Rajasthan Civil Judge Prelims 2025: Solution

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

Answer: (3) Both Civil Judge Ajmer and Beawar

The Explanation to section 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure says that the court of first instance does not lose jurisdiction to execute its decree merely because an area is transferred to another court after the suit or decree. The other court, which would now have jurisdiction to try the suit, also gets jurisdiction to execute it. So both the Ajmer and the Beawar courts can execute the decree.

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.

Answer: (4) Apart from any express contract, the seller of goods is bound to deliver them without waiting the buyer to apply for delivery.

Section 35 of the Sale of Goods Act provides that, apart from any express contract, the seller is not bound to deliver the goods until the buyer applies for delivery. Option (4) states the opposite, so it is the incorrect statement. Options (1), (2) and (3) correctly reproduce sections 32, 33 and 34 respectively.

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.

Answer: (1) The adoptive father and after him the adoptive mother.

Section 7 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 says that the natural guardianship of an adopted son who is a minor passes, on adoption, to the adoptive father and after him to the adoptive mother. The birth parents cease to be guardians, and no preference is given to the person at whose instance the adoption was made.

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

Answer: (1) Mischief Rule

Heydon's case (1584) laid down that, to interpret a statute, the court should look at the law before the Act, the mischief or defect for which the old law did not provide, the remedy the legislature chose, and the true reason for it, and then adopt the construction that suppresses the mischief and advances the remedy. This is called the Mischief Rule.

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

Answer: (3) An irregular marriage

Question deleted by the High Court. Under Mohammedan law a marriage with a woman before she completes her iddat (the period of waiting after divorce or death of the husband) is irregular (fasid), not void. It can be made valid once the iddat ends, and children of such a union are legitimate. Options (2) and (4) are alternative ways of saying void, which is not the position.

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.

Answer: (1) the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Section 3(2)(c) of the Limitation Act, 1963 fixes the date of institution for a claim against a company being wound up by the court: it is the date when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator. Acceptance, cognizance or notice by the liquidator is irrelevant to the date.

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

Answer: (4) The Deputy Speaker of the House of the People

Section 133(1) exempts the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of the People, the Ministers of the Union, the Ministers of States, Judges of the High Courts and certain others from personal appearance in court. The Deputy Speaker is not named in the list, and the Prime Minister is covered as a Minister of the Union.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 57 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (Explanations 2 to 4) supports statements (1) and (3). Under Explanation 3, documents made by one uniform process are primary evidence of each other's contents, but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original. Statement (2) reverses this, so it is incorrect.

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.

Answer: (3) the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride jointly before the sacred fire.

Section 7(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 describes Saptapadi as the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride jointly before the sacred fire, and says the marriage becomes complete and binding when the seventh step is taken. The Act speaks of steps, not rounds, and prescribes no walking order of the kind in options (1) and (2).

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

Answer: (4) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Section 21(2) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides that, in fixing compensation (in addition to or in substitution for specific performance), the court shall be guided by the principles in section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which deals with compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract.

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

Answer: (4) at any time

Section 27 of the Registration Act, 1908 says that a will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited under section 42. Unlike other documents, which must be presented within four months of execution under section 23, no time limit applies to a will, and registration of a will is in any case optional.

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.

Answer: (2) is no proof at all of the debt and no effect can be given.

Under Mohammedan law an acknowledgment of debt made during death-illness (marz-ul-maut) is valid when made in favour of a stranger, but only after debts acknowledged in health and debts proved otherwise are paid. When it is made in favour of an heir, it is no proof of the debt at all and no effect can be given to it.

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.

Answer: (4) does not include standing timber, growing crops and grass.

Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 says that "immoveable property" does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context. The wider description (land, benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth) belongs to the General Clauses Act, not to this Act.

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

Answer: (4) Certiorari

Certiorari, issued under Article 32 or Article 226 of the Constitution, quashes the order of a lower court, tribunal or authority passed without or in excess of jurisdiction, or in breach of natural justice. Habeas corpus secures release from illegal detention, mandamus commands performance of a public duty, and quo warranto tests the claim to a public office.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 4 of the Rajasthan Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1961 bars the filing or exhibition of a chargeable document without the proper fee. The proviso relaxes this only for a Criminal Court: where filing or exhibition of a document on which the proper fee is unpaid is, in the court's opinion, necessary to prevent a failure of justice. It does not extend to Civil or Revenue Courts.

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.

Answer: (4) When the adverse party or his agent has denied the loss of the document.

Section 64 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 requires notice to produce before secondary evidence is

given, but its proviso dispenses with notice in six cases, including options (1), (2) and (3). Notice is dispensed with where the adverse party has admitted the loss of the document, not where he has denied it, so in case (4) notice is required.

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.

Answer: (3) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff.

Under section 27(1)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded, and the court may adjudge rescission, where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff. Clause (b) deals with contracts unlawful for causes not apparent on their face where the defendant is more to blame, the reverse of option (2).

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.

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

Order VI rule 14A(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with a registered address found to be incomplete, false or fictitious. If the plaintiff furnished it, the court may stay the suit; if the defendant furnished it, his defence may be struck out and he is placed as if he had put up no defence. Both statements are correct.

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

Answer: (3) Father

The Schedule to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lists in Class I, among others, the mother, the son and daughter, and the issue of pre-deceased sons and daughters down to the third generation, including the son of a pre-deceased son of a pre-deceased son. The father is not in Class I; he is a Class II heir, so he takes only if there is no Class I heir.

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.

Answer: (1) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

Under Article 124(2)(a) of the Constitution, a Judge of the Supreme Court may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. Resignation is not addressed to the Chief Justice of India or to the Council of Ministers, and an oral announcement in court has no effect.

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.

Answer: (1) a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.

Section 19(8) of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 requires the Appellate Rent Tribunal to fix a hearing within forty-five days of service of notice of appeal on the

respondent and to dispose of the appeal within one hundred and eighty days from the date of that service. The period does not run from the date of the Rent Tribunal's order.

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.

Answer: (3) a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised.

Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines sale as a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised. The price may therefore be paid, promised, or partly paid and partly promised, and the transaction must involve a transfer of ownership, not a mere receipt of price.

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.

Answer: (2) 'Babloo' may prove the verbal warranty.

Section 95 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 bars oral evidence to contradict or vary a written contract, but its provisos allow proof of a separate oral agreement on a matter on which the document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms. The paper records only the sale, not a warranty, so Babloo may prove the verbal warranty (illustration (g)).

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

Answer: (4) the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Section 2(2) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 says that words used in the Adhiniyam and not defined in it, but defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, have the meanings given in those enactments. The Code of Civil Procedure and the Specific Relief Act are not on the list.

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.

Answer: (3) abadi land within the limits of a municipality or a panchayat circle or a village, town or city, vesting in the State Government.

Section 3(ib) of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 defines "Nazul Land" as abadi land within the limits of a municipality or a panchayat circle or a village, town or city, vesting in the State Government. It is therefore wider than municipal or panchayat land alone, and it is confined to abadi land vested in the State, not any land of the State or Centre.

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.

Answer: (1) There is no distinction under the Mohammedan Law of inheritance between movable and immovable property or between ancestral and self-acquired property.

Under Mohammedan law, the estate of a deceased passes by one set of rules whatever its character. There is no distinction between movable and immovable property, and none between ancestral and self-acquired property; there is also no birth-right in the property for sons or other relatives during the owner's life. Only statement (1) states this rule completely.

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.

Answer: (2) Second appeal under section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 cannot be filed against an appellate decree passed ex parte.

Section 100(1) allows a second appeal from every appellate decree, including one passed ex parte, if a substantial question of law is involved; there is no bar for an ex parte appellate decree. Section 100(3) requires the memorandum to state the question precisely, and section 100(4) requires the High Court to formulate it. Statement (2) is therefore the incorrect one.

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.

Answer: (2) An acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right.

The Explanation to section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right. The same Explanation says an execution application is not deemed an application in respect of any property or right, and that "signed" includes signature by a duly authorised agent. Only statement (2) 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.

Answer: (3) A lease of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, accompanied by delivery of possession.

Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 requires a registered instrument for a lease from year to year, for a term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Every other lease, that is, one for a term not exceeding one year without a yearly rent, may be made either by a registered instrument or by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession.

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.

Answer: (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.

Under section 146 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, leading questions must not, if the adverse party objects, be asked in examination-in-chief or re-examination without the court's permission. The court must allow them on introductory or undisputed matters, and they may be asked in cross-examination. The bar operates only on objection, which excludes options (2), (3) and (4).

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.

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

Question deleted by the High Court. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agent must conduct the business with ordinary skill and must make compensation for any loss caused to the principal by his neglect (section 212 and illustration (b)). Ramesh failed to make the usual enquiries, so his duty is to make good any loss sustained. Where the buyer proves solvent, no loss may arise in fact, which made the options unclear.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 5(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 says that a contract of sale may be made in writing or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth, and may also be implied from the conduct of the parties. No form is prescribed, subject to any other law in force. Only option (4) states all four possibilities.

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

Answer: (2) six months

The proviso to section 8 of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 provides that the certificate for recovery of possession lapses if a petition for its execution is not filed before the Tribunal within six months from the date the certificate becomes executable.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 9(4) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 says that where the parentage of a child is not known, 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. The power rests with a guardian, not with any person who merely looks after the child.

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

Answer: (1) Coercion or Undue Influence

Question deleted by the High Court. Under section 14 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, consent is free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake. Options (1) and (2) each name factors that vitiate free consent, which is why the question left more than one answer; "misappropriation or cheating" are not factors in section 14, so option (4) cannot be right.

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

Answer: (3) two months

Section 173(1A) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 requires investigation of the rape offences listed in the question to be completed within two months from the date the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station. [Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, section 193(2); the Indian Penal Code sections correspond to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita sections 64 to 71.]

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

Answer: (4) a child below the age of eighteen years

Section 2(35) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines "juvenile" as a child below the age of eighteen years, the same as "child" in section 2(12). The Act makes no gender-based difference in age, which rules out options (2) and (3), and sixteen years matters only for the treatment of heinous offences.

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.

Answer: (1) the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced.

Section 55A(b) of the Indian Penal Code defines the appropriate Government, for sentences under laws within the State's executive power, as the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced. The place of the offence or of imprisonment does not matter. [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 5.]

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

Answer: (2) The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body inside the property

The Explanation to section 442 of the Indian Penal Code says that the introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is entering sufficient to constitute house-trespass. Complete entry or force is not needed, and the test is not limited to a step. [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 329(2).]

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 13(1) of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 allows three kinds of probation officer: a person appointed or recognised by the State Government, a person provided by a society recognised by the State Government, and, in an exceptional case, any person the court considers fit. Appointment by the Central Government is not provided, so option (4) is incorrect.

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.

Answer: (1) to take out of those parts of the State of Rajasthan to which the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 extends.

Section 3(9) of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 defines "export" as to take out of those parts of the State of Rajasthan to which the Act extends. It is an inter-area concept, not a movement out of the territory of India, and payment of duty is not part of the definition.

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.

Answer: (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.

Explanation 3 to section 193 of the Indian Penal Code says that an investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though it may not take place before a Court of Justice. No special mention in the direction is needed. [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 229.]

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

Answer: (1) Accused

Section 265B(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 says that a person accused of an offence may file an application for plea bargaining in the court where the offence is pending for trial. The right belongs only to the accused; neither the complainant nor the prosecutor can initiate plea bargaining. [Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, section 290.]

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 22(1) of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 forbids a licensed vendor, or anyone in his employ or acting for him, from selling or delivering liquor or intoxicating drug to a person apparently under 18, to a person of unsound mind, or to a soldier on duty and in uniform without the permission of the proper officer of the unit. Only statement (3) is correct; (1) and (2) state the prohibited acts as permitted, and (4) is also contrary to the Act's restrictions.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 49 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 says that in criminal proceedings the bad character of the accused is irrelevant unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant in reply. A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad

character, and the section does not apply where bad character is itself a fact in issue.

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.

Answer: (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.

Under section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them. Competency depends on the person's actual understanding, not on a medical certificate or a declaration. [Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, section 124.]

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 6 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 punishes a first conviction under section 3 or 4 with imprisonment up to two years and fine up to two thousand rupees. For a second or subsequent conviction, the punishment is imprisonment of not less than six months which may extend to five years, and a fine of not less than ten thousand rupees 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.

Answer: (3) shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all.

Section 72 of the Indian Penal Code provides that where the judgment holds a person guilty of one of several offences but it is doubtful which, he shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all. The benefit of doubt goes to the offender. [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 10.]

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 gives a statutory right of appeal to the court to which the former court is subordinate, within the meaning of section 195(4), against an order refusing to make a complaint under section 340(1) or (2), or against an order making one. It is

an appeal, not a revision, and a writ is not the only remedy. [Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, sections 379 and 380.]

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

Answer: (3) Where the accused pleads not guilty to the accusation made in the complaint or upon framing of charge

Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 allows the court to order interim compensation to the complainant: in a summary trial or summons case, where the drawer pleads not guilty to the accusation in the complaint, and in any other case, upon framing of charge. It cannot be ordered merely on filing of the complaint, on cognizance, or after cross-examination.

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.

Answer: (2) A & C both are guilty of murder of B.

C struck the fatal blow with an axe, intending to kill, so C is guilty of murder. A instigated that act, and the murder was committed in consequence, so A is liable under section 49 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which punishes the abettor of an offence actually committed as if he had committed it himself. Note: strictly, A's offence is abetment of murder (sections 45 and 46), punished with the penalty for murder.

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.

Answer: (3) A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise.

Section 26 of the Indian Penal Code says that a person has "reason to believe" a thing if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise. The test is whether sufficient cause existed in his knowledge; it is not what a prudent man would have believed or what evidence has been placed. [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 2(29).]

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.

Answer: (3) The Constitutional Authorities or any other Functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as Public Functionary.

The Explanation to section 113 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (terrorist act) says that "public functionary" means the constitutional authorities or any other functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as public functionary. The notifying authority is the Central Government, and the term is not the same as every public servant.

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

Answer: (4) Section 354

Community service is prescribed as a punishment in sections 202 (public servant unlawfully engaging in trade), 209 (non-appearance in response to a proclamation), 226 (attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain a public servant), 303(2) (first theft of low value) and 355 (appearance in public in a state of intoxication). Section 354 (causing a person to do an act by inducing a belief of divine displeasure) has no such punishment.

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

Answer: (4) one year

Section 67(2) of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 provides that, except with the special sanction of the State Government, no Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Act unless the prosecution is instituted within a year after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act defines "facts in issue" as any fact from which, by itself or 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. An issue of fact recorded under the Code of Civil Procedure is also a fact in issue. [Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, section 2(1)(g).]

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

Answer: (1) death or for life imprisonment

Section 21 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 says that no child in conflict with law shall be sentenced to death or for life imprisonment without the possibility of release for any offence, whether under this Act, the Indian Penal Code or any other law. The bar covers only these two sentences, not term imprisonment.

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.

Answer: (1) It extends to the whole of India.

Section 1(2) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, as it now stands, says that the Act extends to the whole of India. The earlier exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir no longer appears, and there is no exclusion for 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.

Answer: (2) trial of warrant cases instituted otherwise than on a police report before a Court of Magistrate.

Section 237(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 says that a Court of Session taking cognizance of an offence under section 199(2) (defamation of high public functionaries, on a Public Prosecutor's complaint) shall try the case by the procedure for warrant cases instituted otherwise than on a police report before a Magistrate. It is not a sessions trial. [Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, section 260.]

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

Answer: (1) Gregorian Calendar

Section 2(20) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 provides that wherever the words "month" and "year" are used, the month or year is to be reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. The Indian Penal Code used the British calendar for the same purpose.

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

Answer: (1) 21st day of January, 1972

The Explanation to section 1 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 defines "tribal areas" as the territories which, immediately before the 21st day of January, 1972, were included in the tribal areas of Assam under paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule, other than those within the local limits of the municipality of Shillong. The date is that on which the State of Meghalaya came into being.

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

Answer: (4) six months

Section 222(5) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 provides that no Court of Session shall take cognizance of an offence under section 222(2) (defamation of the President, Governor, Ministers and other public servants in respect of their public functions, on a Public Prosecutor's complaint) unless the complaint is made within six months from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 33 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012: sub-section (2) says counsel communicate the questions to the Special Court, which puts them to the child, so (4) is correct. Under (1) the Special Court may take cognizance without committal, under (3) it may permit frequent breaks, and under (7) the child's identity includes the school.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 21(3) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 says a licence shall be valid for such period as the Central Government prescribes, shall not be transferable or heritable, and shall be subject to terms and conditions specified by regulations. No fixed validity of one year with extensions is laid down, so option (4) is the incorrect statement.

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.

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

Illustration (n) to section 12 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 deals with this case. The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular car is relevant, as it bears on his knowledge. The fact that B was habitually negligent about the cars he let on hire is irrelevant. Only statement (1) is correct.

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

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

Section 28(1) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 says that the High Court or the State Government, as the case may be, may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred by it under the Sanhita on any person or officer subordinate to it. The authority that conferred the power withdraws it; the Central Government has no role here.

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.

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

Under sections 98 and 99 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (forfeiture of certain publications and search for them), the words "newspaper" and "book" have the same meanings as in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The other Acts concern telecom regulation, the Press Council and broadcasting.

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.

Answer: (2) She has committed no offence.

Theft under section 303(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 needs a dishonest taking, which means an intention to cause wrongful gain or wrongful loss (section 2(7), 2(36), 2(37)). Gita took her own necklace, which Sita held without any right, so Sita suffered no wrongful loss and Gita made no wrongful gain. Her mistaken belief that she was taking Sita's property does not make the act theft, so no offence is made out.

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.

Answer: (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.

Section 2(a)(i) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 defines an "aggrieved woman", in relation to a workplace, as a woman of any age, whether employed or not, who alleges that she has been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent. The definition has no minimum age and no requirement of employment.

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

Answer: (4) Eighteen percent per annum

Section 80 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides that, when no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount due is calculated at the rate of eighteen per cent per annum from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged until tender or realisation of the amount.

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

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

Answer: (2) छेद, चोंच

A tadbhava word is a Sanskrit-derived word that has changed its form in Hindi. In option (2), छेद (from छिद्र) and चोंच (from चञ्चु) are both tadbhava. In the other options one word is tatsama: चक्रवाक in (1), चित्रक in (3) and चंद्र in (4), which keep their Sanskrit form.

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

Answer: (1) झूठा दिखावा और शान

The proverb describes a person with a tiny stock of flour who nevertheless boasts of a large kitchen and upper rooms: it stands for false show and pretended grandeur, that is, झूठा दिखावा और शान. The other options only touch on parts of the idea (limited means, eagerness to display, undeserved gain) and do not capture the false pretence of the whole saying.

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

Answer: (1) विस्मयादि बोधक

When a question word is used in a sentence only to express an emotion such as surprise, anger or sorrow, and not to ask a real question, the sentence is closed with the exclamation mark (विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न), not the question mark. A full stop or semicolon does not suit a sentence conveying feeling.

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

Answer: (2) समुद्र + ऊर्मि = समुद्रोर्मि

समुद्र + ऊर्मि = समुद्रोर्मि is correct, by guna sandhi (अ + ऊ = ओ). The others are wrong: एक + एक = एकैक (vriddhi, अ + ए = ऐ), मही + इन्द्र = महीन्द्र (dirgha sandhi; महेन्द्र comes from महा + इन्द्र), and मत + ऐक्य = मतैक्य (vriddhi).

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

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

Answer: (2) गौरव – गरिमा

ग्राह्य and त्याज्य, गरल (poison) and सुधा (nectar), and जंगम (moving) and स्थावर (fixed) are pairs of opposites. गौरव and गरिमा both mean dignity or greatness, so they are synonyms, not antonyms, and this pair is the one that does not fit the antonym pattern.

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।

Answer: (3) जो काम तुम्हें दिया गया है उसे देखो।

A simple sentence has one subject and one finite verb, with no dependent clause. "जो काम तुम्हें दिया गया है उसे देखो" has a subordinate clause ("जो काम तुम्हें दिया गया है") attached to the main clause, so it is a complex sentence. The remaining three are each a single clause, hence simple sentences.

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।

Answer: (1) अत्यन्त तुच्छ और नगण्य व्यक्ति।

The saying "न तीन में न तेरह में" is used for a person who counts for nothing in any group or reckoning, a person of no account. The nearest meaning is therefore अत्यन्त तुच्छ और नगण्य व्यक्ति. The other options describe having no connection, destroying the cause of a quarrel and losing both worlds, which are different ideas.

78. कौनसा शब्द शुद्ध है?

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

Answer: (1) ऊर्ध्व

ऊर्ध्व is the correct spelling. The other forms are wrong: the correct words are इंदिरा, शृंगार and इंदु (or इन्दु). इंदरा has the wrong vowel, श्रंगार drops the ऋ-matra (शृ), and इंदू has a long vowel at the end where the short one is required.

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

Answer: (1) मिश्र वाक्य

The sentence has two clauses linked as cause and effect (पत्ते सूख रहे हैं, इसलिए वे पीले दिखाई देते हैं). Because it is not a single-clause sentence, साधारण and सरल वाक्य are ruled out, and the clauses are related as reason and result rather than as equal, separate statements, so the sentence is classed as मिश्र 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

Answer: (4) प्राण, दर्शन

प्राण and दर्शन are used only in the plural form in Hindi (प्राण निकल गए, आपके दर्शन हुए). In the other options, घोड़ा, पानी and धन have singular uses, so those pairs are not always plural. Words like "लोग" are plural, but घोड़ा is not, so (1) fails as well.

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।

Answer: (1) अपना आचरण और सभ्यता को बचाने का प्रयत्न करें।

In option (1) the possessive "अपना" does not agree with the objects "आचरण और सभ्यता", which are governed by the postposition "को"; the correct form is "अपने आचरण और सभ्यता को बचाने का प्रयत्न करें". The sentences in (2), (3) and (4) are grammatically correct.

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

Answer: (2) नाम निकल जाना = नामकरण संस्कार करना

"नाम निकल जाना" means to become famous or well known, not to perform the naming ceremony; so the meaning given in option (2) is wrong. The meanings in the other options are right: नाम धरना is to defame, नाम मिटना is the loss of fame, and नाम पर धब्बा लगना is a stain on one's reputation.

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।

Answer: (1) हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बताओ। रामचन्द्र जी की कहानी लिखो।

Both sentences are commands (बताओ, लिखो), not questions, so each should end with the full stop (पूर्ण विराम, "।"). A question mark is used only for a sentence that asks something, which these do not. Only option (1) uses the full stop after both.

84. निम्न में से किस विकल्प में 'उन' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है?

(1) उन्नायक
(2) उन्मत्त
(3) उन्तीस
(4) उन्मीलित

Answer: (3) उन्तीस

Question deleted by the High Court. The prefix उन (meaning one less) appears in उन्तीस (उन + तीस, that is, thirty less one). The words उन्नायक (उत् + नायक), उन्मत्त (उत् + मत्त) and उन्मीलित (उत् + मीलित) are formed with the prefix उत्, where the final त् changes by sandhi before the following letter.

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

Answer: (1) मूल्य देना

"दाम चुकाना" means to pay the price or settle the amount due, that is, मूल्य देना. The idiom concerns the person who pays; so receiving a price (मूल्य मिलना) and a rise in price (मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी होना) do not fit. The idiom does not specifically mean adding up and paying a loan.

86. Choose appropriate determiners for the following sentence:
She showed me ..... beautiful pictures from her vacation.

(1) much
(2) each
(3) some
(4) little

Answer: (3) some

The noun "pictures" is plural and countable, and the sentence is a statement of an indefinite number. "Some" suits a plural countable noun here. "Much" and "little" go with uncountable nouns, and "each" needs a singular noun (each picture), so neither fits this sentence.

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

Answer: (2) She was sent a cheque for a thousand euros.

The active sentence is in the simple past, with "someone" as the doer, "her" as the indirect object and "a cheque" as the direct object. The passive keeps the past tense, drops the vague doer and makes the indirect object the subject: "She was sent a cheque for a thousand euros." Options (1) and (3) change the tense or the meaning.

88. Which of this is not a synonym of "DEBACLE"?

(1) DISASTER
(2) CATASTROPHE
(3) DISPUTE
(4) DEVASTATION

Answer: (3) DISPUTE

"Debacle" means a sudden and complete failure or collapse, a disastrous defeat. Disaster, catastrophe and devastation all express ruin of that kind. A dispute is only a disagreement or quarrel and does not mean total collapse, so it is not a synonym.

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

Answer: (2) Will have been

The sentence looks forward to a point ten years ahead and says that the pulling down will be finished before that point. That is the future perfect, which in the passive is "will have been pulled down". The simple future "will be" would describe the act as taking place at that time, and "have been" is a present perfect.

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

Answer: (1) evaporates

The sentence states a general fact of nature, which takes the simple present tense. The subject "the Sun" is singular, so the verb is "evaporates". "Is evaporating" suggests a

temporary action, "evaporated" refers to a past time, and "have" does not agree with a singular subject.

91. Choose appropriate antonym for 'Quotidian':

(1) Mundane
(2) Extraordinary
(3) Sublunary
(4) Prosaic

Answer: (2) Extraordinary

"Quotidian" means happening every day, and so ordinary or commonplace. Its opposite is "extraordinary" (remarkable, out of the ordinary). Mundane and prosaic are near-synonyms of the word, and sublunary, meaning of this earthly world, is also not an opposite, so only option (2) works.

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

Answer: (3) To do one's best for something

To "leave no stone unturned" means to try every possible means, that is, to do one's best for something. The phrase comes from the picture of searching a place so thoroughly that nothing is missed. It has nothing to do with obtaining possession, being uncertain or emphasising a point.

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

Answer: (2) look up

The phrasal verb "look up" means to search for information in a book such as a dictionary. "Look upon at" is not a phrase, "look to" means to rely on or turn towards, and "look after" means to take care of.

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

Answer: (3) even though

The two clauses show a contrast: she finished the report, but only by staying late, which was unwelcome. "Even though" expresses concession of this kind. "So that" expresses purpose, "because" gives a reason, and "unless" states a condition, none of which gives the right meaning.

95. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.
We have very ..... information.

(1) more
(2) many
(3) little
(4) few

Answer: (3) little

"Information" is an uncountable noun, so it takes "little" (meaning hardly any). "Many" and "few" are used with plural countable nouns, and "very more" is not correct English, as "very" cannot be placed before "more" in this way, and "few" would be used only with a countable noun.

96. Fill in the blank with the correct Article.
The children are making ..... noise.

(1) a
(2) Zero Article
(3) an
(4) the

Answer: (2) Zero Article

Question deleted by the High Court. "Noise" can be used as an uncountable noun, so "making noise" needs no article (zero article); "making a noise" is also used when a particular sound is meant, which left the question open. "An" is wrong before a consonant sound, and "the" would refer to a noise already known.

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

Answer: (3) gave

Question deleted by the High Court. "Gave", the simple past, fits a completed past action and is the natural choice. "Will give" is also grammatical for a future action, which left the question open. "Given" needs an auxiliary, and "had gave" is an incorrect form of the past perfect.

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

Answer: (2) Active Voice

The subject "he" performs the action of the verb "resembled", so the sentence is in the active voice. The verb "resemble" is a stative verb that does not normally take a passive form, so "His father was resembled by him" is not acceptable.

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

Answer: (1) Fail to create any interest/effect

Question deleted by the High Court. The idiom is misprinted "fill flat" for "fell flat". "To fall flat" means to fail to produce the intended effect or interest on the audience, which matches a listless speech. The other options do not fit.

100. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.
..... applicant has seven choices.

(1) More
(2) Many
(3) Any
(4) Each

Answer: (4) Each

The noun "applicant" is singular and countable, and the sentence speaks of every applicant individually. "Each" goes with a singular noun and a singular verb ("has"). "More" and "many" need plural nouns, and "any" does not make sense in this affirmative statement.