Rajasthan Civil Judge (Prelims) 2025

Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur · Civil Judge Cadre Preliminary Examination, held 27.07.2025 · 100 questions (Series A)

Preliminary Examination

1. A decree is passed by the Civil Judge, Ajmer. Later on, on account of creation of new district namely Beawar, local jurisdiction has been changed and now, the land in question comes under the jurisdiction of Civil Judge, Beawar. Which of the following courts, have jurisdiction to execute such decree?

(1) Civil Judge Ajmer only
(2) Civil Judge Beawar only
(3) Both Civil Judge Ajmer and Beawar
(4) Neither Civil Judge Ajmer nor Civil Judge Beawar but the jurisdiction is to be decided by the High Court

2. Which of the following statement is not correct with regard to the payment and delivery under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

(1) Unless otherwise agreed, delivery of the goods and payment of the price are concurrent conditions.
(2) Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which the parties agree shall be treated as delivery or which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the buyer or of any person authorised to hold them on his behalf.
(3) A delivery of part of goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.
(4) Apart from any express contract, the seller of goods is bound to deliver them without waiting the buyer to apply for delivery.

3. According to the provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, who is the natural guardian of an adopted son who is a minor?

(1) The adoptive father and after him the adoptive mother.
(2) The adoptive mother and after him the adoptive father.
(3) Amongst the adoptive father or mother, on whose instance, the adoption was made.
(4) Natural guardianship will always remain with the natural guardians.

4. Rule of Heydon's case is known as -

(1) Mischief Rule
(2) Golden Rule of Interpretation
(3) Rule of Ejusdem Generis
(4) Rule of Reasonable Construction

5. Under Mohammedan law, a marriage with a woman undergoing “iddat” is -

(1) A valid marriage
(2) A void marriage
(3) An irregular marriage
(4) A marriage which is ab initio void

6. For the purposes of the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit is instituted, in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the court, when -

(1) the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.
(2) the claim is accepted by the official liquidator.
(3) the official liquidator took cognizance of the claim send to him by the claimant.
(4) the official liquidator issue notice to the opposite party.

7. Under the provisions of the section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which amongst the following is not entitled for exemption from personal appearance?

(1) The Vice-President of India
(2) The Prime Minister of India
(3) The Ministers of States
(4) The Deputy Speaker of the House of the People

8. Which of the following statement is not correct with regard to "Primary Evidence"?

(1) Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.
(2) Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; and even if they are all copies of a common original, they are the primary evidence of the contents of the original.
(3) Where an electronic or digital record is created or stored, and such storage occurs simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, each such file is primary evidence.
(4) All the above are correct.

9. According to The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, "Saptapadi" means -

(1) the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride wherein for three steps bridegroom will walk behind the bride and for four steps bride will walk behind the bridegroom.
(2) the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride wherein for three steps bride will walk behind the bridegroom and for four steps bridegroom will walk behind the bride.
(3) the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride jointly before the sacred fire.
(4) the taking of seven rounds by the bridegroom and the bride jointly around the sacred fire.

10. In determining the amount of any compensation awarded under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the court shall be guided by the principles specified in.....

(1) Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(2) Section 53 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(3) Section 54 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(4) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

11. Under the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908, a will may be presented or deposited for registration -

(1) within three months of its execution
(2) within three years of its execution
(3) within twelve years of its execution
(4) at any time

12. Under Mohammedan Law, an acknowledgment of a debt made during death-illness in favour of an heir -

(1) is a valid proof and the same may be satisfied from the property of the deceased.
(2) is no proof at all of the debt and no effect can be given.
(3) is a valid proof but the same may be satisfied only if, after payment of funeral expenses and debts, sufficient property remains to satisfy the same.
(4) is a valid proof only if deceased made a written acknowledgement in the presence of 2 witness, otherwise, the same is of no value.

13. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "immoveable property" -

(1) includes standing timber.
(2) includes standing timber and growing crops.
(3) includes standing timber, growing crops and grass.
(4) does not include standing timber, growing crops and grass.

14. Which of the following writs means, "Quashing an order passed by a lower court that was without jurisdiction or against the principles of natural justice."?

(1) Habeas Corpus
(2) Mandamus
(3) Quo Warranto
(4) Certiorari

15. Under what circumstances a document which is chargeable with fee under Rajasthan Court Fee and Suit Valuation Act, 1961, can be filed or exhibited in any court including the High Court, without payment of a fee of an amount not less than that indicated as chargeable under the said act?

(1) Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Criminal Court of a document, is in the opinion of the Court necessary to prevent a failure of justice.
(2) Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Civil Court of a document, is in the opinion of the Court necessary to prevent a failure of justice.
(3) Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Revenue Court of a document, is in the opinion of the Court necessary to prevent a failure of justice.
(4) All the above are correct.

16. In which of the following cases, notice to produce secondary evidence is required?

(1) When the document to be proved is itself a notice.
(2) When, from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it.
(3) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force.
(4) When the adverse party or his agent has denied the loss of the document.

17. Any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the court, on which of the following ground?

(1) where the contract is not voidable or terminable by the plaintiff.
(2) where the contract is lawful for causes apparent on its face and the plaintiff is more to blame than the defendant.
(3) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff.
(4) None of the above.

18. Which of the following is the best suited answer to fill in the blank of the statement below?
Where the registered address of a party is discovered by the Court to be incomplete, false or fictitious, the Court may, either on its own motion, or on the application of any party, order -

(1) in the case where such registered address was furnished by a defendant, his defence be struck out and he be placed in the same position as if he had not put up any defence.
(2) in the case where such registered address was furnished by a plaintiff, stay of the suit.
(3) Both (1) & (2) are correct.
(4) Both (1) & (2) are incorrect.

19. Who amongst the following is not heir in Class 1 of the Schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

(1) Son of a pre-deceased son of a pre-deceased son
(2) Daughter of a pre-deceased daughter of a pre-deceased son
(3) Father
(4) Mother

20. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to the provision regarding submission of resignation by a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

(1) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.
(2) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Justice of India, resign his office.
(3) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by announcing the same in the open court during court hours, resign his office.
(4) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Council of Ministers, resign his office.

21. According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, an appeal filed in the Appellate Rent Tribunal shall be decided within -----.

(1) a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.
(2) a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of the order passed by Rent Tribunal.
(3) a period of one year from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.
(4) a period of one year from the date of the order passed by Rent Tribunal.

22. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, “Sale” means -

(1) a transfer of ownership, in exchange for a price paid but it does not include the price which has been promised.
(2) a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised but it does not include the price partly-paid and partly-promised.
(3) a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised.
(4) just a receipt of a price of property, which has no relation with the transfer of ownership.

23. ‘Saleem’ sells ‘Babloo’ a horse and verbally warrants him sound. ‘Saleem’ gives ‘Babloo’ a paper in these words: “Bought of ‘Saleem’ a horse of Rs. 500.” Examine the correct answer.

(1) ‘Babloo’ cannot prove the verbal warranty.
(2) ‘Babloo’ may prove the verbal warranty.
(3) Verbal warranty is of no value since the fact of sale is written on a paper, hence, the same cannot be proved.
(4) None of the above option is correct.

24. Words and expressions used in the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 and not defined therein, but defined in -.. shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the said Act and Sanhitas.

(1) the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
(2) the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
(3) the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Information Technology Act, 2000
(4) the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

25. Under the provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, "Nazul Land" shall mean -

(1) abadi land within the limits of a municipality only, vesting in the State Government.
(2) abadi land within the limits of a panchayat circle only, vesting in the State Government.
(3) abadi land within the limits of a municipality or a panchayat circle or a village, town or city, vesting in the State Government.
(4) any land belongs to State Government or as the case may be, to the Central Government.

26. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to general rule of inheritance under Mohammedan Law?

(1) There is no distinction under the Mohammedan Law of inheritance between movable and immovable property or between ancestral and self-acquired property.
(2) There is no distinction under the Mohammedan Law of inheritance between movable and immovable property but there is a clear distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property.
(3) There is no distinction under the Mohammedan Law of inheritance between ancestral and self-acquired property but there is a clear distinction between movable and immovable property.
(4) There is a clear distinction under the Mohammedan Law of inheritance between movable and immovable property or between ancestral and self-acquired property.

27. With regard to the provisions of second appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following statement is not correct?

(1) Second appeal shall lie to the High Court from every decree passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to the High Court, if the High Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.
(2) Second appeal under section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 cannot be filed against an appellate decree passed ex parte.
(3) In an appeal under section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the memorandum of appeal shall precisely state the substantial question of law involved in the appeal.
(4) Where the High Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in any case, it shall formulate that question.

28. Under the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following statement is correct with regard to "Acknowledgment"?

(1) An application for the execution of a decree or order shall be deemed to be an application in respect of any property or right.
(2) An acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right.
(3) For the purposes of an acknowledgment, the word "signed" means signed personally and does not include signed by any agent duly authorized in this behalf.
(4) None of the above is correct.

29. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of the following lease can be made by oral agreement?

(1) A lease of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year.
(2) A lease of immoveable property from year to year.
(3) A lease of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, accompanied by delivery of possession.
(4) None of the above, because the lease of immoveable property cannot be made by oral agreement.

30. Leading questions -

(1) must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

(2) must not, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

(3) must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, except with the permission of the Court but the same may be asked in the cross-examination or re-examination.

(4) must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in cross-examination or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

31. Ramesh is an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit. Ramesh sells to Hakam Singh on credit, without making proper and usual enquiries with regard to his solvency. Later on, it reveals that Hakam Singh was solvent at the time of such sale. Ramesh -

(1) must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(2) cannot be held liable for compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained because he did it in routine.

(3) was acting for his principal, therefore, the acts done by him will be treated as if the same were done by his principal and he cannot be held liable in respect of any loss and his principal will have to share the losses equally.

(4) and his principal will have to share the losses equally.

32. As per the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, a contract of sale may be made in writing -

(1) but cannot be by word of mouth.

(2) or by word of mouth but cannot be partly in writing and partly by word of mouth.

(3) or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth but cannot be implied from the conduct of the parties.

(4) or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth or may also be implied from the conduct of the parties.

33. The certificate for recovery of possession issued under section 8 of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 shall lapse if petition for execution thereof has not been filed before the Tribunal within ..... from the date such certificate becomes executable.

(1) three months

(2) six months

(3) one month

(4) one year

34. According to the provisions of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, where the parentage of the child is not known, by whom and to whom, a child can be given in adoption?

(1) The guardian of the child may give the child in adoption with the previous permission of the court to any person but not to the guardian himself.

(2) The guardian of the child may give the child in adoption with the previous permission of the court to himself only.

(3) The person who is taken care of the child i.e. giving shelter, food, cloths & other essentials etc., irrespective of the fact whether such person is a guardian in the eyes of law or not, with the previous permission of the court, may give the child in adoption to any person including himself.

(4) The guardian of the child may give the child in adoption with the previous permission of the court to any person including the guardian himself.

35. Which of the following is best suited to fill in the blank? Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by ----------

(1) Coercion or Undue Influence

(2) Fraud or Misrepresentation

(3) Misappropriation or Cheating

(4) All the above are correct

36. Every investigation in relation to an offence under sections 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, shall be completed within ..... from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.

(1) one month

(2) three months

(3) two months

(4) 45 days

37. Under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "juvenile" means -

(1) a child below the age of sixteen years
(2) a male child below the age of eighteen years or a female child below the age of sixteen years
(3) a male child below the age of twenty-one years or a female child below the age of eighteen years
(4) a child below the age of eighteen years

38. Under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, in cases where the sentence (whether of death or not) is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends, for the purposes of commutation of sentence of death or imprisonment for life, the "Appropriate Government" means -

(1) the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced.
(2) the Government of the State within which the offence is committed.
(3) the Government of the State within which the offence is committed or the offender is sentenced.
(4) the Government of the State within which the offence is committed or the offender is sentenced or the offender is undergoing the sentence.

39. For constituting the offence of "House Trespass" as defined under section 442 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which of the following is sufficient to establish the element of "entering"?

(1) Putting 1 step of the criminal trespasser inside the property
(2) The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body inside the property
(3) Complete entry of trespasser inside the property
(4) Forcible entry of trespasser inside the property

40. According to the section 13 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Which of the following statement is not correct, with regard to the Probation Officer?

(1) A Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall be a person appointed to be a Probation Officer by the State Government or recognised as such by the State Government.
(2) A Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall be a person provided for this purpose by a society recognised in this behalf by the State Government.
(3) A Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall be in any exceptional case, any other person who, in the opinion of the court, is fit to act as a probation officer in the special circumstances of the case.
(4) A Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall be a person appointed to be a probation officer by the Central Government or recognised as such by the Central Government.

41. Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950, "Export" means -

(1) to take out of those parts of the State of Rajasthan to which the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 extends.
(2) to take out of the territories of India.
(3) while transporting out of India by a ship, whether registered in India or not, to take out of the ship.
(4) to take out of the territories of India, after paying all applicable excise duties.

42. For the purposes of the offence of "Giving false evidence", an investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice -

(1) is not a stage of a judicial proceeding.
(2) may be treated as "a stage of judicial proceeding", only if, it is specifically mentioned in such direction.
(3) is a stage of a judicial proceeding, irrespective of the fact whether that investigation may or may not be taken place before a Court of Justice.
(4) is not a stage of a judicial proceeding, if that investigation is not being taken place before a Court of Justice.

43. Under the provisions of section 265B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, who amongst the following, may file an application for plea bargaining in the Court in which such offence is pending for trial?

(1) Accused
(2) Complainant
(3) Accused or Complainant
(4) Accused or Complainant or Prosecutor

44. Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950, which of the following statement is correct?

(1) Any licenced vendor and person in the employ of such vendor or acting on his behalf may sell or deliver any liquor or intoxicating drug to any person apparently under the age of 18 years.
(2) Any licensed vendor and person in the employ of such vendor or acting on his behalf may sell or deliver any liquor or intoxicating drug to any person of unsound mind.
(3) No licenced vendor and no person in the employ of such vendor or acting on his behalf may sell or deliver any liquor or intoxicating drug to any soldier on duty and in uniform except with the permission of the proper officer of the unit to which the soldier belongs.
(4) Any licensed vendor or person in the employ of such vendor or acting on his behalf may sell or deliver any liquor or intoxicating drug in exchange whether wholly or in part, for jewellery, clothes, arms or household utensils.

45. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to the relevancy of previous bad character in the criminal proceedings?

(1) In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused has a bad character, is always irrelevant.
(2) In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused has a bad character, is always relevant.
(3) In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused has a bad character, is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.
(4) In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused has a bad character, is irrelevant and even if the evidence has been given that he has a good character, it remains irrelevant.

46. According to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a lunatic is -

(1) not competent to testify.
(2) not competent to testify till appropriate authority declare him as unsound mind.
(3) not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them.
(4) not competent to testify, unless a valid certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner in support thereof.

47. In the event of a second or subsequent conviction, what is the penalty provided for contravention of the provisions of section 3 or section 4 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986?

(1) Imprisonment for a term not less then five years and also with a fine not less then one lakh rupees.
(2) Imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but which may extend to three years and also with a fine not less than five thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.
(3) Imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but which may extend to three years and also with a fine not less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees.
(4) Imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but which may extend to five years and also with a fine not less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees.

48. Under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, in all cases in which judgment is given that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offences he is guilty, the offender -

(1) shall be punished for the offence for which the highest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all.
(2) shall be punished for the offence, for which the court deems appropriate.
(3) shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all.
(4) shall be punished for both the offence, however court is bound to pass an order that all the punishments shall run concurrently.

49. What remedy a person have against the order of any court other than a High Court, whereby, the request to make a complaint under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been refused?

(1) He can file a revision to the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of sub-section (4) of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
(2) He can file an appeal to the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of sub-section (4) of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
(3) He does not have any remedy under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, hence, only remedy is to file a writ petition before High Court.
(4) He doesn't have any remedy under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 nor can he file a writ petition before the High Court. The only remedy is to file Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court.

50. During the trial of a case instituted for the offence punishable under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at which stage, the court can order the drawer of the cheque to pay interim compensation to the complainant?

(1) At any stage after filing of complaint
(2) At any stage after taking cognizance
(3) Where the accused pleads not guilty to the accusation made in the complaint or upon framing of charge
(4) After cross examination of the complainant

51. 'A' borrowed Rs. 50000 from 'B'. Despite repeated reminders, he was not repaying the same. 'A' instigate 'C', his servant, to murder 'B', when he comes to demand his money. Next day, 'B' came to make a demand of money. Hot talks were exchanged between 'A' and 'B'. However, 'A' didn't do anything, but under such instigation, 'C' gave an axe blow on the head of 'B', resultantly, 'B' died at the spot. What offences, 'A' and 'C' has committed?

(1) C is guilty of murder of B and A is guilty of abating such murder.
(2) A & C both are guilty of murder of B.
(3) C is guilty of murder of B and A has not committed any offence.
(4) A is guilty of abating murder of B and C has not committed any offence.

52. According to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, "Reason to believe" means -

(1) A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he is able to think by putting himself in the position of other.
(2) A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he believes, whatever, a prudent person would have believed, in the similar circumstances.
(3) A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise.
(4) A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if sufficient evidence has been placed before him, to show the existence of that thing.

53. "Public Functionary", as used in the definition of "Terrorist Act" under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, means -

(1) All the Public Servants.
(2) Public Servants or any other Functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the State Government as Public Functionary.
(3) The Constitutional Authorities or any other Functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as Public Functionary.
(4) The Authorities or any other Functionaries, prescribed in the schedule of the act as Public Functionary.

54. Under which of the following section, punishment of community service is not prescribed in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

(1) Section 202
(2) Section 209
(3) Section 226
(4) Section 354

55. Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950, except with the special sanction of the State Government, no Magistrate shall take congnizance of any offence punishable under the Act, unless the prosecution is instituted within ------- after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(1) three years
(2) six months
(3) two years
(4) one year

56. According to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, “Fact in issue” means and include -

(1) all the relevant facts.
(2) any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.
(3) the facts which, if not proved, the party asserting thereto, will fail.
(4) all the relevant facts, judicially noticeable facts and the facts to which the court is bound to presume under any law for the time being in force.

57. According to section 21 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, no child in conflict with law shall be sentenced to ----------, without the possibility of release, for any such offence, either under the provisions of the act or under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force.

(1) death or for life imprisonment
(2) death or for life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years
(3) death or for life imprisonment or simple imprisonment for a term not less than Seven years
(4) death or for life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for any term

58. What is the extent of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

(1) It extends to the whole of India.
(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Nagaland.
(3) It extends to the whole of India except the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
(4) It extends to the whole of India except the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Nagaland.

59. A Court of Session taking cognizance of an offence under Sub-Section (2) of section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall try the case in accordance with the procedure for the ---

(1) trial of warrant cases instituted on a police report before a Court of Magistrate.
(2) trial of warrant cases instituted otherwise than on a police report before a Court of Magistrate.
(3) Sessions Trial.
(4) trial of Summons cases instituted otherwise than on a police report before a Court of Magistrate.

60. As per the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, wherever the word “month” or the word “year” is used, it is to be understood that the month or the year is to be reckoned according to the -

(1) Gregorian Calendar
(2) Assyrian Calendar
(3) Indian National Calendar
(4) Hebrew Calendar

61. For the purposes of Section 1 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, “Tribal Area” means the territories which immediately before the ..... were included in the tribal areas of Assam, as referred to in paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, other than those within the local limits of the municipality of Shillong.

(1) 21st day of January, 1972
(2) 26th day of January, 1948
(3) 15th day of August, 1947
(4) 18th day of January, 1951

62. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (2) of section 222 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, unless the complaint is made within ..... from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(1) one year
(2) one month
(3) three years
(4) six months

63. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to the procedure and powers of Special Court under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012?

(1) Special Court cannot take cognizance of any offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence.

(2) The Special Court may not permit frequent breaks for the child during the trial.

(3) The Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial but the identity of the child shall not include the identity of the child's school.

(4) The Special Public Prosecutor, or as the case may be, the counsel appearing for the accused shall, while recording the examination-in-chief, cross-examination or re-examination of the child, communicate the questions to be put to the child to the Special Court which shall in turn put those questions to the child.

64. Which of the following is incorrect with regard to licence to issue Electronic Signature Certificates under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(1) A licence granted under section 21 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall be valid for such period as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(2) A licence granted under section 21 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall not be transferable or heritable.

(3) A licence granted under section 21 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified by the regulations.

(4) A licence granted under section 21 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall be valid for a period of one year which may be extended from time to time.

65. 'A' sues 'B' for negligence in providing him with a car for hire not reasonably fit for use, whereby 'A' was injured. Which of the followings statement is relevant?

(1) The fact that 'B's' attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular car is relevant.

(2) The fact that 'B' was habitually negligent about the cars which he let to hire is relevant.

(3) Both (1) & (2) are correct.

(4) Both (1) & (2) are wrong.

66. According to the provisions of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, by whom amongst the following, the powers conferred upon any person or officer, may be withdrawn?

(1) the High Court only

(2) the State Government only

(3) the High Court or the State Government, as the case may be

(4) the Central Government or the State Government or the High Court, as the case may be

67. Under sections 98 and 99 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, "newspaper" and "book" have the same meanings -

(1) as in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) as in the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

(3) as in the Press Council Act, 1978.

(4) as in the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

68. Sita and Gita purchased same necklaces from a jeweler shop. Sita committed theft of Gita's Necklace from her almirah and kept it in her almirah. Unaware of the missing of her necklace, one day, Gita opened the almirah of Sita with the intention of committing theft of her necklace and take away her own necklace assuming the same to be of Sita. Which of the following statement is correct?

(1) Gita went there with intention to commit theft of Sita's necklace and took the same assuming it to be of Sita, hence, she has committed the offence of theft.
(2) She has committed no offence.
(3) Gita dishonestly removes the movable property, from the possession of Sita without her consent, hence, Gita has committed the offence of theft.
(4) However, Gita has committed the offence of theft but neither she nor Sita will be prosecuted for the offence of theft because their acts shall be treated as equalizer of each other's act.

69. Under the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in relation to a workplace, "aggrieved woman" means -

(1) a woman of 18 or more than 18 years of age, whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
(2) an employed woman of any age, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
(3) an employed woman of 18 or more than 18 years of age, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
(4) a woman of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.

70. According to section 80 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, what would be the interest, when no rate of interest is specified in the instrument?

(1) Six percent per annum
(2) Ten percent per annum
(3) Twelve percent per annum
(4) Eighteen percent per annum

71. निम्न में से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द तद्भव हैं?

(1) घोड़ा, चक्रवाक
(2) छेद, चोंच
(3) चाम, चित्रक
(4) घी, चंद्र

72. 'छैंटाक चून चौबारे रसोई' लोकोक्ति का उपयुक्त अभिप्राय है -

(1) झूठा दिखावा और शान
(2) सीमित संसाधन
(3) प्रदर्शन का आग्रह
(4) अयोग्य व्यक्ति को अधिक प्राप्ति

73. मनोविकार सूचित करने में यदि प्रश्नवाचक शब्द आये तो कथन की पूर्णता पर प्रयुक्त चिह्न होगा -

(1) विस्मयादि बोधक
(2) प्रश्नवाचक
(3) पूर्ण विराम
(4) अर्ध विराम

74. निम्न में से संधि की दृष्टि से कौनसा विकल्प सही है?

(1) एक + एक = एकेक
(2) समुद्र + ऊर्मि = समुद्रोर्मि
(3) मही + इन्द्र = महेन्द्र
(4) मत + ऐक्य = मतेक्य

75. विलोम शब्द की दृष्टि से कौनसा विकल्प बेमेल है?

(1) ग्राह्य – त्याज्य
(2) गौरव – गरिमा
(3) गरल – सुधा
(4) जंगम – स्थावर

76. साधारण वाक्य का उदाहरण नहीं है ———

(1) शास्त्री जी को सभापति बनाया गया।
(2) दिन का थका हुआ आदमी रात को खूब सोता है।
(3) जो काम तुम्हें दिया गया है उसे देखो।
(4) यज्ञदत्त देवदत्त को व्याकरण पढ़ाता है।

77. 'न तीन में न तेरह में' लोकोक्ति का निकटतम अर्थ है ———

(1) अत्यन्त तुच्छ और नगण्य व्यक्ति।
(2) कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना।
(3) झगड़े की जड़ को नष्ट कर देना।
(4) न लोक ही सुधरा, न परलोक ही।

78. कौनसा शब्द शुद्ध है?

(1) ऊर्ध्व
(2) इंदरा
(3) श्रंगार
(4) इंदू

79. 'पत्ते सूख रहे हैं इसलिए वे पीले दिखाई देते हैं।' उपरोक्त वाक्य का प्रकार है –––
(1) मिश्र वाक्य
(2) साधारण वाक्य
(3) सरल वाक्य
(4) संयुक्त वाक्य

80. इनमें से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द सदैव बहुवचन में ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं?
(1) लोग, घोड़ा
(2) आँसू, पानी
(3) धन, दाम
(4) प्राण, दर्शन

81. शुद्ध वाक्य नहीं है –––
(1) अपना आचरण और सभ्यता को बचाने का प्रयत्न करें।
(2) इस पेशे के लोग कम मिलेंगे।
(3) उन्हें चार घोड़ों और एक बैल का दाम मिला।
(4) उसके अच्छेपन का प्रभाव पड़ा।

82. किस मुहावरे का अभिप्राय त्रुटिपूर्ण है?
(1) नाम धरना = बदनाम करना
(2) नाम निकल जाना = नामकरण संस्कार करना
(3) नाम मिटना = कीर्ति का लोप होना
(4) नाम पर धब्बा लगना = यश पर लांछन लगना

83. किस विकल्प में विराम-चिह्न उपयुक्त प्रयुक्त हुए हैं?
(1) हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बताओ। रामचन्द्र जी की कहानी लिखो।
(2) हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बताओ? रामचन्द्र जी की कहानी लिखो?
(3) हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बताओ। रामचन्द्र जी की कहानी लिखो?
(4) हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बताओ? रामचन्द्र जी की कहानी लिखो।

84. निम्न में से किस विकल्प में 'उन' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है?
(1) उन्नायक
(2) उन्मत्त
(3) उन्तीस
(4) उन्मीलित

85. 'दाम चुकाना' मुहावरे का निकटतम अर्थ है –––
(1) मूल्य देना
(2) मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी होना
(3) ऋण आदि का पैसा जोड़कर देना
(4) मूल्य मिलना

86. Choose appropriate determiners for the following sentence:
She showed me ..... beautiful pictures from her vacation.
(1) much
(2) each
(3) some
(4) little

87. Change the voice of the sentence:
Someone sent her a cheque for a thousand euros.
(1) Someone has been sent a cheque for a thousand euros.
(2) She was sent a cheque for a thousand euros.
(3) She had sent someone a cheque for a thousand euros.
(4) None of the above

88. Which of this is not a synonym of "DEBACLE"?
(1) DISASTER
(2) CATASTROPHE
(3) DISPUTE
(4) DEVASTATION

89. Put the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence.
I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time, all these old houses (be) pulled down.
(1) Will be
(2) Will have been
(3) Have been
(4) Shall be

90. Fill in the blank with the correct option.
Near the equator, the Sun ..... greater quantities of water.
(1) evaporates
(2) is evaporating
(3) evaporated
(4) have evaporated

91. Choose appropriate antonym for 'Quotidian':
(1) Mundane
(2) Extraordinary
(3) Sublunary
(4) Prosaic

92. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined Idiom.
We shall <u>leave no stone unturned</u> to make our new series on economics a success.
(1) To obtain possession of
(2) In a state of uncertainty
(3) To do one's best for something
(4) To emphasise

93. Fill in the blank with the correct Idiom and Phrases.
Please ..... this word in a Dictionary.
(1) look upon at
(2) look up
(3) look to
(4) look after

94. Choose appropriate conjunctions for the following sentence:
Sarah completed her report ..... she had to stay late to get it done.
(1) so that
(2) because
(3) even though
(4) unless

95. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.
We have very ..... information.
(1) more
(2) many
(3) little
(4) few

96. Fill in the blank with the correct Article.
The children are making ..... noise.
(1) a
(2) Zero Article
(3) an
(4) the

97. Fill in the blank with the correct option.
They ..... me medication to help me relax.
(1) will give
(2) given
(3) gave
(4) had gave

98. Identify the voice that is used in the following sentence:
He resembled his father in so many ways.
(1) Passive Voice
(2) Active Voice
(3) All of the above
(4) Neither of the above

99. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined Idiom.
He spoke in such a listless manner that <u>his speech fill flat</u> on the audience.
(1) Fail to create any interest/effect
(2) Face criticism
(3) Unexpectedly provocative
(4) Unsuccessful in an enterprise

100. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.
..... applicant has seven choices.
(1) More
(2) Many
(3) Any
(4) Each