

Delhi Judiciary - Prelims 2015

199 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Match List - 1 with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the list. List - I List - II (a) Dowry death 1. Section 340 1PC (b) Housebreaking 2. Section 351 1 PC (c) Assault 3. Section 304 B IPC (d) Wrongful confinement 4. Section 445 IPC Codes : A B C D

- (a) (a) IV III II I
- (b) (b) III IV I II
- (c) (c) III IV II I
- (d) (D) I II III IV

Q2. Some provisions of the IPC have been amended by the -

- (a) (a) administrative Tribunals Act, 1985
- (b) (b) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (c) (c) Information Technology Act, 2000
- (d) (d) None of these

Q3. Section 76 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence, which is done by a person who is or who by reason of-

- (a) (a) Mistake of law' in good faith believes himself to be bound by law' to do it
- (b) (b) Mistake of fact in good faith believes himself to be found by law to do it
- (c) (c) Mistake of fact believes himself to be bound by morals to do it.
- (d) (d) All thess

Q4. 'X' and 'Y' go to murder 4Z'. 'X' stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit r at all. 'Y' killed Z

- (a) (a) Only 'Y' is liable for murder of 'Z'
- (b) (b) 'X' and 'Y' both are liable for murder of 'Z'
- (c) (c) 'X' is not liable as he did not reform over act
- (d) (d) both (a) and ©

Q5. Under which provision of the Indian Evidence Act is expert opinion relevant?

- (a) Section 41
- (b) Section 43
- (c) Section 44
- (d) Section 45

Q6. Which of the following statements is wrong:

- (a) Oath may be administered to an accused before her examination under section 313 Cr.PC
- (b) Accused can refuse to answer any question when he is examined under section 313 Cr.PC
- (c) Accused can be put any question by the court at any stage of the trial
- (d) Evidence which incriminates the accused has to be put to him or her by the court

Q7. Which among the following statements is incorrect:

- (a) Oath may be administered to an accused before her examination under section 313 Cr. PC
- (b) Accused can refuse to answer any question when he is examined under Section 313 Cr. PC
- (c) No confirmation of a death sentence imposed by the Sessions Court can be made before the expiry of the period for preferring the appeal
- (d) The High Court cannot acquit the convict while considering the case for confirmation* unless he prefers an appeal

Q8. In a summons case, at the time of appearance of the accused before the Magistrate* it is unnecessary' to:

- (a) To state the particulars of the offence of which he is accused
- (b) Frame a formal charge
- (c) Ask him whether he pleads guilty
- (d) Ask him whether he has any defence to make

Q9. When does a trial commence in warrant cases instituted on a police report ?

- (a) With issuance of process against accused
- (b) the submission of police report
- (c) On framing of formal charge by court
- (d) On the appearance of the accused pursuant to process issued u by court

Q10. Which Supreme Court discuss the law relating to narco analysis, from amongst the following decided cases :

- (a) Ram Reddy Vs. State of Maharashtra
- (b) Selvi Vs. State of Karnataka
- (c) State of Bombay Vs. Kalin Kalu Oghad
- (d) Sharda Vs. Dharmpal

Q11. If the person who is competent to compound offence is dead, the compounding :

- (a) Cannot be done
- (b) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased without the permission of the court
- (c) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased only with the permission of the court
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q12. Under Section 216 of Cr. P.C., the Court has the power to :

- (a) Add to the charge (s) already framed
- (b) Alter the charge (s) already framed
- (c) Neither to alter nor to add to the charge already framed
- (d) Add to and alter the charge both

Q13. Under Section 315 of Cr.P.C.

- (a) An accused cannot be a witness
- (b) An accused can be compelled to give his own evidence generally
- (c) An accused can be called as a witness only on his request in writing
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

Q14. "A" with the intention to kill, shoots aiming at instead "C" gets killed. The principle for holding "A" liable is known as :

- (a) The doctrine of intention
- (b) The doctrine of transferred malice
- (c) The doctrine that no one can escape
- (d) None of these

Q15. The difference between Section 34 and Section 149 of Indian Penal Code is:

- (a) That whereas in section 34 there must be at least be fine persons, Section 149 requires only two persons.
- (b) That section 149 is only a rule of evidence whereas sections 34 creates a specific offence and provides for its punishment.
- (c) That section 34 requires active participation in action whereas section 149 requires mere passive membership of the unlawful assembly
- (d) That section 34 need not be joined with the principle offence, whereas section 149 must be combined with the principle offence.

Q16. The constitution of india vests residuary legislative powers and executive functions in :

- (a) The states
- (b) The state and union governments jointly, because of the concurrent list, in the schedule
- (c) The union
- (d) None of these

Q17. Which of the following countries has the highest populations density?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Sri lanka
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) India

Q18. The only state to have a sex ratio of above 1000 is:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Q19. Who decides disputes regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament? President of India

- (a) Concerned House of Parliament
- (b) Election commission
- (c) President in consultation with Election Commission
- (d) .

Q20. Who currently holds the office of chief Election Commissioner?

- (a) H.S. Brahma
- (b) P.K. Chowdary
- (c) Nasim Zaidi
- (d) K.V. Chowdary

Q21. Who won the Women's single title in Wimbledon Championship 2015?

- (a) Lucie safarova
- (b) Serena williams
- (c) Martina hingis
- (d) Elena Vesinna

Q22. Which country won the lcc cricket world cup championship held in 2015?

- (a) South Africa
- (b) New Zealand
- (c) Australia
- (d) Sri Lanka

Q23. Which of the following decisions of the supreme court did not propound or apply the basic structure doctrine, in respect of amendment of the constitution.

- (a) L. Chandra Kumar
- (b) Minera Mills
- (c) Keshvanadana Bharati
- (d) Sajjan singh

Q24. The first asina games were held at

- (a) Manila
- (b) Tokyo'
- (c) New delhi
- (d) Jakarta

Q25. Gol Gumbaz the largest dome, is located in the state of

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

Q26. How many members of rajya sabha can be nominated by the president of India from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service etc.?

- (a) 2
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 6

Q27. Which of the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended during the period of proclamation of emergency?

- (a) Freedoms under article 19*
- (b) Protection of life and personal liberty under article 21
- (c) Freedom of conscience under article 25
- (d) Freedom to move courts for enforcement of fundamental rights

Q28. A state in India has one of the largest human development indicators, has the lowest infant mortality as well as the lowest birth rate and also has the highest rate of rural and urban unemployment as per the 66th round of National Sample survey. Which is the state?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan

Q29. Which wildlife reserve is known for the Great Indian one Horned Rhino?

- (a) Corbett
- (b) Dudhwa
- (c) Kaziranga
- (d) Gir

Q30. Why did Muhammad Bin Tughlalq shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

- (a) Because he was fed up with delhi
- (b) He wanted to punish people of delhi
- (c) As he wanted to extend his empire to the south
- (d) Because the new capital occupied a central and strategic location

Q31. Which of the following atmospheric gases constitute "GreenHouse Gases"? Carbon dioxide Nitrogen Nitrous oxide Water vapour Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) a. and c.
- (b) a.,c. and d.
- (c) a.,c.and d.
- (d) a.and d.

Q32. Which convention adopted the international treaty for elimination or restriction of production and distribution of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that pose a threat to human health?

- (a) Basel convention
- (b) Aspool convention
- (c) Stockholm convention
- (d) Vienna convention

Q33. The smallest living cell is that of:

- (a) Bacterium
- (b) Bread mould
- (c) Microplasma
- (d) Virus

Q34. Insider Trading is an offence under Indian laws. Who among the following, in the normal circumstances, will not be accused of insider trading ?

- (a) A financial journalist covering a company
- (b) A Director of the company
- (c) An auditor of the company
- (d) An employee of the company

Q35. B.B. King, who passed away in 2015 was a famous :

- (a) Singer
- (b) Musician
- (c) Writer
- (d) Cartoonist

Q36. Who was the first chief justice of India ?

- (a) Mehar chand mahajan
- (b) M. Patanjali sastri
- (c) Harilal jekisundas kania
- (d) Bijan kumar mukherjee

Q37. The freedom of speech under the indian constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the ground of protection of :

- (a) Sovereignty and integrity of the country
- (b) The dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- (c) The dignity of the Council of Ministers
- (d) All these

Q38. The Vice President of India is :

- (a) Directly elected by the people
- (b) Elected by the same electoral college which elects the President
- (c) Elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in a joint sitting
- (d) Elected by the members of Rajya Sabha only

Q39. Who is the supreme Commander of the armed forces in India ?

- (a) Defence Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) None of these

Q40. Which of the following terms means "under consideration of the Court of Law" ?

- (a) Sine qua non
- (b) Res judicata
- (c) Double jeopardy
- (d) Sub judice

Q41. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Union Budget 2015-16:

- (a) 5 more AIIMSs in Jammu and Kashmir. Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Assam
- (b) University of Disability Studies will be established in Kerala
- (c) '150 crore allotted for Atal Innovation Mission
- (d) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) will be further be expanded to 2.3 crore from crore

Q42. Which recent judgement of the Supreme Court deals with the duty of the police to register a First Information Report ? Choose the correct answer from the following :

- (a) Shreya Singhal
- (b) Lalita Kumari
- (c) Adalat Prasad
- (d) Devendranath Padhi

Q43. Which tribe has the largest population in India according to the 2011 census :

- (a) Garos
- (b) Bhils
- (c) Todas
- (d) Santhals

Q44. In which of the following cases, the supreme court held that 'Right to sleep' is a fundamental right ?

- (a) Naz foundation case
- (b) In Re Ramlila Maidan Case
- (c) Anna Hazare Case
- (d) None of these

Q45. Which provision of the Indian constitution entitles Right to Education as a fundamental Right?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 21-A
- (d) Article 31

Q46. The relief by way of mandatory injunction is:

- (a) Prohibitory
- (b) Mandatory
- (c) Discretionary
- (d) None of these

Q47. Section 10 of civil Procedure Code can come into operation :

- (a) before filing of written statement in the subsequent suit
- (b) Before settlement of issues in subsequent suit
- (c) After settlement of issues in subsequent suit
- (d) All of the above

Q48. A suit filed in representative capacity can be withdrawn, compromised and abandoned etc. by the plaintiff:

- (a) Without notice to all the persons interested
- (b) After notice to all the persons interested
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) Either (1) or (2)

Q49. Res judicata does not operate

- (a) Between co-defendants
- (b) Between co-plaintiffs
- (c) Against a pro forma defendant
- (d) None of these

Q50. Attachment before judgement, in a suit dismissed in default

- (a) Revives automatically on the restoration of the suit
- (b) Does not revive automatically on the restoration of the suit
- (c) May or may not revive depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q51. The code of civil procedure recognises:

- (a) Preliminary decree
- (b) Final decree
- (c) Partly preliminary and partly final
- (d) All these

Q52. Which of the following suits is of civil nature ?

- (a) a. Suits relating to right to property
- (b) b. Suits relating to right of worship
- (c) c. Suits for damages for civil wrong
- (d) d. All these

Q53. Which Section of the CPC declares that the Court shall presume, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgement, that such judgement was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on the record, or is proved ?

- (a) (a) Section 13
- (b) (b) Section 14
- (c) (c) Section 19
- (d) (d) Section 20

Q54. In a suit for recovery instituted by A against B. despite the summons of suit having been duly served upon B. he did not appear on the date fixed in the summons on 1.3.1993, The Court consequently on 1.3.93 passed an ex parte order against B and listed the cases for 3.4.93 for ex parte evidence of A.

- (a) B can participate in further proceedings of the case
- (b) B can seek setting aside of the ex pane order if he is able to show good cause for his nonappearance
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

Q55. Mark the incorrect statement in relation to Order XXIII of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 :

- (a) At any time after the institution of a suit, the plaintiff may withdraw his suit or abandon part of his claim
- (b) If a plaintiff withdraws from a suit without the Court's permission. he is precluded from instituting a fresh suit against the same defendant in respect of the same subject matter
- (c) If the Court is satisfied that a suit must fail by reason of some formal defect or there are other sufficient grounds, it may allow the withdrawal from suit
- (d) Where there are several plaintiffs, the court can allow one of them to withdraw; even if the other co-plaintiffs do not consent to such withdrawal

Q56. Arrest of a person in execution of decree has been provided:

- (a) Under section 53 of the code of civil procedure
- (b) Under section 54 of the code of civil procedure
- (c) Under section 56 of the code of civil procedure
- (d) Under section 55 of the code of civil procedure

Q57. Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit

- (a) For partition
- (b) For partnership
- (c) For possession and mesne profit
- (d) All these

Q58. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides protection to the members of the Armed Forces from arrest ?

- (a) Section 41
- (b) Section 45
- (c) Section 46
- (d) Section 50

Q59. In a suit for partition three defendants were set ex parte. Preliminary decree was passed. On the application of one the three defendants the Court set aside the decree as against all the defendants. The order of the court is :

- (a) Legal
- (b) Irregular
- (c) Unjustified
- (d) Illegal

Q60. After the trial of the suit the Court found that the suit was barred by the principle of res judicata and did not discuss and answer the other issues. The procedure adopted by the court is

- (a) Legal
- (b) Justified
- (c) Proper
- (d) Illegal

Q61. When a court desires that its decree shall be executed by another court, shall send to the other court

- (a) (a) A decree and certificate of non-satisfaction
- (b) (b) Judgement and decree
- (c) (c) Judgement and execution petition
- (d) (d) Execution petition and certificate of non-satisfaction.

Q62. A court to which decree has been transferred for execution cannot, while executing

- (a) Order attachment
- (b) execute the decree against the legal representatives of the deceased judgement debtor
- (c) Send the decree for execution to another court
- (d) Order execution the instance of the transferee of the decree

Q63. Under Civil Procedure Code, in which of the following cases the Court cannot reject the plaintiff ?

- (a) (a) Where the relief claimed is undervalued. and the plaintiff, on being required by the court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so
- (b) (b) Where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any law
- (c) (c) When the plaint is insufficiently stamped and the plaintiff on being required by the court to supply the requisite stamp paper within a time to be fixed by the court, fails to do so
- (d) (d) Where the plaint discloses a cause of action

Q64. Under Civil Procedure Code, when application for review is dismissed-

- (a) (a) Appeal can be filed against the Order
- (b) (b) No appeal lies
- (c) (c) With the permission of Court, appeal can be filed against the order
- (d) (d) None of these

Q65. The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of CPC is

- (a) (a) To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
- (b) (b) To record evidence
- (c) (c) To secure admissions
- (d) (d) None of these

Q66. When was the Constitution of India adopted ?

- (a) (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) (b) 15th August 1947
- (c) (c) 15th August 1950
- (d) (d) 26th November 1949

Q67. In which year was the first amendment to the Constitution effected ?

- (a) (a) 1950 (b) 1952
- (b) (c) 1951 (d) 1953

Q68. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Rights ?

- (a) (a) Part - I (b) Part - II
- (b) (c) Part-III (d) Part - IV

Q69. The seven judge bench of the supreme court of india in Pradeep kumar biswas Vs. Indian institute of chemical biology 2002 (5) SCC 111 overruled its judgement in the case of:

- (a) Sabhajit tewary
- (b) R.D sheety
- (c) Ajay hasia
- (d) G. Basi reddy

Q70. Which Article in the Constitution of India outlaws untouchability and make it a punishable offence .

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 17
- (d) Article 18

Q71. Which .Article in the Constitution of India guarantees citizens the right to settle in any part of the territory of India ?

- (a) Article 19(1)(a)
- (b) Article 19(1)(d)
- (c) Article 19(1)(e)
- (d) Article 19(1)(g)

Q72. Article 48-A of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) (a) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (b) (b) Living wage, etc for workers
- (c) (c) Separation of judiciary irom executive
- (d) (d) Protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.

Q73. Article 30 guarantees the right:

- (a) To freedom of religion
- (b) To minorities to establish educational institutions of their choice
- (c) To be informed of the grounds for one's arrest
- (d) Against trafficking and forced labour

Q74. Article 39(d) of the constitution of india obligates the state of secure :

- (a) An adequate means of livelihood
- (b) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (c) The material resources are so distributed to serve the common good
- (d) The health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength

Q75. Which article of the constitution of India obligates the state to organise village panchayats ?

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 42
- (d) Article 43

Q76. Which Article in the Constitution of India relates to the power of the President to grant pardons etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases ?

- (a) (a) Article 71 (b) Article 72
- (b) (c) Article 162 (d) Article 77

Q77. The Right to move to the Supreme Court of India for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed under

- (a) (a) Article 226
- (b) (b) Article 14
- (c) (c) Article 32
- (d) (d) Article 33

Q78. The Supreme Court of India has been established under Article :

- (a) (a) 124 (b) 125
- (b) (c) 126 (d) 127

Q79. Which Article in the Constitution of India relates to the control Of the High Court over subordinate Courts in matters of posting, promotion, leave etc.?

- (a) (a) Article 226
- (b) (b) Article 227
- (c) (c) Article 235
- (d) (d) Article 228

Q80. Article 262 of the Constitution of India relates to:

- (a) (a) Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys
- (b) (b) Provisions with respect to an inter-State Council
- (c) (c) Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and of the States
- (d) (d) Contingency Fund

Q81. Which Constitution Amendment Act relating to appointments of Judges came for consideration of the Supreme Court and was Struck down, being in violation of the basic feature doctrine of the Constitution of India?

- (a) (a) 99th Amendment
- (b) (b) 100th Amendment
- (c) (c) 101st Amendment
- (d) (d) 98th Amendment

Q82. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the basic feature doctrine for the time?

- (a) (a) Golaknath's case
- (b) (b) Minerva Mills case
- (c) (c) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (d) (d) Waman Rao case

Q83. Which article in the constitution of India relates to the subject matter of laws made by parliament to give effect to treaties and international agreements ?

- (a) Article 247
- (b) Article 246
- (c) Article 254
- (d) Article 253

Q84. The "Arbitral Award" as defined in the arbitration and conciliation act, 1996 includes

- (a) Final award
- (b) Intern award
- (c) Both final and interim award
- (d) None of these

Q85. An arbitration agreement is deemed to be in writing if it is contained in : A document signed by the parties An exchange of letters, telex, telegram or other means of telecommunication, including communication through electronic means providing a record of agreement An exchange of submissions in which the existence of the agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other

- (a) Only (A) and (B) and not (C)
- (b) Only (A) and not (B) and (C)
- (c) All the three above
- (d) None of these

Q86. A party seeking appointment of an arbitrator through the high court or its designate shall make a request under :

- (a) Section 11(3) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (b) Section 11(2) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (c) Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (d) Section 10 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

Q87. The arbitration and conciliation act, 1996 was enacted taking into consideration :

- (a) International chamber of commerce rules
- (b) Model law and conciliation rules adopted by the united nations commission on international trade law (UNCITRAL)
- (c) LCIA India Arbitration rules
- (d) India Arbitration act, 1940

Q88. A party seeking interim measures from a Court, would file an application under :

- (a) (a) Section 5 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act
- (b) (b) Section 0 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act
- (c) (c) Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act
- (d) (d) Section 1 ~ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act

Q89. "International Commercial .Arbitration" means an arbitration relating to disputes, where at least one of the parties is (a) .An individual who is a national of or habitually resident in Any country other India (b) A body corporate which is incorporated in any country other than India (c)An association or a body of individuals whose central man- agement and control is exercise in any country other than India (d) A Gov eminent of a foreign country

- (a) (A) and (B) and not (C) and (D)
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) and not (D)
- (c) All the four above
- (d) None of these

Q90. In the absence of an agreement between the parties, the arbitration proceedings are said to have commented on:

- (a) The date on which the first party dispatches a notice of request to the second party for referring the dispute to arbitration
- (b) The date on which a request to refer the dispute to arbitration is received by the second party
- (c) When one of the parties submit the claim petition before the arbitrator
- (d) None of these

Q91. An arbitral award can be enforced under:

- (a) Section 35 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (b) Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (c) Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (d) Section 38 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

Q92. An arbitral award given on 21st August, 1996 can be challenge under:

- (a) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (b) Arbitration Act, 1940
- (c) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (d) High Court Rules.

Q93. Which of the statements is not in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

- (a) An arbitral award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the members of the arbitral tribunal
- (b) In the absence of an agreement between the parties
- (c) After the arbitral award is made, a signed copy shall be delivered, to each party
- (d) The arbitral tribunal shall not, during the arbitral proceedings, make an interim award.

Q94. Act appeal under section 37 of the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996 read with Ordinance of 2015 shall lie:

- (a) Refusing to refer the parties to arbitration Under Section 8
- (b) Granting or refusing to grant any measure under section 9
- (c) Setting aside or refusing to set aside an arbitral award Under section 34
- (d) All of the above

Q95. Part II of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 relates to:

- (a) Enforcement of domestic award
- (b) Enforcement of certain foreign awards
- (c) Appeal against the order setting aside or refusing to set aside an arbitral award under section 34
- (d) None of the above

Q96. Which cricketer was given the Arjuna Award in the year 2014?

- (a) Virat Kohli
- (b) Virender Sehwag
- (c) Sachin Tendulkar
- (d) R. Ashwin

Q97. Who is the Cabinet Minister for Road, Transport and Highways, shipping, Government of India?

- (a) M. Venkaiah Naidu
- (b) Suresh Prabhu
- (c) Manohar Parrikar
- (d) Nitin Jairam Gadkari

Q98. Who is the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation?

- (a) Jim Yong Kum
- (b) Ban ki Moon
- (c) Takeshiko Nakao
- (d) Roberto Azevedo

Q99. Who was the first and last and last Indian Governor General of free India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q100. Kuchipudi is the dance form of:

- (a) Tamil nadu
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Q101. Who is the author of the book "Ghosts of Calcutta"?

- (a) Sebastian Ortiz
- (b) Amiya Chandra
- (c) Amitav Ghosh
- (d) Gina Rinehart

Q102. Which Indian American was recently sworn in as the US Surgeon General?

- (a) Nikesh Arora
- (b) Vivek Murty
- (c) R.S. Sharma
- (d) Sundar Pichai

Q103. Who was the founder of Ramakrishna Mission?

- (a) Shiv Narain Agnihotri
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (c) Swami Vivekanand
- (d) Atmaram Pandurang

Q104. Who was the author of the book "Anandamath"?

- (a) B. Bhushan Banerjee
- (b) Swami Dayananad
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q105. Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 2014 was given to:

- (a) Amitabh Bachchan
- (b) A. R. Rehman
- (c) Shashi Kapoor
- (d) Shahrukh Khan

Q106. Who won the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration?

- (a) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
- (b) Vishwanath Pillai
- (c) Ft. A.S. Pillai
- (d) Dr. K.K. Goenka

Q107. Gandhi Peace Prize, 2014 was awarded to:

- (a) Dalai Lama
- (b) Barack Obama
- (c) Indian Space Research Organisation
- (d) United Nations organisation

Q108. Who was awarded Bharat Ratna in the year 2015?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya and Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) Sachin Tendulkar and Prof. C.N.R. Rao
- (c) Pandit Bhim Sen Joshi and Ustad Bismillah Khan
- (d) Jayapraksh Naryan and Pandit Ravi Shankar

Q109. The study of bees is known as:

- (a) Anthropology
- (b) Apiology
- (c) Etymology
- (d) Horticulture

Q110. Where is Ushakothi National Park situated?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Odisha

Q111. Who was the first man to reach the North Pole?

- (a) Ronald Amundsen
- (b) Phu Dorji Sherpa
- (c) Robert Peary
- (d) Alexei Leonel

Q112. The first man to compile encyclopaedia.

- (a) Aspheosis
- (b) Nicolaus
- (c) Carline Mikkelsen
- (d) Toni Morrison

Q113. On which river the Hirakud Dam is built?

- (a) Kosi
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Mehndi
- (d) Krishna

Q114. What is the chemical formula of Methane?

- (a) CaO
- (b) Ca(OH)
- (c) CH₄
- (d) CH₃OH

Q115. What is the chemical name of Gypsum?

- (a) Calcium Hydroxide
- (b) Calcium Carbonate
- (c) Calcium Sulphate Dihydrate
- (d) Sodium Sulphate Decahydrate

Q116. Who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 2014?

- (a) Jean Tirole
- (b) Eric Betzig
- (c) I. Moser
- (d) Patrick Modiano

Q117. Which country won the FIFA women's world cup, 2015/

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Argentina
- (c) USA
- (d) Germany

Q118. Which country is the leading producer of Coconut?

- (a) India
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Malaysia
- (d) Thailand

Q119. Where is the Veld Grassland Situated.

- (a) Argentina
- (b) USA
- (c) Hungary
- (d) South Africa

Q120. Monge Waterfalls are situated in:

- (a) Egypt
- (b) Greece
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Norway

Q121. Part II of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with limitation of:

- (a) Suits
- (b) Appeals
- (c) Applications
- (d) All these

Q122. For the purpose of limitation act, a suit is instituted:

- (a) In an ordinary case, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer
- (b) In the case of a pauper when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made
- (c) In the case of a claim against a company which is being wound-up by the Court when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator
- (d) All of the above are correct

Q123. Where the prescribed period for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made:

- (a) On the way when the court reopens
- (b) On the day before the court is closed
- (c) Within 10 days after the court reopens
- (d) Within a reasonable time

Q124. Section 5 of the Limitation Act does not apply to:

- (a) Suit
- (b) Appeal
- (c) Application
- (d) All these

Q125. Which section of the Limitation Act prescribes that in computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, for leave to appeal or five revision or for review of a judgement, the day on which the judgement complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be revised or reviewed shall be excluded:

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14

Q126. A contract, which is formed without the free consent of the parties, is

- (a) Void ab initio
- (b) Void
- (c) Illegal
- (d) Void at the instance of the party whose consent was not free.

Q127. Goodwill of a partnership business is the property of the partnership:

- (a) Under section 14
- (b) Under section 13
- (c) Under section 12
- (d) Under section 11

Q128. Estoppel

- (a) Is a cause of action in itself
- (b) Creates a cause of action
- (c) Both (a) nor (b) is correct
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Q129. A notice Under Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 can be waived:

- (a) By express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given
- (b) By implied consent of the person to whom it is given
- (c) By express consent of the person to whom it is given
- (d) By notice from either party

Q130. On the death of a sole proprietor, his/her heirs automatically become the partners of the old firm. The statement is:

- (a) True
- (b) Partly true
- (c) False
- (d) None of these

Q131. Which is correct?

- (a) proposal +acceptance= promise
- (b) promise+consideration=agreement
- (c) agreement +enforceable=contract
- (d) All of the above

Q132. A garnishee order is an order-

- (a) Prohibiting the judgement debtor from making any payment to the judgement debtor
- (b) Directing the decree holder to take the payment from the judgement debtor's debtor
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q133. Section 12(1) (a) of the Hindu Marriage Act is related to

- (a) Impotency
- (b) Mental disorder
- (c) Fraud
- (d) None of these

Q134. In a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagee is placed in possession of the property and has right to receive rents and profits from it till :

- (a) Contract is rescinded
- (b) Period of 99 years
- (c) Mortgage money is repaid
- (d) Period of 30 years

Q135. In terms of Section 3 of the Limitation Act, the court is required to consider the question of Limitation :

- (a) When an objection on that point is made by the defendant
- (b) Only if it is not contested by the defendant
- (c) If an issue is framed in that regard
- (d) Suo motu on its own

Q136. Both husband and wife are competent for and against each other :

- (a) In civil proceedings
- (b) In criminal proceedings
- (c) In both civil and criminal proceedings
- (d) Neither in civil nor in criminal proceedings

Q137. Which of the following is the correct meaning of "Privity of Contract" :

- (a) Parties must maintain privacy of contract
- (b) The main object of the contract should be maintained
- (c) Only parties know under what circumstances it was made
- (d) Only parties to a contract can sue on it

Q138. The doctrine of subrogation enables:

- (a) A third person to stand in the shoes of a creditor
- (b) Creditor to sue the debtor
- (c) The debtor to postpone the payment
- (d) Includes all these

Q139. Consider the following statements with regard to "uberrima fides" It falls within the class of cases which require utmost good faith Every contract is a contract "uberrima fides" Contract of insurance is an instance of "Uberrima fides" of these statements

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) correct;
- (b) (a) and (c) are correct;
- (c) (b) and (c) are correct.
- (d) (a) and (b) are correct;

Q140. Give the meaning of "Puerile"

- (a) Withdraw
- (b) Charge
- (c) Childish
- (d) Framework of ship

Q141. The group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Vanished' is

- (a) Good missing
- (b) Was found
- (c) Was killed
- (d) Was left behind

Q142. From the following words, the mis-spl't word is

- (a) Relinquish
- (b) Illuminant
- (c) Exdoes
- (d) Dependency

Q143. The word which is most opposite in meaning to the word 'Random' is

- (a) Accidental
- (b) Haphazard
- (c) Incidental
- (d) Deliberate

Q144. One who walks in sleep is

- (a) Hypocrite
- (b) Imposter
- (c) Somnambulist
- (d) Sarcastic

Q145. Antonym for 'MARVELLOUS' is

- (a) Awful
- (b) Contentious
- (c) Fictitious
- (d) Malicious

Q146. Synonym of "BLEMISH" is

- (a) Evil
- (b) Attraction
- (c) Blot
- (d) Virtue

Q147. Choose the word which best express the meaning of 'veracity'

- (a) Truth
- (b) Freedom
- (c) Wisdom
- (d) Loyalty

Q148. Monkeys are able to move quickly. They are very.....

- (a) Hasty
- (b) Agile
- (c) Prompt
- (d) Rapid

Q149.the most important event in India's history was the revolution of 1857.

- (a) The
- (b) It was the
- (c) That the
- (d) There was

Q150. In the case of an accused facing inquiry or trial though not of unsound mind but not capable of understanding the proceedings:

- (a) The court shall proceed with the inquiry or trial;
- (b) The court shall not proceed with the inquiry or trial;
- (c) The court may proceed with the inquiry or trial after obtaining necessary orders from the High Court
- (d) The court may proceed with inquiry or trial and in the case the same result in conviction, forward the proceeding to the High Court along with a report on which High court shall pass such orders as deemed fit.

Q151. Exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction is stipulated in:

- (a) Section 13
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 16

Q152. In computing the period of limitation for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded under:

- (a) Section 12(1)
- (b) Section 12(2)
- (c) Section 12(3)
- (d) Section 12(4)

Q153. Where once the time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it under:

- (a) Section 9
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 11
- (d) Section 6

Q154. Section 18 of the limitation act deals with:

- (a) Effect of payment on account of debt or of interest on legacy
- (b) Effect of acknowledgement in writing
- (c) Effect of acknowledgement of payment by another person
- (d) Effect of fraud or mistake

Q155. Directions (Question 156-160): Pick out the most effective word from the given word to fill in the blank to make the sentences meaningfully complete. As a general rule, politicians do not.....centre stage

- (a) Foster
- (b) Forsake
- (c) Forgive
- (d) Forward

Q156. Indications are that the Government is..... To the prospect of granting bonus to the striking employees.

- (a) Relieve
- (b) Aligned
- (c) Obligated
- (d) Reconciled

Q157. thestudy on import of natural gas from Iran through pipeline would be complete shortly.

- (a) Natural
- (b) Economic
- (c) Feasibility
- (d) Calculated

Q158. Man is....., however, he is more in need of mental companionship than of physical companionship.

- (a) Biological
- (b) Egoistic
- (c) Gregarious
- (d) Democratic

Q159. We still have not given our.....to conduct the survey of natural resources in our state.

- (a) Consent
- (b) Request
- (c) Provision
- (d) Projection

Q160. Directions (Questions 161-165): In each of these questions, out of the four given alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. APLOMB

- (a) Adventure
- (b) Assurance
- (c) A powerful bomb
- (d) Faer

Q161. RISQUE

- (a) Slightly humorous
- (b) Slightly improper
- (c) Slightly risky
- (d) Very risky

Q162. ILLICIT

- (a) Not sociable
- (b) Not legible
- (c) Not legal
- (d) Not attractive

Q163. COMPLEMENT

- (a) To complete
- (b) Words of praise
- (c) A grammatical category
- (d) A geographical category

Q164. OCULIST

- (a) One who makes optical instruments
- (b) One who possesses occult knowledge
- (c) A specialist in the treatment of ent diseases
- (d) A specialist in the treatment of the disease of the eye

Q165.is the law of peace

- (a) National law
- (b) Lex Loci
- (c) Jus Remedium
- (d) None of these

Q166. 'ULTRA VIRES' is a term used for

- (a) A document corrupted by virus
- (b) Beyond the scope of power allowed or granted by a charter or by Law
- (c) An act authorised by Law
- (d) An illegal act.

Q167. Which one of the following statements is correct? The power of judicial review means the power of the supreme court to:

- (a) Set aside any executive decision if it is against statutory law
- (b) Set aside any provision of law if it is contrary to the Fundamental Rights
- (c) Examine constitutional validity of any administrative action as well as legislative provision and strike it down if not found in accordance with the Constitutional provisions
- (d) Review its own decision or decisions of any court or tribunal within the territory of India

Q168. Who among the following unable to maintain herself due to physical abnormality cannot claim maintainance under section 125 Cr.PC/

- (a) Illegitimate minor unmarried daughter
- (b) Illegitimate major married daughter
- (c) Illegitimate minor married daughter
- (d) Illegitimate major unmarried daughter

Q169. Test identification parades are held at the instance of

- (a) The Metropolitan Magistrate
- (b) Station House Officer
- (c) Inquiring Officer
- (d) Complainant

Q170. Under section 620A Cr.PC , a person can be arrested

- (a) In case of commission of offence in the presence of a police officer
- (b) On credible information about commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for more than seven years
- (c) On a complaint by a victim, when a police officer has reasons to believe that the concerned person has committed the offence
- (d) Under all these circumstances

Q171. A police officer may arrest somebody accused of an offence

- (a) To prevent such person from committing any further offence
- (b) For proper investigation of the case
- (c) To prevent tampering of evidence
- (d) All of the above

Q172. For recording a confession, the Magistrate should

- (a) Get the person arrested
- (b) Summon the complaint
- (c) Inform such person about the accusation against him
- (d) Inform such person that he is not bound to make a confession

Q173. To insure fairness and accuracy in a test Identification Parade, the requirements is

- (a) Parading persons of same social status
- (b) Parading persons of same or similar physical appearance along with the suspect
- (c) Parading be done in presence of all the witnesses simultaneously
- (d) None of the above

Q174. A criminal court shall not take cognizance of an offence after the expiry of

- (a) Six months, if the punishment does not exceed one year imprisonment
- (b) One year, if the punishment does not exceed one year imprisonment
- (c) Three years, if the punishment does not exceed one year imprisonment
- (d) Three months, if the punishment does not exceed one year imprisonment

Q175. The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence starts

- (a) From the date of the offence
- (b) From the date of the arrest of the suspect
- (c) From the date of the lodging of the case
- (d) From the date of the surrender of the accused

Q176. For constituting double jeopardy

- (a) The person should have been tried by court of competent jurisdiction
- (b) He should have been convicted
- (c) He should have been acquitted
- (d) None of the above

Q177. FIR is not a substantive evidence; it can be used during trial

- (a) To corroborate the informant
- (b) To contradict the informant
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q178. Under section 311 of Cr.PC, a witness can be called

- (a) On the motion of the prosecution
- (b) On the motion of the defence
- (c) A can be accused of murder
- (d) A can be accused of attempt to murder

Q179. Anticipatory bail under section 438 Cr.PC can be granted by

- (a) Metropolitan Magistrate
- (b) Court of sessions
- (c) High Court
- (d) Both (b) and ©

Q180. A is working in a field with a spade. The iron head of the spade files off and hits a person who dies

- (a) A cannot be prosecuted of any offence
- (b) A can be accused of murder
- (c) A can be accused of attempt to murder
- (d) A's act is not an offence if it is found that he had taken proper caution

Q181. Right of Private defence extends to

- (a) Defence of body only
- (b) Defence of property
- (c) Defence of both and property
- (d) Cannot say

Q182. The right of private defence of the body can extend to causing death

- (a) In case of apprehension of grievous hurt and death
- (b) In case of apprehension of being raped
- (c) In case of assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting
- (d) All of the above

Q183. Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed

- (a) Under intoxication
- (b) In anger
- (c) Without planning
- (d) On grave and sudden provocation

Q184. A on provocation by B, Kills C,B's child

- (a) A can be charged for murder
- (b) A cannot be charged for murder
- (c) B is guilty of abetment
- (d) None of the above

Q185. If a child under 12 years of age is abandoned by his parents and the child dies, the parents can be prosecuted for

- (a) Murder
- (b) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) For offence under section 317 of the IPC
- (d) All of the above

Q186. A makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, but finds none. A is guilty of

- (a) Theft
- (b) Burglary
- (c) Dacoity
- (d) None of the above

Q187. A finds Rs. 1000/- note on the road. He has no idea as to whom the Rs. 1000/- note belongs. He picks up the note. A has committed.

- (a) Theft
- (b) Misappropriation of property
- (c) Attempt to theft
- (d) Has not committed any offence

Q188. Which of the following is not "Grievous Hurt"?

- (a) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear
- (b) Dislocation of a both
- (c) Emasculation
- (d) Any hurt which causes the sufferer bodily pain for ten days

Q189. A statement made by any person to a officer in the course of investigation:

- (a) If duly proved can be used as substantive evidence by the accused and the prosecution
- (b) If duly proved can be used by the accused and the prosecution to contradict such witness
- (c) If duly proved can be used by the accused and the prosecution to corroborate such witness
- (d) None of the above

Q190. In case the offence is punishable with both imprisonment and fine, maximum sentence that can be awarded by the court in default of payment of fine is

- (a) Equal to the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
- (b) Half of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
- (c) one-third of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
- (d) one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence

Q191. Provisions of chapter -XXI-A Cr.PC are not applicable to cases where the final report discloses. Offences punishable for death Offences punishable for imprisonment of life Offences punishable for a term exceeding seven years' imprisonment Offences punishable for a term exceeding three years' imprisonment Which of the following is correct?

- (a) (a), (c) & (d)
- (b) (b),(c) & (d)
- (c) (a), (b) & (C)
- (d) (a),(b) & (d)

Q192. When six men and women extort Rs. 1000/- from a teenager putting him to fear of instant hurt by showing a knife, the offence (s) committed by them would be:

- (a) Extortion
- (b) Robbery
- (c) Dacoity
- (d) All of the above

Q193. Which of the following acts does not relate to offences affecting the socio-economic condition of the country as notified under sub-section (2) of section 265 A Cr.PC?

- (a) The Explosives Act, 1884
- (b) The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (c) The Arms Act, 1959
- (d) The Cinematograph Act, 1952

Q194. The offence of "stalking" is punishable under:

- (a) Section 354A IPC
- (b) Section 354B IPC
- (c) Section 354C IPC
- (d) Section 354D IPC

Q195. The report of which of the following experts is not admissible per se

- (a) Director of the Finger Print Bureau
- (b) Post Mortem Report by a Board of doctors
- (c) Chief Controller of Explosives
- (d) Serologist to the Government

Q196. A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress rioting. A may be separately charges with, and convicted of, offences under sections:

- (a) 107, 324 & 353
- (b) 147, 325 & 152
- (c) 353, 326A & 34
- (d) 148, 152 & 323

Q197. Which of the following is a primary evidence:

- (a) Copies made from and compared with the original
- (b) Counterpart of document as against the parties who did not execute them
- (c) Counterpart of document as against the parties who executed it
- (d) Certified copies of a document

Q198. The period for limitation for taking cognizance for an offence punishable Under Section 379 IPC is:

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Three years
- (d) No limitation

Q199. statements of a person who is dead or cannot be found is not relevant:

- (a) When it is made in the course of business
- (b) When it is in favour of the interest of the maker
- (c) When it relates to the circumstances of the transaction resulting in his death
- (d) When it relates to existence of relationships

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: C

Dowry death = S.304B IPC; Housebreaking = S.445 IPC; Assault = S.351 IPC; Wrongful confinement = S.340 IPC. Mapping a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I matches option (c).

Q2. Answer: C

The Information Technology Act, 2000 amended several IPC provisions (e.g. ss. 29A, 167, 172, 192, 204, 463, 464, 466, 468, 469, 470, 471, 474, 476) to include electronic records and documents.

Q3. Answer: A

Section 76 IPC excuses an act done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact (not mistake of law) in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it. Of the given options, (a) is the closest fit as it speaks of being 'bound by law'; (b)/(c) misstate the rule (the correct basis is mistake of fact, bound by law).

Q4. Answer: B

X stood guard with a spear in furtherance of the common intention to murder Z; under S.34 IPC constructive liability attaches even without striking the fatal blow. Both X and Y are liable (S.34 read with S.302).

Q5. Answer: D

Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 makes opinions of experts on foreign law, science, art, handwriting or finger impressions relevant.

Q6. Answer: A

Under S.313(2) Cr.P.C. no oath shall be administered to the accused when he is examined; the accused's S.313 examination is not on oath. Hence statement (a) is wrong.

Q7. Answer: A

Same reason as Q6: S.313(2) Cr.P.C. expressly forbids administering an oath to the accused at his examination, so statement (a) is incorrect.

Q8. Answer: B

In a summons case the Magistrate need not frame a formal charge (S.251 Cr.P.C.); he only states the particulars of the offence and asks if the accused pleads guilty.

Q9. Answer: C

In a warrant case instituted on a police report, trial commences when the court frames the charge under S.240 Cr.P.C. (Common Cause / Hardeep Singh line of authority treats framing of charge as the start of trial).

Q10. Answer: B

Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010) 7 SCC 263 is the Supreme Court decision discussing narco-analysis, polygraph and BEAP tests, holding involuntary administration violates Art. 20(3) and Art. 21.

Q11. Answer: C

Under S.320(4)(a) Cr.P.C., where the person competent to compound is dead, the legal representative may compound only with the consent of the court.

Q12. Answer: D

Section 216 Cr.P.C. empowers the court at any time before judgment to alter or add to any charge.

Q13. Answer: C

Under S.315 Cr.P.C. an accused may be a competent witness for the defence only on his own written request and may give evidence on oath in disproof of the charges; he cannot be compelled.

Q14. Answer: B

Where A intending to kill one person kills another, liability rests on the doctrine of transferred malice/intention (S.301 IPC).

Q15. Answer: B

Section 34 IPC is a rule of constructive/joint liability requiring active participation in furtherance of common intention, whereas S.149 creates a substantive offence based on membership of an unlawful assembly with a common object. Among the given options, (b) best captures that S.149 (and the common-object basis) differs in being a distinct provision of liability/evidence as against S.34 which requires participation; (b) is the intended answer.

Q16. Answer: C

Residuary legislative powers (Art. 248, Entry 97 List I) and the corresponding executive power vest in the Union/Parliament.

Q17. Answer: C

Among the listed countries Bangladesh has by far the highest population density (over 1000/sq km), exceeding India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Q18. Answer: D

As per Census 2011, Kerala is the only State with a sex ratio above 1000 (1084 females per 1000 males).

Q19. Answer: C

Under Art. 103, disqualification of a sitting Member of Parliament is decided by the President, who acts according to the opinion of the Election Commission. Hence 'President in consultation with Election Commission' (c).

Q20. Answer: C

Nasim Zaidi took charge as Chief Election Commissioner of India in April 2015 (succeeding H.S. Brahma), and held the office at the time of this 2015 paper.

Q21. Answer: B

Serena Williams won the Wimbledon 2015 Women's singles title, defeating Garbine Muguruza in the final (completing the 'Serena Slam').

Q22. Answer: C

Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015, defeating New Zealand in the final at Melbourne.

Q23. Answer: D

L. Chandra Kumar, Minerva Mills and Kesavananda Bharati all propounded or applied the basic structure doctrine. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan (1965) predates and did not adopt the doctrine (only a minority dicta foreshadowed it).

Q24. Answer: C

The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951.

Q25. Answer: D

Gol Gumbaz, the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, is at Bijapur (Vijayapura) in Karnataka and has one of the largest domes in the world.

Q26. Answer: C

Under Article 80(1)(a) read with Article 80(3) of the Constitution, the President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha having special knowledge/practical experience in literature, science, art and social service.

Q27. Answer: B

Under Article 359 of the Constitution, the rights conferred by Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended during an emergency; protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be suspended.

Q28. Answer: B

Kerala has among the highest HDI, the lowest infant mortality and lowest birth rate, yet records the highest rural and urban unemployment, a hallmark of the 'Kerala model'.

Q29. Answer: C

Kaziranga National Park in Assam is famous for the Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros and hosts the largest population of this species in the world.

Q30. Answer: D

Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad) because it occupied a more central and strategically secure location in his empire.

Q31. Answer: B

Greenhouse gases here are carbon dioxide (a), nitrous oxide (c) and water vapour (d); nitrogen (b) is not. Correct code is 'a, c and d', which matches option (b)/(c) text (options b and c are OCR-duplicated as 'a.,c. and d.').

Q32. Answer: C

The Stockholm Convention (2001) is the international treaty to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

Q33. Answer: C

Mycoplasma (microplasma) is the smallest known free-living cell; viruses are not cellular, so the smallest living cell is that of mycoplasma.

Q34. Answer: A

Insider trading requires being a connected/insider person with access to unpublished price-sensitive information; a financial journalist covering a company is normally an outsider and would not, in ordinary circumstances, be accused of insider trading.

Q35. Answer: B

B.B. King (d. 2015) was an American blues guitarist, singer and songwriter, best known as a legendary musician/guitarist ('King of the Blues').

Q36. Answer: C

Harilal Jekisundas Kania was the first Chief Justice of India, taking office in 1950.

Q37. Answer: A

Under Article 19(2), reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech can be imposed on grounds including the sovereignty and integrity of India; the dignity of the PM or Council of Ministers is not a listed ground.

Q38. Answer: C

Under Article 66, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) by proportional representation.

Q39. Answer: B

Under Article 53(2) of the Constitution, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union is vested in the President of India.

Q40. Answer: D

'Sub judice' is the Latin term meaning a matter is 'under consideration of a court of law' and pending judicial determination.

Q41. Answer: A

Union Budget 2015-16 announced AIIMS in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam; the statement is incorrect because it wrongly adds Bihar and miscounts (the genuine set excludes Bihar in that list).

Q42. Answer: B

Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P. (2014) 2 SCC 1 held that registration of an FIR under Section 154 CrPC is mandatory where the information discloses a cognizable offence.

Q43. Answer: B

As per the 2011 Census, the Bhils are the most populous Scheduled Tribe in India, followed by the Gonds.

Q44. Answer: B

In Re: Ramlila Maidan Incident (2012) 5 SCC 1, the Supreme Court recognised the 'right to sleep' as a facet of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.

Q45. Answer: C

Article 21-A, inserted by the 86th Amendment (2002), makes the right to education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14 years.

Q46. Answer: C

A mandatory injunction (Section 39, Specific Relief Act, 1963) is an equitable, discretionary relief; the grant of injunctions lies in the court's discretion.

Q47. Answer: D

Section 10 CPC (stay of suit) can be invoked at any stage of the subsequent suit, i.e., before filing of written statement, before settlement of issues, or after settlement of issues.

Q48. Answer: B

Under Order I Rule 8(4) CPC, a representative suit cannot be withdrawn, abandoned or compromised without notice to all persons interested in the suit.

Q49. Answer: C

Res judicata does not operate against a pro forma defendant, since there is no adjudication of a real conflict of interest involving such a party.

Q50. Answer: A

Where a suit is dismissed in default, an attachment before judgment ceases; but on restoration of the suit the attachment revives automatically (Order XXXVIII read with settled CPC principles/Order IX Rule 9).

Q51. Answer: D

Section 2(2) CPC defines 'decree' as including decrees that are preliminary, final, or partly preliminary and partly final. The Code recognises all three.

Q52. Answer: D

Under Section 9 CPC, a suit of a civil nature includes suits regarding right to property, right to office/worship, and damages for civil wrongs. All listed are civil in nature.

Q53. Answer: B

Section 14 CPC creates the rebuttable presumption that, on production of a certified copy of a foreign judgment, it was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction unless the contrary appears on record or is proved.

Q54. Answer: C

Under Order IX Rule 7 CPC the defendant set ex parte may, on showing good cause for non-appearance, be allowed to participate in further proceedings; both statements are correct.

Q55. Answer: B

Order XXIII Rule 1 CPC: a plaintiff who withdraws WITHOUT the court's permission (to file fresh suit) is precluded from a fresh suit on the same subject matter. The statement framing this as automatic precluding regardless is the incorrect one as worded; withdrawal simpliciter does bar fresh suit, making (b) the marked incorrect statement among the options as intended.

Q56. Answer: D

Section 55 CPC governs arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor in execution of a decree.

Q57. Answer: D

Preliminary decrees may be passed in suits for partition (O.XX R.18), partnership accounts/dissolution (O.XX R.15), and possession with mesne profits (O.XX R.12). All these qualify.

Q58. Answer: B

Section 45 CrPC protects members of the Armed Forces from arrest for anything done in discharge of official duties except with consent of the Central Government.

Q59. Answer: A

In a partition suit the decree is one and indivisible; setting aside the ex parte preliminary decree on one defendant's application necessarily operates in favour of all defendants. The order is legal.

Q60. Answer: D

Order XIV Rule 2 CPC requires the court ordinarily to pronounce judgment on all issues; deciding only the res judicata issue without recording findings on other issues is improper. The procedure is illegal.

Q61. Answer: A

Under Section 39 read with Order XXI Rules 5-6 CPC, the transferring court sends a copy of the decree and a certificate of non-satisfaction (stating the extent unsatisfied) to the transferee court.

Q62. Answer: C

Section 38/Order XXI: a transferee executing court cannot further transfer the decree to yet another court (it must send it back); the power to transfer execution rests with the court that passed the decree (Section 39).

Q63. Answer: D

Under Order VII Rule 11 CPC, a plaint is rejected for the defects in (a),(b),(c); where the plaint DOES disclose a cause of action, it cannot be rejected. So the court cannot reject in case (d).

Q64. Answer: B

Under Order XLVII Rule 7 CPC, an order rejecting/dismissing an application for review is not appealable; no appeal lies.

Q65. Answer: A

Order X Rule 2 CPC empowers oral examination of parties to elucidate matters in controversy; it is not for recording evidence or securing admissions.

Q66. Answer: D

The Constitution of India was ADOPTED on 26 November 1949 (and came into force on 26 January 1950).

Q67. Answer: C

The Constitution (First Amendment) Act was enacted in 1951. Option (c) in the merged list reads '1951'.

Q68. Answer: C

Part III of the Constitution of India (Articles 12-35) deals with Fundamental Rights.

Q69. Answer: A

In Pradeep Kumar Biswas v. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (2002) 5 SCC 111, the seven-judge bench overruled Sabhajit Tewary v. Union of India on the test of 'State' under Article 12.

Q70. Answer: C

Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and makes its practice in any form a punishable offence.

Q71. Answer: C

Article 19(1)(e) guarantees the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

Q72. Answer: D

Article 48-A (Directive Principle) directs the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

Q73. Answer: B

Article 30 guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Q74. Answer: B

Article 39(d) obligates the State to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Q75. Answer: A

Article 40 (Directive Principle) directs the State to organise village panchayats.

Q76. Answer: B

Article 72 confers on the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites and to suspend, remit or commute sentences. Option (b) is Article 72.

Q77. Answer: C

Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights; it is itself a Fundamental Right (Dr. Ambedkar's 'heart and soul' of the Constitution).

Q78. Answer: A

Article 124(1) provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court of India.

Q79. Answer: C

Article 235 vests in the High Court control over subordinate courts, including matters of posting, promotion, leave and discipline of district/subordinate judges.

Q80. Answer: A

Article 262 empowers Parliament to provide for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys and to bar the jurisdiction of courts in such disputes.

Q81. Answer: A

The Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, which created the NJAC, was struck down in Supreme Court *Advocates-on-Record Assn. v. Union of India* (2015) 5 SCC 1 as violative of the basic structure (judicial independence).

Q82. Answer: C

The basic structure doctrine was first propounded in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) 4 SCC 225, holding Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q83. Answer: D

Article 253 empowers Parliament to make laws for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with other countries or decisions of international bodies.

Q84. Answer: C

Section 2(1)(c) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 defines 'arbitral award' to include an interim award; thus it covers both final and interim awards.

Q85. Answer: C

Under Section 7(4) of the Act, an arbitration agreement is in writing if contained in any of the three modes listed (signed document, exchange of communications, or exchange of pleadings with admission); all three qualify.

Q86. Answer: C

A request for appointment of an arbitrator by the (then) Chief Justice/High Court designate on the parties' failure to agree is made under Section 11(6) of the Act.

Q87. Answer: B

The 1996 Act was enacted taking into account the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration and the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules, as stated in its Preamble.

Q88. Answer: B

An application to a Court for interim measures of protection is filed under Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (option (b), the OCR-garbled 'Section 0' = Section 9).

Q89. Answer: C

Section 2(1)(f) defines 'international commercial arbitration' to cover all the listed categories - foreign national/resident individual, foreign body corporate, foreign-managed association, or a foreign government; all four qualify.

Q90. Answer: B

Under Section 21, absent contrary agreement, arbitral proceedings commence on the date on which the request to refer the dispute to arbitration is received by the respondent.

Q91. Answer: B

Section 36 of the Act provides for enforcement of an arbitral award as if it were a decree of the court once it becomes final.

Q92. Answer: B

The 1996 Act came into force on 25 January 1996 (Ordinance) / 22 August 1996 (Act). An award made on 21 August 1996 is governed by the saving in Section 85(2)(a), so the old Arbitration Act, 1940 applies to challenge it.

Q93. Answer: D

Section 31(6) expressly permits the tribunal to make an interim award during the proceedings; the statement that it 'shall not' make an interim award is contrary to the Act.

Q94. Answer: D

Section 37 (read with the 2015 Ordinance) provides appeals against orders refusing reference under Section 8, granting/refusing measures under Section 9, and setting aside or refusing to set aside an award under Section 34; all listed are appealable.

Q95. Answer: B

Part II of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with enforcement of certain foreign awards (New York and Geneva Convention awards).

Q96. Answer: D

R. Ashwin was the cricketer conferred the Arjuna Award in 2014.

Q97. Answer: D

Nitin Jairam Gadkari was Union Cabinet Minister for Road Transport & Highways and Shipping in 2015 (Modi government from May 2014).

Q98. Answer: B

Ban Ki-moon was the UN Secretary-General from January 2007 to December 2016, hence in office at the time of this 2015 paper.

Q99. Answer: B

C. Rajagopalachari was the first and last Indian Governor-General of free India (1948-1950), succeeding Lord Mountbatten.

Q100. Answer: C

Kuchipudi is the classical dance form that originated in Andhra Pradesh.

Q101. Answer: A

"Ghosts of Calcutta" (Fantomes a Calcutta) was written by Sebastien Ortiz (pen name of French diplomat Fabrice Etienne). Amitav Ghosh is a distractor.

Q102. Answer: B

Dr. Vivek Murthy, an Indian-American physician, was sworn in as the 19th US Surgeon General in December 2014.

Q103. Answer: C

Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 (Belur Math).

Q104. Answer: C

"Anandamath" (1882), containing 'Vande Mataram', was authored by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

Q105. Answer: C

The Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2014 was conferred on veteran actor Shashi Kapoor (announced 2015).

Q106. Answer: A

The IGNI Award for 2013-14 actually went to P.V. Rajagopal (not an option). Among the listed options the intended/closest answer is Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, who received the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for 2012. Flagged: none of the options is the strictly correct 2013-14 awardee.

Q107. Answer: C

The Gandhi Peace Prize for 2014 was awarded to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), presented by the President in 2015.

Q108. Answer: A

Bharat Ratna for 2015 was conferred on Madan Mohan Malaviya (posthumous) and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Q109. Answer: B

The study of bees is apiology; apiculture is beekeeping. (Etymology is study of word origins; entomology is study of insects.)

Q110. Answer: D

Ushakothi (Badrama) Wildlife Sanctuary is situated near Sambalpur in Odisha.

Q111. Answer: C

Robert Peary is conventionally credited as the first man to reach the North Pole (1909). Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole.

Q112. Answer: B

The earliest known encyclopaedist is usually cited as Speusippus or Pliny the Elder; the OCR-garbled options make this unreliable. 'Nicolaus' is the best available match among the broken choices. Flagged: options appear corrupted.

Q113. Answer: C

Hirakud Dam is built on the Mahanadi river in Odisha; option (c) 'Mehndi' is an OCR rendering of Mahanadi.

Q114. Answer: C

The chemical formula of methane is CH₄.

Q115. Answer: C

Gypsum is calcium sulphate dihydrate, CaSO₄.2H₂O.

Q116. Answer: D

Patrick Modiano (France) won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2014. The other names are Nobel science laureates of 2014.

Q117. Answer: C

The USA won the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup, defeating Japan 5-2 in the final.

Q118. Answer: B

Indonesia is the world's leading producer of coconut (with the Philippines and India following).

Q119. Answer: D

The Veld is the temperate grassland of South Africa.

Q120. Answer: D

The Monge (Monge/Morumporten) waterfalls are located in Norway.

Q121. Answer: D

Part II of the Limitation Act, 1963 is titled 'Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications' (Ss. 3-11), thus covering all three.

Q122. Answer: D

Explanation to Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides all three: a suit is instituted when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; for a pauper, when the application for leave to sue is made; and against a company in winding-up, when the claimant first sends his claim to the official liquidator.

Q123. Answer: A

Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963: where the prescribed period expires on a day the court is closed, the proceeding may be instituted on the day the court reopens.

Q124. Answer: A

Section 5 (condonation of delay) of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies only to appeals and applications; it does NOT apply to suits.

Q125. Answer: B

Section 12 of the Limitation Act, 1963 excludes the day on which judgment was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree/order in computing limitation for appeals, revision and review.

Q126. Answer: D

Under S.19 of the Indian Contract Act, when consent is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was not free; option (d) describes a voidable contract.

Q127. Answer: A

Section 14 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 expressly declares that, subject to contract, the property of the firm includes the goodwill of the business.

Q128. Answer: D

Estoppel (S.115 Evidence Act) is merely a rule of evidence; it is neither a cause of action in itself nor does it create one, so neither (a) nor (b) is correct.

Q129. Answer: A

Under S.111 read with S.112 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a notice to determine a lease can be waived by the express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given (followed by an act showing intention to treat the lease as subsisting).

Q130. Answer: C

A sole proprietorship has no partners; on the proprietor's death the heirs do not automatically become partners of an 'old firm' (there being none), so the statement is false.

Q131. Answer: D

All three equations reflect the Contract Act definitions (S.2): proposal+acceptance=promise, promise+consideration=agreement, and agreement+enforceability=contract, so all are correct.

Q132. Answer: C

A garnishee order both prohibits the garnishee (judgment-debtor's debtor) from paying the judgment-debtor and directs him to pay the decree-holder instead, so both (a) and (b) are correct (Order XXI Rule 46 CPC).

Q133. Answer: A

Section 12(1)(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 makes a marriage voidable where it has not been consummated owing to the impotence of the respondent.

Q134. Answer: C

In a usufructuary mortgage (S.58(d) TPA), the mortgagee remains in possession and enjoys the rents and profits in lieu of interest/principal until the mortgage money is repaid.

Q135. Answer: D

Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 requires the court to dismiss a time-barred suit/appeal/application even though limitation has not been set up as a defence, i.e. the court must consider limitation suo motu.

Q136. Answer: C

Under S.120 of the Indian Evidence Act, the husband and wife are competent witnesses for and against each other in both civil and criminal proceedings.

Q137. Answer: D

The doctrine of privity of contract means that only parties to a contract can sue or be sued upon it; a stranger to the contract cannot.

Q138. Answer: A

Subrogation (e.g. S.92 TPA / S.140 Contract Act) enables a third person (such as a surety or person paying off the debt) to step into the shoes of the creditor and enforce his rights.

Q139. Answer: B

Statements (a) and (c) are correct: uberrima fides cases require utmost good faith and insurance is the classic instance; statement (b) is wrong because not every contract is one of uberrima fides.

Q140. Answer: C

'Puerile' means childish or immature.

Q141. Answer: A

'Vanished' means disappeared; among the options, 'gone/went missing' is the closest in meaning.

Q142. Answer: C

'Exdoes' is not a real word (intended 'exodus' is misspelt); the other three are correctly spelt, so (c) is the mis-spelt word.

Q143. Answer: D

'Random' means done without method or by chance; its opposite is 'Deliberate' (accidental, haphazard and incidental are synonyms).

Q144. Answer: C

One who walks in sleep is a 'somnambulist'.

Q145. Answer: A

'Marvellous' means wonderful/excellent; its antonym is 'Awful' (terrible).

Q146. Answer: C

'Blemish' means a flaw or stain; its synonym is 'Blot'.

Q147. Answer: A

'Veracity' means truthfulness or truth.

Q148. Answer: B

Quick and nimble movement is best described as 'agile'; agility specifically denotes the ability to move quickly and easily.

Q149. Answer: A

The sentence is correctly completed by the definite article 'The': 'The most important event in India's history was the revolution of 1857.'

Q150. Answer: B

Under S.329 CrPC, where the accused, though not of unsound mind, is incapable of understanding/making his defence, the court must record a finding and postpone further proceedings, i.e. it shall not proceed with the inquiry or trial.

Q151. Answer: B

Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides for exclusion of time spent prosecuting a proceeding bona fide in a court without jurisdiction (or other cause of a like nature).

Q152. Answer: B

Section 12(2) of the Limitation Act, 1963 excludes the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order (and, for setting aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award).

Q153. Answer: A

Section 9 of the Limitation Act, 1963 lays down that once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it.

Q154. Answer: B

Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with the effect of acknowledgement in writing made before the expiration of the prescribed period, which gives a fresh period of limitation.

Q155. Answer: B

'Forsake' means to abandon/leave; politicians do not abandon (forsake) centre stage. It fits the sense and is the most apt word.

Q156. Answer: D

'Reconciled to the prospect of...' is the idiomatic collocation meaning to accept (something) as inevitable; the Government is reconciled to granting bonus.

Q157. Answer: C

'Feasibility study' is the standard collocation for assessing the viability of a project such as importing gas through a pipeline.

Q158. Answer: C

'Gregarious' means sociable/fond of company, contrasting with the following clause about mental versus physical companionship.

Q159. Answer: A

'Consent' is the noun that fits 'given our consent to conduct the survey'; it is the standard collocation.

Q160. Answer: B

APLOMB means self-confidence or composure; 'Assurance' is the closest synonym.

Q161. Answer: B

RISQUE means slightly indecent or liable to shock; 'Slightly improper' is the correct meaning.

Q162. Answer: C

ILLICIT means forbidden by law; 'Not legal' is the correct meaning.

Q163. Answer: A

COMPLEMENT (as distinct from 'compliment') means something that completes; 'To complete' is correct.

Q164. Answer: D

An OCULIST is an eye specialist (ophthalmologist); 'A specialist in the treatment of the disease of the eye' is correct.

Q165. Answer: D

Stem is garbled; no option ('National law', 'Lex Loci', 'Jus Remedium') is the recognised term for 'law of peace'. Best guess is 'None of these'.

Q166. Answer: B

ULTRA VIRES means 'beyond the powers' - an act beyond the scope of power allowed or granted by a charter or by law.

Q167. Answer: C

Judicial review is the power to examine the constitutional validity of any administrative action as well as legislative provision and strike it down if not in accordance with the Constitution.

Q168. Answer: B

Under the proviso to s.125(1) CrPC, a child who has attained majority can claim maintenance for physical/mental abnormality only if 'not being a married daughter'; thus an illegitimate major married daughter is excluded.

Q169. Answer: A

A test identification parade is held by/at the instance of a Magistrate (Metropolitan/Judicial Magistrate) to lend it evidentiary value; it is not conducted by the SHO or investigating officer.

Q170. Answer: A

'Section 620A' does not exist in the CrPC (OCR error, likely meant s.41); of the choices, arrest for an offence committed in the presence of a police officer is the clearest lawful ground. Stem is corrupt.

Q171. Answer: D

Under s.41(1) CrPC, the grounds for arrest include preventing further offences, ensuring proper investigation, and preventing tampering with evidence - all of the above.

Q172. Answer: D

Under s.164 CrPC, before recording a confession the Magistrate must explain to the person that he is not bound to make a confession and that it may be used against him.

Q173. Answer: B

Fairness in a TIP requires parading persons of the same or similar physical appearance along with the suspect (typically with dummies in adequate ratio); witnesses must view separately, not simultaneously.

Q174. Answer: B

Under s.468(2) CrPC, where the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, the limitation period for taking cognizance is one year (six months applies only to fine-only offences).

Q175. Answer: A

Under s.469(1)(a) CrPC, the period of limitation commences, in the usual case, from the date of the offence.

Q176. Answer: A

The first and essential requirement of double jeopardy (Art. 20(2) Constitution; s.300 CrPC) is a prior trial by a court of competent jurisdiction; a trial by an incompetent court does not bar a fresh trial. Conviction or acquittal is a further requirement, but the threshold and indispensable condition is trial by a competent court.

Q177. Answer: C

An FIR is not substantive evidence; under s.157 Evidence Act it may corroborate, and under s.145 Evidence Act it may contradict, its maker/informant. Hence both (a) and (b).

Q178. Answer: A

Options (c) and (d) are OCR garbage carried over from Q180 and do not fit s.311 CrPC. Under s.311 the court may summon/recall a witness on its own motion or on a party's motion; among the given options, prosecution's motion (a) is correct. Defence motion (b) is equally valid, but the option set is corrupted; best available answer is (a).

Q179. Answer: D

Anticipatory bail under s.438 CrPC may be granted only by the High Court or the Court of Session, not by a Magistrate. Hence both (b) and (c).

Q180. Answer: A

The flying off of the spade-head causing death is an accident in doing a lawful act by lawful means with proper care and caution, excused under s.80 IPC; there is no mens rea, so A cannot be prosecuted for any offence. (Classic illustration to s.80 IPC.)

Q181. Answer: C

The right of private defence extends to defence of both body (s.97 read with s.100/s.101 IPC) and property (s.97 read with s.103/s.104 IPC).

Q182. Answer: D

Under s.100 IPC the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death in the enumerated cases, including apprehension of death/grievous hurt, rape, and assault with intent to kidnap/abduct. Hence all of the above.

Q183. Answer: D

Exception 1 to s.300 IPC: culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, deprived of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death. Mere intoxication/anger/lack of planning are not statutory exceptions.

Q184. Answer: A

Exception 1 to s.300 IPC requires the death to be of the person who gave the provocation (or by mistake/accident). Here B provoked but A killed C, B's innocent child, so the exception does not apply and A can be charged for murder.

Q185. Answer: C

Exposure/abandonment of a child under 12 by its parent or person in care is an offence under s.317 IPC; where death results that offence subsists (and could attract higher charges only if causation/intent for homicide is proved). Among the options, the correct specific offence is s.317 IPC.

Q186. Answer: D

Breaking open a box to steal jewels but finding none is an attempt to commit theft (s.511 read with s.379 IPC), not completed theft/burglary/dacoity. Hence 'none of the above'.

Q187. Answer: D

Merely picking up a found note, not knowing the owner, with no dishonest intent to misappropriate at that moment, is not an offence. Criminal misappropriation under s.403 IPC arises only if he later dishonestly retains it after means of finding the owner are available (Explanation 2 to s.403). On these bare facts, no offence is committed.

Q188. Answer: D

Under s.320 IPC, grievous hurt by duration requires the sufferer to be in severe bodily pain or unable to follow ordinary pursuits for twenty days, not ten. Emasculation, permanent privation of hearing, and dislocation of a bone are all listed as grievous hurt; bodily pain for ten days is not.

Q189. Answer: B

A statement to a police officer in the course of investigation (s.161 CrPC) is hit by s.162 CrPC: it is not substantive evidence and may be used only to contradict the prosecution witness who made it (in the manner provided by s.145 Evidence Act), at the instance of the accused (and, to that extent, by prosecution with court's leave). It cannot be used to corroborate.

Q190. Answer: D

Under s.30 IPC (proviso/principle reflected in s.65 IPC), where the offence is punishable with both imprisonment and fine, the imprisonment in default of fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence.

Q191. Answer: C

Plea bargaining under Chapter XXIA (s.265A CrPC) does NOT apply to offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment exceeding seven years. Thus the inapplicable categories are (a) death, (b) life, and (c) exceeding seven years = option (a),(b)&(c).

Q192. Answer: C

When five or more persons conjointly commit robbery, the offence is dacoity (s.391 IPC). Here six men and women extort by putting the victim in fear of instant hurt (robbery, s.390), and being five or more, it is dacoity. Dacoity being the gravest, the offence committed is dacoity.

Q193. Answer: D

The Central Government notification (S.O. 1042(II) dated 11.07.2006) under s.265A(2) CrPC lists offences affecting the socio-economic condition of the country, including the Explosives Act 1884, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 and the Arms Act 1959. The Cinematograph Act 1952 is NOT in that notified list.

Q194. Answer: D

Stalking is defined and punishable under s.354D IPC (inserted by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013). (s.354A is sexual harassment, 354B disrobing, 354C voyeurism.)

Q195. Answer: B

Under s.293 CrPC, reports of certain Government scientific experts (e.g. Chemical Examiner, Serologist, Fingerprint Bureau Director, Chief Controller of Explosives) are admissible per se without examining them. A post-mortem report by a doctor is not within s.293's list and is not admissible per se; the doctor must ordinarily be examined.

Q196. Answer: D

Rioting while armed/by an unlawful assembly is s.147/148 IPC; assaulting/obstructing a public servant in suppressing a riot is s.152 IPC; voluntarily causing hurt is s.323 IPC. Option (d) 148, 152 & 323 correctly maps these distinct offences (s.220 CrPC permits separate charges).

Q197. Answer: C

Under s.62 Evidence Act, primary evidence means the document itself produced for inspection; Explanation 2 provides that where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties who executed it. Copies compared with or certified from the original are secondary evidence.

Q198. Answer: C

Theft under s.379 IPC is punishable with imprisonment up to three years. Under s.468(2)(c) CrPC, where the offence is punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the limitation for taking cognizance is three years.

Q199. Answer: B

Under s.32 Evidence Act, statements of a dead/untraceable person are relevant when against the maker's pecuniary or proprietary interest (s.32(3)), not in his favour. A statement made in favour of the maker's own interest is NOT relevant. (Dying declaration s.32(1), business records s.32(2), relationship s.32(5)/(6) are relevant.)