan Kumar Gupta Vs B. R. Gupta, (2017) 14 SCC 541
(3) Ambica Prasad Vs Mohd Alam and another, (2015) 13 SCC 13
(4) State Bank of India and another Vs Metta Chandra Sekhar Rao and others, (2017) 16 SCC 777

Answer: (1)

Ram Bharosey Lal Gupta v Hindustan Petroleum Corporation applied the rule to a lessee whose tenancy had validly ended and whose lease had not been renewed. Continuing in possession without the lessor's assent did not preserve the tenancy. A fresh tenancy by holding over requires acceptance of rent or other assent by the lessor under Section 116.

109. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - Which of the following fact is incorrect about the onus of proof in a suit under Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, to set aside a sale?

(1) The onus to prove that the transfer is made with intent to defeat or delay the creditor is on the "Creditor".
(2) The onus to prove that the transfer is made with intent to defeat or delay the creditor is on the "Transferee."
(3) If the intent to defeat or delay the creditor is proved, the onus to prove that the transfer is in good faith and for consideration is on the "Transferee."
(4) All options are correct.

Answer: (2)

A creditor challenging a transfer under Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act initially bears the burden of establishing the intent to defeat or delay creditors. Once that intent is shown, the transferee seeking statutory protection must establish good faith and consideration. The second option wrongly places the initial burden on the transferee.

110. Transfer of Property Act, 1882- A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purpose of his security -

(1) B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.
(2) B is entitled to the house only.
(3) B is entitled to the plot only.
(4) B is not entitled to the house or the plot.

Answer: (1)

Section 70 of the Transfer of Property Act extends the mortgagee's security to later accessions to the mortgaged property unless the contract says otherwise. The house that A builds on the plot is an accession. B can therefore rely on both the plot and the house for the mortgage security.

111. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - The provision relating to execution in case of cross-decrees is:

(1) Order XXI Rule 18
(2) Order XXI Rule 14
(3) Order XXI Rule 11(2)
(4) Order XXI Rule 5

Answer: (1)

Order XXI Rule 18 governs cross-decrees for definite sums in separate suits between the same parties when the same court can execute both at the same time. Equal amounts are entered as satisfied on both decrees. If the amounts differ, only the holder of the larger decree may execute for the balance.

112. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following statement is not true ?

(1) An order returning a plaint to be presented to the proper court, is appealable.
(2) The plaint shall show the grounds for exemption from limitation.
(3) The plaint can not be returned to be presented to the court in which the suit should have been instituted, after the trial begins.
(4) None of these.

Answer: (3)

Order VII Rule 10 allows the plaint to be returned for presentation to the proper court at any stage, subject to Rule 10A. The trial's commencement therefore does not bar return. Order VII Rule 6 deals with grounds for exemption from limitation. Order XLIII Rule 1(a) generally permits an appeal from a return order.

113. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - In which of the following case the phrase "substantial question of law" under Section 100 of Code of Civil Procedure had been explained ?

(1) State Bank of India and Others Vs S.N. Goyal (2008) 8 SCC 92
(2) Pathumma & other Vs Kuntalan Kutty & others (1981) 3 SCC 589
(3) Deewan Singh and Others Vs Rajendra Ardevi and Others (2007) 10 SCC 528
(4) None of these

Answer: (1)

Section 100 of the Code allows a second appeal where the High Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law. The question must matter to the result of the case and must be more than a request to reweigh evidence. The High Court ordinarily formulates it before proceeding to the appeal.

114. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following statement is true ?

(1) No application for amendment of pleadings shall be allowed under any circumstances after commencement of trial.
(2) The court may, at any stage of proceedings, order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary.
(3) There is no time limit to amend pleadings after order for leave to amend has been obtained by a party.
(4) None of these.

Answer: (2)

Order VI Rule 16 allows a court to strike out or amend unnecessary matter at any stage of proceedings. Rule 17 governs amendments sought by a party and includes a due-diligence exception after trial commences. Under Rule 18, a party generally has fourteen days to carry out an amendment when the order specifies no period.

115. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following is a suit of civil nature ?

(1) Suit against expulsion from cast
(2) Suit for upholding a person's dignity and honour
(3) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
(4) All of the above

Answer: (3)

A suit for restitution of conjugal rights asserts a legal right arising from marriage and is a clear suit of a civil nature under Section 9. Note that an expulsion dispute can also be civil where expulsion deprives a person of a legally recognised status or right. The printed options omit that qualification.

116. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following is not a "decree"?

(1) An order of dismissal for default.
(2) An order rejecting the plaint for non-payment of the court fees.
(3) An order of court holding that the right to sue does not survive.
(4) None of these.

Answer: (1)

Section 2(2) expressly excludes an order dismissing a suit for default from the definition of a decree. Such a dismissal ends the proceeding without deciding the parties' substantive rights. Rejection of a plaint, including for failure to supply required court fees within the time allowed, is expressly included in the definition.

117. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Mark the incorrect statement -

(1) A statute ousting the jurisdiction of a Court must be strictly construed.
(2) Every Court has inherent power to decide the question of its own jurisdiction.
(3) Consent can neither confer nor take away the jurisdiction of a Court.
(4) None of them is incorrect.

Answer: (4)

Section 9 starts from civil courts' jurisdiction over civil suits, subject to express or implied bars. Exclusion clauses are strictly construed, and a court can decide whether the law gives it jurisdiction in the case before it. Parties' consent cannot supply a statutory jurisdiction that the court lacks or take one away.

118. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A sues B for recovery of possession of immovable property. The defence is that B is the owner of the property.
During the pendency of the suit, B is adjudged insolvent and his estate vests in the official assignee, because the order of assignment operates -

(1) as a statutory transfer of the interest of the insolvent in the subject-matter of the suit to the official assignee
(2) as a non-statutory transfer of the interest of the insolvent in the subject-matter of the suit to the official assignee
(3) Both (1) & (2) option
(4) None of these

Answer: (1)

The adjudication in insolvency vests B's interest in the property in the Official Assignee by operation of law. The transfer is therefore statutory. The court may allow the Official Assignee to continue the defence in B's place as the person on whom the interest devolves during the pending suit.

119. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following case(s) lays down the principle for governing the exclusion of jurisdiction of the Civil Court -

(1) Dhulabhai & Ors Vs State of Madhya Pradesh and Another AIR 1969 SC 78
(2) Premier Automobiles Ltd. Vs Kamaleshwar Shantaram Wadke (1976) 1 SCC 496
(3) Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation and Another Vs Krishna Kant and Others (1995) 5 SCC 75
(4) All of the above

Answer: (4)

All three decisions concern when a statutory forum excludes ordinary civil jurisdiction. Dhulabhai v State of Madhya Pradesh sets out general principles for deciding whether the statute excludes a civil suit. The other two decisions address jurisdiction in industrial disputes, where

the source of the right asserted and the remedy provided by statute are significant.

120. Constitution of India - —At the commencement of the Constitution of India every person shall be a citizen of India, who has his domicile in the territory of India and .....

(1) who was born in the territory of India.
(2) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India.
(3) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement.
(4) All of the above.

Answer: (4)

Article 5 required domicile in India at the Constitution's commencement and one of three additional connections: birth in India, the Indian birth of either parent, or ordinary residence in India for the preceding five years. The three choices are all recognised routes and the Constitution states them in the alternative.

General Knowledge

121. General Knowledge - The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an intergovernmental mutual-security organization which was founded in 2001 by the leaders of which countries ?

(1) China, Malaysia, Vietnam
(2) China, Singapore, Russia, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan
(3) China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
(4) China, South Korea, Singapore, Russia and Myanmar

Answer: (3)

China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan founded the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in June 2001. The first five had already worked together as the Shanghai Five, with Uzbekistan joining when the new organisation was established. The question asks for the founding states, so subsequent accessions do not affect the answer.

122. General Knowledge - Variable Reserve rates and Open market Operations are the instruments of which Policy ?

(1) Fiscal Policy
(2) Monetary Policy
(3) Planetary Policy
(4) Financial Policy

Answer: (2)

Variable reserve requirements and open market operations are instruments of monetary policy. Changing the required reserves affects how much money banks can lend. Open market purchases inject liquidity as the central bank pays for securities, while sales absorb it. Fiscal policy instead uses government spending and taxation.

123. General Knowledge - Where is the "World Health Organization - Global Centre for Traditional Medicine" established in India ?

(1) Jaipur
(2) Delhi
(3) Jamnagar
(4) Haridwar

Answer: (3)

The World Health Organization established its Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in Jamnagar, Gujarat, with support from the Government of India. The centre's work covers evidence and research, data and analytics, sustainability, and the responsible use of traditional medicine. Jaipur, Delhi and Haridwar are different cities from the centre's location.

124. General Knowledge - Raja Todar Mal introduced standard weights and measures, a land survey and settlement system, revenue districts and officers during Akbar's reign. Raja Todarmal served which other ruler?

(1) Shershah Suri
(2) Birbal
(3) Raja Mansingh
(4) Mohammad Bin Tughluk

Answer: (1)

Todar Mal served under Sher Shah Suri before serving Akbar. His experience in land and revenue administration under the earlier regime preceded his work on revenue reforms for the Mughal emperor. Birbal and Man Singh are associated with Akbar's court, while Muhammad bin Tughluq ruled in an earlier century.

125. General Knowledge - Gypsum, Chalk & Limestone are examples of which kind of rock?

(1) Residuary Rocks
(2) Igneous Rocks
(3) Sedimentary Rocks
(4) Metamorphic Rocks

Answer: (3)

The common category is sedimentary rocks. Chalk is a form of limestone derived from accumulated calcium carbonate material, often microscopic marine remains. Limestone can form by accumulation or precipitation of carbonate. Rock gypsum forms when dissolved minerals crystallise as water evaporates, placing it among the chemical sedimentary rocks.

126. General Knowledge - Which of the following lake is shared by two States of India?

(1) Chilka
(2) Lonar
(3) Pulicat
(4) Sambhar

Answer: (3)

Pulicat is a brackish coastal lagoon on the Bay of Bengal shared by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Chilika is in Odisha, Lonar is in Maharashtra and Sambhar is in Rajasthan. The two-state location is the distinguishing feature among the four choices, independent of whether the water body is described as a lake or lagoon.

127. General Knowledge - Space craft Aditya L-1, for studying the solar atmosphere, which is recently launched by ISRO is positioned at the point between the Earth and the Sun known as -

(1) Lagrange Point
(2) Shivshakti Point
(3) Suryashakti Point
(4) Centripetal Point

Answer: (1)

Aditya-L1 operates in a halo orbit around the first Sun–Earth Lagrange point, L1, on the Sun-facing side of Earth. The spacecraft entered that orbit on 6 January 2024. An orbit around L1 provides a largely unobstructed view of the Sun for continuous study of its atmosphere and activity.

128. General Knowledge - Stockholm Conference on "Human Environment" was held in which year ?

(1) 1973
(2) 1972
(3) 1992
(4) 1942

Answer: (2)

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment took place in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972. It produced the Stockholm Declaration and an action plan for environmental cooperation. The major United Nations environmental conference in 1992 was held in Rio de Janeiro, which distinguishes that later date from the Stockholm meeting.

129. General Knowledge - "Hinglajgarh fort" is situated in which district of Madhya Pradesh ?

(1) Burhanpur
(2) Mandsaur
(3) Chhatarpur
(4) Tikamgarh

Answer: (2)

Hinglajgarh Fort is in the Bhanpura block of Mandsaur district, Madhya Pradesh, near the village of Nawali. The question asks for the administrative district, so Mandsaur is the precise option. Bhanpura identifies the smaller local area and distinguishes this fort from sites elsewhere in the state.

130. General Knowledge - The author of book "Rajtarangini" is:

(1) Vishakhdutta
(2) Kalhana
(3) Bhasa
(4) Kalidasa

Answer: (2)

Kalhana wrote the Rajatarangini, a Sanskrit chronicle of Kashmir's rulers. He composed it in the twelfth century. The work is organised into successive sections describing rulers and dynasties, which reflects its title, commonly translated as "River of Kings". Vishakhadatta, Bhasa and Kalidasa are associated with other Sanskrit literary works.

Computer Knowledge and English Knowledge

131. Computer Knowledge - Ctrl, Alt and Shift are called which type of ..... Keys.

(1) Modifier
(2) Function
(3) Alphanumeric
(4) Adjustment

Answer: (1)

Ctrl, Alt and Shift are modifier keys because they change the action of another key pressed with them. Shift with a letter commonly produces its uppercase form. Ctrl or Alt can invoke shortcuts in combination with other keys. Function keys are the separate series usually labelled F1, F2 and so on.

132. Computer Knowledge - Full form of GUI is-

(1) Google usual Internet
(2) Google user Interface
(3) Graphical user Interface
(4) Global user Internet

Answer: (3)

GUI stands for graphical user interface. It lets a person interact with software through visual elements such as windows, icons, menus and buttons. A graphical interface can be operated with a pointer, touch or keyboard navigation. The abbreviation describes the form of interaction and has no connection to a particular internet service.

133. Computer Knowledge - An alternative name for the completely interconnected network topology is:

(1) Mesh
(2) Tree
(3) Star
(4) Ring

Answer: (1)

A completely interconnected topology is a full mesh. In it each node has a direct link to every other node. A star instead connects devices through a central node, a ring connects adjacent nodes in a loop, and a tree arranges the network in branching levels.

134. Computer Knowledge - Size of IP address in Ipv4 is -

(1) 32 bit
(2) 128 bit
(3) 64 bit
(4) 16 bit

Answer: (1)

An IPv4 address contains 32 bits. It is commonly shown as four octets in dotted decimal form, with eight bits in each octet. Each decimal component can therefore range from zero to 255. The 128-bit option describes IPv6, the later version with a much larger address space.

135. Computer Knowledge - What are the two parts of e-mail address:

(1) User name and street address
(2) Legal name and phone number
(3) Initials and password
(4) User name and domain name

Answer: (4)

An email address has a local part before the at sign and a domain part after it. The local part usually identifies the user or mailbox, and the domain identifies the system responsible for its mail. A password is used separately for access and does not form part of the address.

136. Computer Knowledge - Trace Mechanism is a -

(1) File Compression
(2) Disk Fragmentation
(3) File Encryption
(4) Debugging Tool

Answer: (4)

Tracing is a debugging technique that records events or the path a program follows while it runs. A developer can inspect that record to see where behaviour began to differ from expectations. Compression reduces file size, fragmentation concerns storage layout, and encryption protects data from being read without authorisation.

137. Computer Knowledge: Amongst of these, Which is the largest unit of storage?

(1) YB
(2) EB
(3) ZB
(4) PB

Answer: (1)

A yottabyte is the largest unit listed. In decimal storage notation the given units increase from petabyte to exabyte to zettabyte to yottabyte. Each step represents a factor of one thousand. Their symbols are PB, EB, ZB and YB respectively, so YB comes last in the ascending order.

138. Computer Knowledge - A special type of device which uses an ordinary telephone with a computer is

(1) Light pen
(2) Mouse
(3) Acoustic coupler
(4) Touch panel

Answer: (3)

An acoustic coupler connects a computer or terminal to a telephone line through the ordinary telephone handset. It converts data signals to sound and receives sound through the handset. A light pen, mouse and touch panel are input devices. They do not couple a telephone handset to a data connection.

139. English Knowledge - I gave him a piece of my mind.

(1) Expressed anguish
(2) Trusted him
(3) Expressed Love
(4) Fell in love

Answer: (1)

To give someone a piece of your mind means to tell that person, usually angrily and directly, what you think they have done wrong. “Expressed anguish” is the closest available option, though “expressed anger or disapproval” would be more exact. The phrase does not suggest trust or affection.

140. English Knowledge - Person leading a life of strict self-discipline is -

(1) Hedonist
(2) Disciplinarian
(3) Atheist
(4) Ascetic

Answer: (4)

An ascetic practises strict self-discipline, often giving up physical comforts or pleasures. A hedonist seeks pleasure, while an atheist's position concerns belief in a deity. A disciplinarian enforces discipline, which may be directed at others. The reference to a person's whole way of life points to ascetic.

141. English Knowledge - The concluding part of a literary work is called -

(1) Conclusion
(2) Epilogue
(3) Epigraph
(4) Epitaph

Answer: (2)

An epilogue is a concluding section after the main action of a literary work. It may describe what happens to the characters later or add a closing reflection. An epigraph normally appears at the start as a quotation, while an epitaph commemorates a person who has died.

142. English Knowledge - Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition : Her blonde hair was hidden ..... a cap.

(1) Above
(2) Underneath
(3) on
(4) at

Answer: (2)

"Underneath" gives the intended spatial relationship: the cap covers the hair, making it hidden from view. "Above" reverses that relationship. "On" would generally put the hair against the surface of the cap, and "at" would identify a location without showing that the cap covers it.

143. English Knowledge - Identify the tense in the given Sentence : He had been keeping it in a safety deposit box at the Bank of America.

(1) Past Perfect
(2) Past Perfect Continuous
(3) Simple Past
(4) Present Perfect

Answer: (2)

"Had been keeping" uses the past perfect continuous form: "had been" plus the present participle. It presents the action as continuing for a period before another point in the past. The past perfect without the continuous form would use "had kept", which puts less emphasis on duration.

144. English Knowledge - Choose the correct spelling from the given words -

(1) Labyrinth
(2) Labirinth
(3) Lebyrenth
(4) Labyrieth

Answer: (1)

"Labyrinth" is the correct spelling for a complicated maze or a difficult network of passages. In order, its letters are l-a-b-y-r-i-n-t-h. The alternatives change the placement of the vowels or the ending of the word, even though their appearance is close to the correct form.

145. English Knowledge - Identify the Sentence in the Active Voice -

(1) Researchers usually classify elements as metals or non-metals.
(2) Elements are usually classified as Metals or Non-Metals.
(3) He was arrested by the police.
(4) The rat was killed by the cat.

Answer: (1)

The sentence about researchers is in the active voice because its subject, "Researchers", performs the action of classifying. In the other sentences the subjects receive the action. The forms "are classified", "was arrested" and "was killed" show the passive construction with a form of "be" and a past participle.

146. English Knowledge - The faculty for myth is innate in the human race. "Faculty" in the above sentence most nearly:

(1) Capacity
(2) Breach of learning
(3) Authority
(4) Teaching

Answer: (1)

"Faculty" means an ability or capacity in this sentence. The wording "innate in the human race" places that capacity in human nature, and the expression "for myth" identifies its object. In another context faculty can describe teaching staff, but that meaning does not fit here.

147. English Knowledge - Although Lily was a tractable young woman, she had a streak of defiance. In the above sentence, "Tractable" is closest in the meaning -

(1) malleable
(2) willful
(3) inelastic
(4) steady

Answer: (1)

A tractable person is easy to guide or influence, making "malleable" the closest answer. The clause about Lily's streak of defiance adds a contrasting feature to her general manner. "Willful" describes resistance to direction, while

"inelastic" suggests rigidity. Neither has the same meaning as tractable.

148. English Knowledge - _____, we should spend more money on education.

(1) In my thinking
(2) As my opinion
(3) According to me
(4) In my opinion

Answer: (4)

"In my opinion" is the usual introductory expression for a personal view. It fits naturally before the independent clause "we should spend more money on education". "According to" typically attributes a statement to someone or something else, while "as my opinion" and "in my thinking" are awkward in this sentence.

149. Computer Knowledge - Which of the following is used to close a tab on a browser ?

(1) Ctrl + Y
(2) Ctrl + A
(3) Ctrl + W
(4) Ctrl + T

Answer: (3)

Ctrl+W is the usual Windows and Linux browser shortcut for closing the active tab. Ctrl+T opens a new tab, Ctrl+A selects all in the current context, and Ctrl+Y often performs Redo. On a Mac, the corresponding browser shortcut for closing a tab generally uses Command rather than Ctrl.

150. Computer Knowledge - The output quality of a printer is measured by

(1) Data per Sq. Inch
(2) Dot per inch
(3) Dots printed per unit time
(4) All of the options

Answer: (2)

Printer output resolution is measured in dots per inch, abbreviated DPI. It expresses how densely the printer can place dots along a line, which influences detail and sharpness. A rate of dots per unit time would instead measure output speed. The option says "Dot per inch" and refers to the same measure.