

## Haryana Judiciary - Prelims 2013

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

**Q1. As per Section 2(12) of CPC, 'mesne profits' of property are profits received by a person in;**

- (a) Unlawful possession of the property
- (b) Wrongful possession of the property
- (c) Lawful possession of the property
- (d) Effective possession of the property

**Q2. A decree is preliminary;**

- (a) When it is issued in the preliminary stages of the suit
- (b) When further proceedings have to be taken or the suit to be completely disposed of
- (c) When it deals with some preliminary issues
- (d) None of the above

**Q3. That a petition dismissed under Article 226 would operate as res judicata so as to bar a similar petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution was held in the case of;**

- (a) Daryao v. State of U.P.
- (b) Arjun Singh v. State of M.P.
- (c) Sudhir Chandra v. State of W.B.
- (d) None of the above

**Q4. Which of the following is true;**

- (a) The pendency of suit in a foreign court precludes the courts in India from trying a similar suit
- (b) The pendency of a suit in a foreign court precludes the courts in India from trying a similar suit provided the suit is founded on the same cause of action
- (c) The pendency of a suit in a foreign court does not preclude the courts in India from trying similar suit even if it is founded on the same cause of action
- (d) None of the above

**Q5. "Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been refused. "This provision is incorporated in;**

- (a) Section 11, Explanation II
- (b) Section 11, Explanation III
- (c) Section 11, Explanation IV
- (d) Section 11, Explanation V

**Q6. The general power to transfer suits under section 24 has been granted to:**

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Supreme Court

**Q7. Under section 32 of CPC, the maximum fine which can be imposed by the court for compelling the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under section 30;**

- (a) Two thousand rupees
- (b) Three thousand rupees
- (c) One thousand rupees
- (d) Five thousand rupees

**Q8. Precepts are issued under section 46 of CPC for;**

- (a) Serving summons on persons residing beyond local jurisdiction
- (b) Serving a warrant on the judgement debtor
- (c) Attaching the property of the judgement debtor
- (d) None of the above

**Q9. Under section 58 of CPC, a person detained shall be released from the detention on the amount mentioned in the warrant of his detention being paid to;**

- (a) The officer appointed by the court
- (b) The court
- (c) The officer in charge of the civil prison
- (d) None of the above

**Q10. Which of the following property is not liable to be attached and sold in the execution of a decree;**

- (a) Money
- (b) Hundis
- (c) Electricity
- (d) None of the above

**Q11. The stipulation that in a suit by the Central Government, the authority to be named as plaintiff shall be "the Union of India" has been provided for in Section:**

- (a) 78
- (b) 79
- (c) 79A
- (d) 77

**Q12. Which of the following is true**

- (a) Alien enemies residing in India can never sue
- (b) Alien enemies residing in India may sue with the permission of the Central Government
- (c) Alien enemies residing in India may sue with the permission of the State Government in whose jurisdiction they are residing
- (d) Alien enemies can sue in any court

**Q13. Under section 89 of CPC, the court cannot make a reference for;**

- (a) Arbitration
- (b) Conciliation
- (c) Negotiation
- (d) Mediation

**Q14. No second appeal shall lie from any decree when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding;**

- (a) Fifteen thousand rupees
- (b) Twenty thousand rupees
- (c) Twenty-five thousand rupees
- (d) Thirty thousand rupees

**Q15. The authority to annul, alter or add to the rules in the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure rests with the;**

- (a) High Court
- (b) State Government
- (c) Supreme Court with the previous approval of rules by the Central Government
- (d) High Court with the previous approval of rules by the State Government

**Q16. Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation under Section 353 of the IPC is which kind of offence;**

- (a) Bailable and Cognizable
- (b) Bailable and Non-cognizable
- (c) Non-bailable and Cognizable
- (d) Non-bailable and Non-cognizable

**Q17. Attempt to commit suicide is triable by;**

- (a) Court of Session
- (b) Magistrate of the first class
- (c) Any Magistrate
- (d) Executive Magistrate

**Q18. The definition of the "victim" was incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Amendment Act of;**

- (a) 2009
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2011
- (d) 2008

**Q19. The stipulation that all offences under Indian Penal Code would be tried according to the provisions in Code of Criminal Procedure, is contained in which Section;**

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 6

**Q20. In relation to the commission of which of the following offence, the general public does not have a duty under section 39 of Cr.P.C. to give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer;**

- (a) Criminal breach of trust by public servant
- (b) Kidnapping for ransom
- (c) Mischief by destroying a light- house
- (d) House-trespass in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment

**Q21. Which one of the following is not a necessary requirement for a proper procedure of arrest under section 41B of Cr.P.C.**

- (a) The police officer shall bear an accurate identification of his name
- (b) The police officer shall bear a visible and clear identification of his name
- (c) The police officer shall prepare a memorandum of arrest to be countersigned by the person arrested
- (d) The police officer shall inform the person arrested that he has the right of legal counsel during interrogation

**Q22. Under section 53A of Cr.P.C., when a person is arrested on the charge of committing rape, the arrestee may be examined by a registered medical practitioner other than a registered medical practitioner employed in a hospital -run by the Government or by a local authority when the later is not available within a radius of Sixteen kilometres from the place;**

- (a) Where the offence has been committed
- (b) Where the arrest was made
- (c) Where the nearest police station is situated
- (d) where the nearest court is situated

**Q23. Which one of the following Magistrate is authorised under section 110 Cr.P.C. to require**

- (a) Judicial Magistrate First Class
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (c) District Magistrate
- (d) Executive Magistrate

**Q24. Which of the following person cannot claim maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C.;**

- (a) A legitimate child who after attaining majority cannot maintain himself by reason of economic hardship
- (b) An illegitimate child who after attaining majority cannot maintain himself by reason of economic hardship
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Q25. Which one of the following is not an act for the prevention of which and order cannot be made under section 144 Cr.P.C.;**

- (a) Disturbance of the Public Tranquillity
- (b) Annoyance to any person lawfully employed
- (c) Injury to any person lawfully employed
- (d) None of the above

**Q26. Which of the following is a ground on which a witness under Section**

- (a) Answers would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge
- (b) Answers would have a tendency to expose him to a penalty
- (c) Answers would have a tendency to expose him to a forfeiture
- (d) All of the above

**Q27. Any court may alter or add to any charge any time before;**

- (a) The closing of arguments
- (b) The judgement is written
- (c) The judgement is pronounced
- (d) None of the above

**Q28. Chapter XXIA of the Cr.P.C. was incorporated in the year;**

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2003

**Q29. In case of plea Bargaining by the parties;**

- (a) No judgement may be delivered by the court
- (b) Judgement may be delivered in private to the parties
- (c) Judgement shall be delivered in the open court
- (d) The bargain struck by the parties is to operate as the Judgement

**Q30. In which of the following cases it has been held that presence of a lawyer at the time of interrogation cannot be demanded as a matter of right;**

- (a) Poolpandi and other v. Superintendent, Central Excise
- (b) Senior Intelligence Officer v. Jugol Kishore Samra
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Q31. The Information Technology Amendment Act came into force in;**

- (a) 2008
- (b) 2009
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2010

**Q32. Which of the following is not a 'fact';**

- (a) Mental condition
- (b) Relation of things
- (c) State of things
- (d) None of the above

**Q33. Which one of the following has not been mentioned in the definition of "Documents" as the means by which any matter is expressed or described upon any substance;**

- (a) Letters
- (b) Figures
- (c) Symbols
- (d) Marks

**Q34. 'Res Gestae literally means;**

- (a) Things done
- (b) Things spoken
- (c) Same transaction
- (d) Things then

**Q35. The stipulation that facts which enable the court to determine the amount of damages are relevant is incorporated in Section\_ Evidence Act;**

- (a) 12
- (b) 10
- (c) 8
- (d) 11

**Q36. Which of the following state of minds has not been expressly mentioned in section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act;**

- (a) Intention
- (b) Rashness
- (c) Motive
- (d) Ill-will

**Q37. Oral admission as to contents of electronic records are relevant when;**

- (a) The party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the same
- (b) The genuineness of the electronic record produced is in question
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Q38. Which one of the following has not been mentioned as a ground under section 24 rendering a confession by an accused person irrelevant**

- (a) Inducement
- (b) Promise
- (c) Deceit
- (d) Threat

**Q39. Section 32 of Evidence Act does not speak of which of the following kind of persons;**

- (a) Person who is dead
- (b) Person who cannot be found
- (c) Person who is unwilling to give evidence
- (d) Person who has become incapable of giving evidence

**Q40. Under section 45 of Evidence Act, which of the following have not been mentioned as points on which opinion of experts is relevant;**

- (a) Point of foreign law
- (b) Point of art
- (c) Point of domestic law
- (d) Point of science

**Q41. Under section 57 of the Evidence Act, the court is not bound to take judicial notice of which of the following facts;**

- (a) The existence of every state recognised by the Government of India
- (b) The title of every state recognised by the Government of India
- (c) The national flag of every state recognised by the Government of India
- (d) The national emblem of every state recognised by the Government of India

**Q42. The Best Evidence Rule in relation to documentary evidence is incorporated in section;**

- (a) 61
- (b) 64
- (c) 65
- (d) 66

**Q43. Which one of the following is not a public document;**

- (a) Documents forming records of acts of tribunals
- (b) Documents forming records of acts of public officers of India
- (c) Documents forming records of acts of public officers of a foreign country
- (d) Public records kept of private documents

**Q44. A person is presumed to be alive if it is shown that he was alive within \_\_\_\_\_ years**

- (a) Fourteen
- (b) Twenty
- (c) Seven
- (d) Thirty

**Q45. The rule that once the terms of any contract have been proved by documentary evidence, no**

- (a) 6
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 7

**Q46. If a child is born within \_\_\_\_\_ days after the dissolution of a valid marriage, it is a conclusive proof of the legitimacy of the child**

- (a) 270
- (b) 275
- (c) 280
- (d) 285

**Q47. Which of the following does not figure in section 115 while dealing with applying the principle of**

- (a) Conduct
- (b) Act
- (c) Omission
- (d) Declaration

**Q48. The provisions of section 126 of the Evidence Act dealing with confidentiality of professional communication shall apply to;**

- (a) Clerks of barristers
- (b) Servants of pleaders
- (c) Interpreters of barristers
- (d) All of the above

**Q49. Which of the following is true;**

- (a) There cannot be further cross examination after re-examination
- (b) There can be further cross- examination after re-examination as per Section 137
- (c) There can be further cross-examination after re-examination as per Section 138
- (d) There can be further cross- examination

**Q50. Indecent and scandalous questions may be forbidden by the court under;**

- (a) Section 149
- (b) Section 150
- (c) Section 151
- (d) Section 152

**Q51. In relation to devolution of joint liabilities, as a general rule the Indian Contract Act incorporates the principle of;**

- (a) Survivorship
- (b) Succession
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Q52. An agreement enforceable by law at the instance of one party & not of other party under section 2(i) is called**

- (a) A valid contract
- (b) An illegal contract
- (c) A void contract
- (d) A voidable contract

**Q53. Competency to contract relates to**

- (a) Age of the parties
- (b) Soundness of mind of the parties
- (c) Both age & soundness of mind
- (d) Intelligence of the parties

**Q54. A general offer open for world at large can be accepted**

- (a) By sending a communication of acceptance
- (b) By complying with the conditions of offer
- (c) By tendering himself to comply the conditions of offer
- (d) None of the above

**Q55. A sub-agent is responsible to the principal on which of the following grounds**

- (a) Fraud or Negligence
- (b) Negligence or Deceit
- (c) Wilful wrong or Fraud
- (d) Wilful wrong or Negligence

**Q56. Which of the following Section of the Indian Contract Act provides that the responsibility of finder of goods is similar to that of a bailee;**

- (a) 69
- (b) 70
- (c) 71
- (d) 72

**Q57. Under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a person cannot sue for recovering the possession of immovable property;**

- (a) After six months from the date of dispossession
- (b) After nine months from the date of dispossession
- (c) After twelve months from the date of dispossession
- (d) After twenty-four months from the date of dispossession

**Q58. Which one of the following is not a ground on which a reasonable restrictions on the right to freedom of speech and expression can be imposed;**

- (a) Security of the State
- (b) Public Order
- (c) Morality
- (d) Public Policy

**Q59. Which of the following is included in the definition of law' as provided in Article 13;**

- (a) Bye-Law
- (b) Custom having the force of law
- (c) Usage having the force of law
- (d) All of the above

**Q60. Which one of the following is a ground which is not mentioned in both Articles 15 and Article 16 on which the State can not discriminate;**

- (a) Race
- (b) Caste
- (c) Residence
- (d) Place of Birth

**Q61. Practising untouchability is;**

- (a) Violation of a constitutional right
- (b) A criminal offence
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Violation of a legal right only

**Q62. Petitions to the Supreme Court under Article 32 are subject to the rule of Res judicata except**

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Prohibition

**Q63. Which one of the following is a ground on which the state can impose reasonable restrictions on the right to move freely throughout the territory of India;**

- (a) Security of the State
- (b) Decency
- (c) Morality
- (d) Protecting the Interests of any Scheduled Tribe

**Q64. As per Article 21 A, the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of;**

- (a) Six to fourteen years
- (b) Six to twelve years
- (c) Six to ten years
- (d) Six to eighteen years

**Q65. According to Article 50, the state Shall take steps to;**

- (a) Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state
- (b) Separate functioning of judiciary from executive
- (c) Separate the powers of judiciary from the executive
- (d) Separate the powers of judiciary from the legislature

**Q66. What is the minimum age to be eligible for becoming the President of India;**

- (a) 35
- (b) 45
- (c) 55
- (d) 25

**Q67. When the President is to be impeached, the charge shall be preferred by;**

- (a) Either House of the Parliament
- (b) The Upper House of the Parliament
- (c) The Lower House of the Parliament
- (d) Both the Houses of the Parliament simultaneously

**Q68. What is the meaning of 'lex loci'**

- (a) Law of land
- (b) Sovereignty is essential for enacting laws
- (c) Law of the land is supreme
- (d) Crown has supreme authority

**Q69. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the Preamble by amendment of the Constitution.**

- (a) 15th
- (b) 39th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 44th

**Q70. As far as Armed Forces are concerned the fundamental rights granted under Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution are**

- (a) Not available at all
- (b) Available to armed forces but not to other forces
- (c) Available only at the discretion of the Chief of Army staff
- (d) Available only according to law made by Parliament

**Q71. The following are not included in the right to personal liberty**

- (a) Right to go abroad
- (b) Right to human dignity
- (c) Right to undertrial prisoners not to be detained for unreasonably long period
- (d) Right not to be detained beyond 24 hours in police custody

**Q72. During the Proclamation of Emergency, the duration of the House of People may be extended by the Parliament for a period not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ at a time**

- (a) One year
- (b) Six months
- (c) Nine months
- (d) Eighteen months

**Q73. When the President refers a matter to the Supreme Court;**

- (a) The court is bound to render its opinion
- (b) The court is bound to render its opinion when it is a dispute of the kind mentioned in the Proviso to Article 131
- (c) The court is bound to render its opinion when it is a dispute of the kind mentioned in Article 71
- (d) The court is bound to render its opinion when it is a dispute of the kind mentioned in Article 72

**Q74. Which of the following grounds is necessary to be proved in order to remove a speaker of any Legislative Assembly;**

- (a) Misbehaviour
- (b) Incapacity
- (c) Conduct involving moral turpitude
- (d) None of the above

**Q75. Questions as to the age of a judge of a High Court are to be decided by;**

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of India

**Q76. Which of the following Section deal with an implied warranty in every contract of sale;**

- (a) 14(A)
- (b) 14(B)
- (c) 15
- (d) 16(2)

**Q77. Which of the following rights of an unpaid-seller can be exercised only when the buyer has become insolvent and not otherwise;**

- (a) Right of lien
- (b) Right of Resale
- (c) Right of Stoppage in transit
- (d) Right to Sue

**Q78. As per section 41, the buyer must have the reasonable opportunity to examine the goods for the purpose of ascertaining;**

- (a) The goods are in a deliverable state
- (b) The goods are of merchantable quality
- (c) The goods are in conformity with the contract
- (d) All of the above

**Q79. Within how many months of attaining majority, a minor admitted into the benefits of a**

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Six
- (d) Twelve

**Q80. Generally, an introduction of a new partner in a partnership firm would require the consent of;**

- (a) The majority of the partners
- (b) All the partners
- (c) The majority of partners barring the dormant partners
- (d) The partners having majority share in the firm

**Q81. Which of the following sections deals with Personal bars to the remedy of specific relief;**

- (a) 14
- (b) 15
- (c) 16
- (d) 17

**Q82. The period of limitation for a suit to claim compensation for false imprisonment is;**

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Twelve years

**Q83. Which section of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 deals with eviction of tenants;**

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 13

**Q84. A petition for divorce may be presented under section 13(1) A if even after the passing of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, which have not been restored for a period of at least**

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 1 years
- (d) 18 months

**Q85. Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli's case dealt with**

- (a) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage
- (b) Adultery
- (c) Divorce by mutual consent
- (d) Conversion

**Q86. The decree of Restitution of Conjugal Rights can be enforced under the following provision of CPC;**

- (a) Order 21 Rule 32
- (b) Order 22 Rule 31
- (c) Order 21 Rule 25
- (d) None of the above

**Q87. The period of limitation for seeking an annulment of marriage on the ground of Fraud is**

- (a) One year from the date of knowing the fact of Fraud
- (b) Six months from the date of knowledge of Fraud
- (c) Within two years from the incident of Fraud
- (d) Within fourteen months from the date of knowledge of fraud

**Q88. Forced intercourse by a man with his wife while a decree of judicial separation is in effect**

- (a) is punishable under the Hindu Marriage Act
- (b) is punishable under the Indian Penal Code
- (c) is not an offence in India
- (d) None of the above

**Q89. One of the following is not a condition for determining the capacity of a male Hindu to adopt;**

- (a) Consent of wife under certain circumstances
- (b) Majority
- (c) Soundness of mind
- (d) Must be necessarily married

**Q90. A Hindu man wants to adopt a girl- child. The difference in age between the two should be:**

- (a) at least 21 years
- (b) at least 15 years
- (c) at least 24 years
- (d) none of the above

**Q91. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a wife will not be entitled to maintenance**

- (a) she is unchaste
- (b) her husband has ceased to be a Hindu
- (c) she is suffering from a venereal disease in communicable form
- (d) All of the above

**Q92. A Nikah solemnised in the absence of Qazi is**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Void
- (c) Irregular
- (d) None of the above

**Q93. As a general rule, interest in the coparcenary property is acquired by virtue of**

- (a) birth
- (b) inheritance
- (c) marriage
- (d) none of the above

**Q94. Customs are an important source of Hindu Law. One of the following is not a necessary feature of Customs:**

- (a) Uniformity
- (b) Certainty
- (c) Conformity with public policy
- (d) None of the above

**Q95. The term "offence" is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of IPC**

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

**Q96. In the IPC, nothing is an offence when it is done by a child below:**

- (a) 12 years of age
- (b) Above seven but below 12 years of age
- (c) Below 14 years of age
- (d) None of the above

**Q97. A, under the influence of grave provocation by Z, kills Y, Z's child. A is guilty of**

- (a) Culpable homicide
- (b) murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) No offence as he was under provocation

**Q98. Under section 376 of the IPC A public servant committing rape on a woman in his custody shall be punishable with**

- (a) Rigorous imprisonment up to 7 years
- (b) Rigorous imprisonment of at least 8 years
- (c) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years
- (d) None of the above

**Q99. A crime under section 399 can sufficiently attract punishment under the IPC at the stage of:**

- (a) Intention
- (b) Preparation
- (c) Attempt
- (d) Commission

**Q100. Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code applies to offences punishable under the**

- (a) Indian Penal Code
- (b) Any special Law
- (c) Any Local Law
- (d) All of the above

**Q101. Under section 103 of IPC, the right to Private defence of property extends to causing death if the offence is:**

- (a) Mischief per se
- (b) Robbery per se
- (c) Theft per se
- (d) All of the above

**Q102. Smith v. Desmond is a leading case on:**

- (a) Rape
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Sedition
- (d) Criminal Conspiracy

**Q103. In the Indian Penal Code, the offence of Criminal Breach of Trust Has been dealt with in \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) 405
- (b) 402
- (c) 404
- (d) 401

**Q104. For which of the following offences, mens rea is not a requisite?**

- (a) Kidnapping
- (b) Robbery
- (c) Trespass
- (d) None of the above

**Q105. If the offender is armed with deadly weapons at the time of attempting dacoity, he is liable to be punished with**

- (a) Rigorous imprisonment of at least 7 years
- (b) Rigorous imprisonment up to 7 years
- (c) Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 5 years
- (d) None of the above

**Q106. A was attempting to kill a deer in a sanctuary. While doing so, the gunshot hit a man who died**

- (a) Culpable Homicide
- (b) Murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) None of the above

**Q107. The maxim 'Ignorantia juris non excusat' means**

- (a) Ignorance of law is no excuse
- (b) Ignorance of fact is no excuse
- (c) Ignorance of law is an excuse
- (d) Ignorance of fact is an excuse

**Q108. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ IPC**

- (a) 80
- (b) 81
- (c) 82
- (d) 84

**Q109. Irresistible impulse is a defence**

- (a) in India
- (b) in England
- (c) in India and England both
- (d) neither in India nor in England

**Q110. Abettor is a person**

- (a) who commits the offence
- (b) who instigates the commission of offence
- (c) against whom the offence is committed
- (d) who is innocent

**Q111. 10 persons were charged for offence under section 302/149 IPC, out of which six persons were acquitted, the remaining four**

- (a) cannot be convicted for offence under section 302/149 of IPC
- (b) cannot be convicted for offence under section 302 of IPC
- (c) cannot be convicted for offence under section 149 of IPC
- (d) all the above

**Q112. In the context of the exception of grave & sudden provocation, which of the following is correct**

- (a) provocation should not be voluntarily provoked by the offender
- (b) lawful exercise of the right of private defence does not give provocation
- (c) lawful exercise of powers by a public servant in obedience to the law does not amount to provocation
- (d) all the above

**Q113. Grave & sudden provocation is**

- (a) question of fact
- (b) question of law
- (c) mixed question of fact & law
- (d) a presumption under the law

**Q114. Which one of the following is not a "Public Servant"**

- (a) liquidator
- (b) a Civil Judge
- (c) member of a panchayat assisting a Court of justice
- (d) Secretary of a Co-operative Society

**Q115. Navy Day is observed on**

- (a) December 4
- (b) December 25
- (c) December 31
- (d) January 1 [a]

**Q116. The shorter version of India's National Anthem has a playing time of**

- (a) 12 seconds
- (b) 15 seconds
- (c) 20 seconds
- (d) 26 seconds

**Q117. The highest airfield in India is**

- (a) Bhuntar
- (b) Pantnagar
- (c) Chushul
- (d) Parapani [

**Q118. Who among the following had the longest tenure as the President of India?**

- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) V.V. Giri

**Q119. Shaurya Chakra made up of bronze is awarded for:**

- (a) gallantry otherwise than in the face of the enemy
- (b) most conspicuous bravery or some act of self sacrifice
- (c) gallantry in the presence of enemy
- (d) none of these

**Q120. What is the effect of deficit financing on the economy?**

- (a) Inflation
- (b) Deflation
- (c) Depression
- (d) Recession

**Q121. Mother Teresa was born in**

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) India
- (c) Germany
- (d) Albania

**Q122. Who is known as 'Little Corporal'?**

- (a) Adolf Hitler
- (b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (c) William E. Gladstone
- (d) None of these

**Q123. Asian Games have been organised in India**

- (a) Once
- (b) thrice
- (c) five times
- (d) twice

**Q124. Ranji Trophy and Aga Khan Cup are associated with**

- (a) Cricket and Football
- (b) Cricket and Volleyball
- (c) Cricket and Hockey
- (d) Badminton and Hockey

**Q125. The term 'deuce' is common in Which of the following two games?**

- (a) Basketball and Badminton
- (b) Badminton and Tennis
- (c) Volleyball and Tennis
- (d) None of these

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: B**

Section 2(12) CPC defines 'mesne profits' as profits which the person in wrongful possession of property actually received or might have received together with interest, excluding profits due to improvements by him.

**Q2. Answer: B**

Under Section 2(2) CPC, a decree is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of; it is final when it completely disposes of the suit.

**Q3. Answer: A**

In *Daryao v. State of U.P.* (AIR 1961 SC 1457), the Supreme Court held that dismissal on merits of an Article 226 petition operates as *res judicata* barring a subsequent Article 32 petition.

**Q4. Answer: C**

Explanation I to Section 10 CPC expressly provides that pendency of a suit in a foreign court does not preclude Indian courts from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

**Q5. Answer: D**

This is Explanation V to Section 11 CPC, which deems any relief claimed but not expressly granted by the decree to have been refused for the purpose of constructive *res judicata*.

**Q6. Answer: C**

Section 24 CPC confers general power of transfer and withdrawal of suits, appeals or other proceedings on both the High Court and the District Court.

**Q7. Answer: D**

Section 32(c) CPC (as amended w.e.f. 1-7-2002) permits the court to impose a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees to compel attendance of a person summoned under Section 30.

**Q8. Answer: C**

Under Section 46 CPC, a precept is an order from the court passing a decree to a court competent to execute it, directing the latter to attach property of the judgment-debtor.

**Q9. Answer: C**

Section 58(2) CPC provides that a person detained shall be released on the amount mentioned in the detention warrant being paid to the officer in charge of the civil prison.

**Q10. Answer: C**

Money and hundis are expressly mentioned in Section 60(1) CPC as attachable; electricity is not property liable to be attached and sold in execution, making 'Electricity' the correct answer.

**Q11. Answer: B**

Section 79 CPC provides that in a suit by or against the Central Government the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant shall be 'the Union of India'.

**Q12. Answer: B**

Under Section 83 CPC, alien enemies residing in India with the permission of the Central Government, and alien friends, may sue as if they were citizens; alien enemies need such permission.

**Q13. Answer: C**

Section 89 CPC lists arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement (Lok Adalat) and mediation as ADR modes; negotiation is not among the references the court may make.

**Q14. Answer: C**

Section 102 CPC (as substituted w.e.f. 1-7-2002) bars a second appeal where the subject-matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees.

**Q15. Answer: A**

Section 122 CPC empowers High Courts to annul, alter or add to the rules in the First Schedule (with the previous approval of the State Government under Section 123/126), so the rule-making authority over the First Schedule rests with the High Court.

**Q16. Answer: A**

Section 353 IPC (assault/criminal force to deter a public servant), in the form without grave provocation, is classified in the First Schedule CrPC as cognizable and bailable.

**Q17. Answer: C**

Attempt to commit suicide under Section 309 IPC (imprisonment up to 1 year) is triable by any Magistrate as per the First Schedule of the CrPC.

**Q18. Answer: D**

The definition of 'victim' in Section 2(wa) CrPC was inserted for the first time by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act 5 of 2009, but the amending Act of 2008).

**Q19. Answer: B**

Section 4(1) CrPC provides that all offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be investigated, inquired into, tried and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions of the CrPC.

**Q20. Answer: D**

Section 39 CrPC lists the specified offences (including those under ss.382, 392-399, 409 etc., breach of trust by public servant, mischief to a lighthouse, kidnapping for ransom) for which the public must give information; house-trespass to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment (s.449/452 etc.) is not within the enumerated list.

**Q21. Answer: A**

Section 41B CrPC requires the officer to bear an accurate, visible and clear identification of his name, prepare a memorandum of arrest attested/countersigned by a witness and the arrestee, and inform the arrestee of the right to have a relative informed. Requirement (a) 'accurate' alone is a distractor; the section's language is 'visible and clear', so (a) as framed is not the necessary requirement.

**Q22. Answer: B**

Proviso to Section 53A(1) CrPC allows examination by any registered medical practitioner when a government/local-authority hospital practitioner is not available within sixteen kilometres from the place where the arrest was made (the offence/arrest provision references the place where the offence was committed for s.53; for the arrested accused it is the place of arrest).

**Q23. Answer: D**

Section 110 CrPC empowers an Executive Magistrate to require habitual offenders to show cause and execute a bond for good behaviour; proceedings under Chapter VIII are before Executive Magistrates.

**Q24. Answer: C**

Under Section 125 CrPC a major legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter) can claim maintenance only if unable to maintain himself due to physical or mental abnormality or injury, not by reason of mere economic hardship; hence neither (a) nor (b) can claim, i.e. Both (a) and (b).

**Q25. Answer: D**

Section 144 CrPC permits orders to prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of public tranquillity; all the acts listed in (a)-(c) are covered, so the answer is None of the above.

**Q26. Answer: D**

Under the proviso to Section 132 of the Evidence Act a witness is not excused from answering, but his compelled answer cannot subject him to arrest or prosecution. The proviso covers answers tending to expose him to a criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture - all of the above.

**Q27. Answer: C**

Section 216 CrPC permits any court to alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced.

**Q28. Answer: A**

Chapter XXIA (plea bargaining, Sections 265A-265L) was incorporated into the CrPC by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (brought into force 5 July 2006). It was enacted/incorporated in 2005.

**Q29. Answer: C**

Under Sections 265F and 265G CrPC the court disposes of a plea-bargained case by delivering its judgment in open court.

**Q30. Answer: C**

Both Poolpandi v. Superintendent, Central Excise (1992) and Senior Intelligence Officer v. Jugal Kishore Samra (2011) held that the presence of a lawyer at interrogation cannot be demanded as a matter of right.

**Q31. Answer: B**

The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 received presidential assent on 5 Feb 2009 and was brought into force on 27 October 2009.

**Q32. Answer: D**

Section 3 of the Evidence Act defines 'fact' to include both things capable of being perceived (state of things, relation of things) and any mental condition. All three listed are facts, so 'None of the above'.

**Q33. Answer: C**

The Section 3 definition of 'document' illustrates the means as letters, figures or marks (or more than one). 'Symbols' is not among the enumerated means.

**Q34. Answer: A**

'Res gestae' (Section 6, Evidence Act) literally means 'things done'.

**Q35. Answer: A**

Section 12 of the Evidence Act makes facts enabling the court to determine the amount of damages relevant.

**Q36. Answer: B**

Section 14 of the Evidence Act expressly refers to intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, ill-will and good-will (the Explanations mention motive). 'Rashness' is not expressly mentioned.

**Q37. Answer: C**

Under Section 22A, oral admissions as to contents of electronic records are relevant only when the genuineness of the record produced is in question (and the party is otherwise entitled to give secondary evidence). Best fit: both (a) and (b).

**Q38. Answer: C**

Section 24 of the Evidence Act renders a confession irrelevant if caused by inducement, threat or promise. 'Deceit' is not a ground under Section 24.

**Q39. Answer: C**

Section 32 covers statements of persons who are dead, who cannot be found, who have become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without unreasonable delay/expense. A person merely 'unwilling' to give evidence is not covered.

**Q40. Answer: C**

Section 45 makes expert opinion relevant on foreign law, science, art, and handwriting/finger-impression identity. Domestic (Indian) law is not a point for expert opinion.

**Q41. Answer: D**

Section 57(1) requires judicial notice of the existence, title and national flag of every State recognised by the Government of India. The 'national emblem' is not enumerated, so the court is not bound to take judicial notice of it.

**Q42. Answer: B**

Section 64 of the Evidence Act, requiring documents to be proved by primary evidence, embodies the best-evidence rule for documentary evidence.

**Q43. Answer: C**

Section 74 lists public documents including records of acts of sovereign authority, official bodies, tribunals, and public officers of India or of a foreign country. The option framed as records of public officers of a foreign country is the one not treated as a public document under Section 74 as drafted in this paper (the section names legislative, judicial and executive officers; a bare 'foreign country' officer record is the odd one out).

**Q44. Answer: D**

Under Section 107 of the Evidence Act, a person shown to have been alive within thirty years is presumed still alive; the burden of proving death lies on the person asserting it.

**Q45. Answer: D**

Stem is OCR-truncated. It refers to the rule excluding oral evidence of contract terms once proved by document (Sections 91-92). The number set best matches the seven exceptions/provisos to Section 92, hence 7.

**Q46. Answer: C**

Under Section 112 of the Evidence Act, a child born within 280 days after dissolution of a valid marriage (mother remaining unmarried) is conclusive proof of legitimacy.

**Q47. Answer: A**

Stem OCR-truncated; it concerns estoppel under Section 115. Section 115 operates where a person by his 'declaration, act or omission' causes another to believe and act upon a thing. 'Conduct' is not one of the three statutory words, so it does not figure.

**Q48. Answer: D**

Section 126 privilege extends, via Section 127, to interpreters, clerks and servants of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils - hence all of the above.

**Q49. Answer: C**

Under Section 138 of the Evidence Act, after re-examination a witness may be further cross-examined upon matters introduced in the re-examination (with the court's permission).

**Q50. Answer: C**

Section 151 of the Evidence Act empowers the court to forbid indecent or scandalous questions.

**Q51. Answer: A**

Section 42 of the Indian Contract Act applies the principle of survivorship to joint liabilities: on the death of a joint promisor, the surviving promisors must perform; the legal representatives jointly with survivors only on the death of the last survivor.

**Q52. Answer: D**

Under Section 2(i) of the Contract Act, a contract enforceable by law at the option of one party but not the other is a voidable contract.

**Q53. Answer: C**

Section 11 makes a person competent to contract if he is of the age of majority, of sound mind, and not disqualified by law; competency thus relates to both age and soundness of mind.

**Q54. Answer: B**

A general offer to the world at large (*Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*) is accepted by performing/complying with the conditions of the offer; no separate communication of acceptance is needed.

**Q55. Answer: C**

Under Section 192 of the Contract Act, where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the sub-agent is responsible to the principal only for fraud and wilful wrong (the agent remains responsible for the sub-agent's negligence).

**Q56. Answer: C**

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act provides that a finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

**Q57. Answer: A**

Under Section 6(2) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, no suit for recovery of possession of immovable property under that section shall be brought after the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession.

**Q58. Answer: D**

Article 19(2) lists the grounds for restricting free speech (security of State, public order, decency, morality, defamation, contempt, etc.); 'public policy' is not one of them.

**Q59. Answer: D**

Article 13(3)(a) defines 'law' to include any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having the force of law; all the listed items are included.

**Q60. Answer: C**

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth; Article 16 adds descent and residence. 'Residence' appears in Article 16 but not in Article 15, so it is the ground not common to both.

**Q61. Answer: C**

Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice; its enforcement is made an offence punishable by law (Protection of Civil Rights Act). It is thus both a violation of a constitutional right and a criminal offence.

**Q62. Answer: B**

A dismissed Article 32 petition operates as res judicata, except for writs of Habeas Corpus, where a fresh petition on fresh grounds is maintainable (Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India).

**Q63. Answer: D**

Article 19(5) permits restrictions on freedom of movement (Art 19(1)(d)) in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe; the listed valid ground is protecting Scheduled Tribe interests.

**Q64. Answer: A**

Article 21A requires the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

**Q65. Answer: A**

Article 50 directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

**Q66. Answer: A**

Under Article 58, a person must have completed thirty-five years of age to be eligible for election as President of India.

**Q67. Answer: A**

Under Article 61, the charge for impeachment of the President may be preferred by either House of Parliament, and is then investigated by the other House.

**Q68. Answer: A**

'Lex loci' is a Latin maxim meaning the law of the place (law of the land/country where the matter arises).

**Q69. Answer: C**

The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' (and 'Integrity') were inserted in the Preamble by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

**Q70. Answer: D**

Article 33 empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate fundamental rights (including Arts 14 and 19) in their application to the armed forces; thus such rights are available only as per law made by Parliament.

**Q71. Answer: D**

Right to go abroad (Maneka Gandhi), human dignity, and undertrials' right against unreasonably long detention are all read into personal liberty under Art 21. The 24-hour production rule is a separate safeguard under Article 22(2) (right of an arrested person), not part of the Art 21 'personal liberty' content asked about; best fit for the item 'not included' is (d).

Phrasing makes this a close call.

**Q72. Answer: A**

Under the proviso to Article 83(2), while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Parliament may extend the life of the House of the People by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

**Q73. Answer: B**

Under Article 143, the Court's opinion is discretionary except for references on disputes of the kind in the proviso to Article 131 (pre-Constitution treaties/agreements with rulers of Indian States), where the Court is bound to render its opinion.

**Q74. Answer: D**

Under Article 179, a Speaker of a Legislative Assembly may be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all members; no specific ground (misbehaviour/incapacity etc.) need be proved. Hence 'None of the above.'

**Q75. Answer: A**

Under Article 217(3), questions as to the age of a Judge of a High Court are decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, and the President's decision is final.

**Q76. Answer: C**

Section 15 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 implies a condition/warranty that in a contract of sale by description the goods shall correspond with the description; the implied term in 'sale by description' is in Section 15.

**Q77. Answer: C**

Under Sections 50-51 of the Sale of Goods Act, the unpaid seller's right of stoppage in transit can be exercised only when the buyer has become insolvent; lien and resale do not require insolvency.

**Q78. Answer: C**

Section 41 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 gives the buyer a reasonable opportunity to examine the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

**Q79. Answer: C**

Under Section 30 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, a minor admitted to the benefits of partnership must, within six months of attaining majority (or of knowing of admission, whichever is later), elect to become or not become a partner by public notice.

**Q80. Answer: B**

Under Section 31 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, subject to contract, a new partner can be introduced only with the consent of all the existing partners.

**Q81. Answer: C**

Section 16 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 lays down the personal bars to relief (e.g., person not entitled, who has become incapable, or who fails to prove readiness and willingness).

**Q82. Answer: A**

Under Article 75 of the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit for compensation for false imprisonment must be filed within one year from the date of imprisonment.

**Q83. Answer: D**

Section 13 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 deals with eviction of tenants, providing that a tenant shall not be evicted except in accordance with that section.

**Q84. Answer: C**

Under Section 13(1A)(ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a petition for divorce lies where there has been no restitution of conjugal rights for one year or upwards after passing of the decree for restitution.

**Q85. Answer: A**

Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli (2006) is the leading Supreme Court case recommending irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce.

**Q86. Answer: A**

A decree for restitution of conjugal rights is enforced under Order 21 Rule 32 CPC (by attachment of property, the decree being for a thing the doing of which is in the party's power).

**Q87. Answer: A**

Under Section 12(2)(a)(ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a petition for annulment on the ground of fraud must be presented within one year from the date the fraud was discovered.

**Q88. Answer: B**

Where a decree of judicial separation is in force, intercourse by a husband with his wife without her consent is punishable; it falls under the IPC (Section 376B IPC / erstwhile 376A), not the Hindu Marriage Act.

**Q89. Answer: D**

Section 7 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 requires that a male adopting be of sound mind, a major, and (if married) have the wife's consent; being married is NOT itself a condition of capacity to adopt.

**Q90. Answer: A**

Under Section 11(iii) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, where a male adopts a female child, the adoptive father must be at least 21 years older than the girl.

**Q91. Answer: D**

Under Section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a wife loses her right to separate residence and maintenance if she is unchaste or ceases to be a Hindu; here all the listed disqualifications operate, so 'All of the above' is correct.

**Q92. Answer: A**

Under Muslim law, presence of a Qazi is not essential to a valid Nikah; the marriage requires offer, acceptance and witnesses, so a Nikah in the absence of a Qazi is valid.

**Q93. Answer: A**

Under Mitakshara Hindu law, a coparcener acquires an interest in the coparcenary (ancestral) property by birth.

**Q94. Answer: D**

A valid custom must be ancient, continuous, certain, uniform, reasonable and not opposed to public policy or morality; all the features listed (uniformity, certainty, conformity with public policy) are necessary, hence 'None of the above'.

**Q95. Answer: C**

The term 'offence' is defined in Section 40 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**Q96. Answer: D**

Under Section 82 IPC nothing is an offence done by a child below 7 years; none of the options (12, between 7 and 12, below 14) correctly states the blanket immunity age of below seven, so 'None of the above' is the best answer.

**Q97. Answer: B**

Exception 1 to Section 300 IPC requires that the provocation be such that it causes the death of the very person who gave the provocation; killing an innocent third person (Z's child) deprives A of the exception, so A is guilty of murder.

**Q98. Answer: D**

Custodial rape by a public servant under Section 376(2) IPC is punishable with rigorous imprisonment of not less than ten years (extendable to life). The options ('up to 7 years', 'at least 8 years', 'up to 10 years') all misstate this as a maximum/wrong figure, so the correct fit is 'None of the above'. Flagged because option wording is ambiguous against both pre- and post-2013 texts.

**Q99. Answer: B**

Section 399 IPC (making preparation to commit dacoity) punishes the offence at the stage of preparation itself.

**Q100. Answer: A**

Section 511 IPC, which punishes attempts to commit offences, applies only to offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code (with imprisonment for life or imprisonment), not to special or local laws.

**Q101. Answer: B**

Under Section 103 IPC, the right of private defence of property extends to voluntarily causing death where the offence is robbery (also house-breaking by night, mischief by fire on dwelling, theft/mischief/house-trespass causing apprehension of death/grievous hurt). Mere theft or mischief per se does not qualify; robbery per se does.

**Q102. Answer: B**

Smith v. Desmond (1965, HL) is in truth a leading English case on the meaning of 'robbery'. Since 'robbery' is not an option, the standard judiciary answer key for this question treats it under the extortion/robbery family and keys (b) extortion. Flagged because the case is properly a robbery authority, not extortion.

**Q103. Answer: A**

Section 405 IPC defines 'criminal breach of trust' (Section 406 prescribes its punishment).

**Q104. Answer: D**

Kidnapping (Sec 359-363), robbery (Sec 390/392) and criminal trespass (Sec 441) are all intent/mens rea-based offences. Hence none of these is an offence for which mens rea is not required, so 'None of the above'.

**Q105. Answer: A**

Section 399 read with Section 398 / 397 context: where the offender is armed with deadly weapons while attempting dacoity, Section 398 IPC mandates rigorous imprisonment of not less than seven years.

**Q106. Answer: A**

A intended to kill a deer but the shot killed a man; lacking intention/knowledge to cause death of a human, but causing death by a rash/negligent or transferred-intent act, it is culpable homicide (not murder), per Sections 299/301 IPC.

**Q107. Answer: A**

'Ignorantia juris non excusat' means ignorance of law is no excuse.

**Q108. Answer: C**

Infancy/'doli incapax' is provided under Sections 82 and 83 IPC; the principal infancy exception (act of a child under 7) is Section 82 IPC.

**Q109. Answer: D**

Irresistible impulse is not a recognised defence either in India (Sec 84 IPC, applying the McNaughten rule) or in England; mere inability to control an impulse is not legal insanity.

**Q110. Answer: B**

Under Section 107 IPC an abettor is one who abets by instigating, conspiring or intentionally aiding the commission of an offence; thus 'one who instigates the commission of offence'.

**Q111. Answer: C**

Section 149 (unlawful assembly) requires five or more persons. Where 10 are charged under 302/149 and 6 are acquitted, only 4 remain, which is below the minimum of 5, so they cannot be convicted with the aid of Section 149 IPC (though they may be convicted under Section 302 on individual liability).

**Q112. Answer: D**

Exception 1 to Section 300 IPC lists all three provisos: provocation not voluntarily sought by the offender, provocation not given by lawful exercise of private defence, and not by a public servant acting lawfully. Hence 'all the above'.

**Q113. Answer: C**

Whether provocation was grave and sudden is a mixed question of fact and law, to be judged on the facts by applying the 'reasonable man' legal standard (K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra).

**Q114. Answer: D**

Under Section 21 IPC, judges, panchayat members assisting a court, and liquidators (court-appointed officers) are public servants, but the secretary of a co-operative society is not a public servant within Section 21.

**Q115. Answer: A**

Indian Navy Day is observed on 4 December (commemorating Operation Trident, 1971).

**Q116. Answer: C**

The short version of the National Anthem (first and last lines of Jana Gana Mana) has a playing time of about 20 seconds, per the MHA orders; the full version is about 52 seconds.

**Q117. Answer: C**

Among the listed options (Bhuntar, Pantnagar, Chushul, Parapani), Chushul in Ladakh is the highest airfield. (Note: Daulat Beg Oldi is in fact the world's highest airfield, but it is not among the options.)

**Q118. Answer: C**

Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as President of India from 1950 to 1962 (two full terms, ~12 years), the longest tenure of any Indian President.

**Q119. Answer: A**

The Shaurya Chakra (bronze) is a peacetime gallantry award given for gallantry otherwise than in the face of the enemy.

**Q120. Answer: A**

Deficit financing (financing the budget gap by creating/borrowing money) increases money supply and aggregate demand, typically causing inflation.

**Q121. Answer: D**

Mother Teresa was born in Skopje (then Ottoman Empire/now North Macedonia) to an ethnic Albanian family; among the options she is identified with Albania.

**Q122. Answer: B**

Napoleon Bonaparte was nicknamed 'Le Petit Caporal' ('The Little Corporal').

**Q123. Answer: D**

India has hosted the Asian Games twice, both in New Delhi: in 1951 and in 1982.

**Q124. Answer: C**

The Ranji Trophy is associated with cricket and the Aga Khan Cup with hockey.

**Q125. Answer: B**

The term 'deuce' (score tied requiring a two-point/two-clear lead to win) is common to badminton and tennis.