

Madhya Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2019

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

Q1. 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) Article 71
- (b) Article 72
- (c) Article 58
- (d) Article 74

Q2. Who decides a dispute regarding the election of the President of India?

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme Court

Q3. By which amendment of the Constitution of India provisions regarding fundamental duties were inserted

- (a) From 26th January 1950 since the enforcement of Constitution
- (b) Inserted by the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976, Section 11
- (c) 46th amendment of the Constitution, 2002, in Section 4
- (d) Inserted by the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976, Section 12 (w.e.f. 03-01-1977)

Q4. On proclamation of emergency under Article 352 the President has power to suspend the fundamental rights except the right secured by-

- (a) Article 19 and 20
- (b) Article 20 and 21
- (c) Article 21 and 22
- (d) Article 19, 20 and 21

Q5. When the two houses of Parliament differ regarding a bill, deadlock is resolved by:

- (a) a joint sitting of two houses
- (b) the President of India
- (c) the Prime Minister of India
- (d) Special committee

Q6. Among below which case is not related to Constitutional amendment?

- (a) Shankari Prasad Singh Deo vs Union of India
- (b) Sajjan Singh vs State of Rajasthan
- (c) Golaknath vs State of Punjab
- (d) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India

Q7.of the total number of members of Goods and Service Tax Council shall constitute the 'Quorum' at its meetings.

- (a) One-third
- (b) One-fourth
- (c) Half
- (d) Two-third

Q8. Disqualification on ground of defection would not apply in case of merger if not less than.....of the members of the Legislature party concerned have agreed to such merger.

- (a) One-fourth
- (b) One-third
- (c) Half
- (d) Two-third

Q9. The statement "What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly" relates to the doctrine of -

- (a) Doctrine of pith and substance
- (b) Doctrine of implied power
- (c) Doctrine of severability
- (d) Doctrine of colourable legislation

Q10. How many schedules are there in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) 10 schedules
- (b) 12 schedules
- (c) 14 schedules
- (d) 6 schedules

Q11. The Supreme Court of India has laid down the law relating to Alternative Dispute Resolution processes and Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of :-

- (a) Dinesh Kumar Vs. Yusuf Ali
- (b) Afcon Infrastructure Ltd. Vs. Cherian Varkey Construction Co.
- (c) Bimlesh Vs. New India Assurance Co.
- (d) Standard Chartered Bank Vs. Noble Kumar

Q12. An Appeal under Order XLIII of Code of Civil Procedure shall lie from which of the following order(s) :-

- (a) Rule-11 of Order VII, rejecting the plaint
- (b) Rule-9 of Order XXII, refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of suit
- (c) Rule-1 of Order VIII, not permitting the defendant to present the written statement
- (d) Rule-5 of Order XIV, refusing to strike out the issue at the instances of either of the parties

Q13. A decree against Government of India or State Government shall not be executed unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of :-

- (a) one month
- (b) two months
- (c) three months
- (d) six months

Q14. The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of CPC is :-

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

Q15. Provision for setting aside ex-parte decree is -

- (a) Order 9 Rule 7
- (b) Order 9 Rule 9
- (c) Order 9 Rule 13
- (d) Order 9 Rule 8

Q16. Under section 13 of Civil Procedure Code, a foreign judgement can be challenged on the grounds of :-

- (a) competency of court pronouncing the judgement
- (b) being obtained by fraud.
- (c) sustaining a claim founded on a breach of law enforced in India
- (d) All of these

Q17. Under which provision of Civil Procedure Code an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set-aside?

- (a) Rule 7 of Order 39
- (b) Rule 2A of Order 39
- (c) Rule 9 of Order 39
- (d) Rule 4 of Order 39

Q18. Who has the right to make an application for amendment of judgements and orders under Section 152 of C.P.C.?

- (a) Person aggrieved
- (b) Person aggrieved with permission of court
- (c) Any of the parties
- (d) Government Pleader

Q19. The Court is required to appoint a guardian ad litem :-

- (a) For a minor plaintiff only
- (b) For a minor defendant only
- (c) For plaintiff and defendant both
- (d) None of these

Q20. Where a suit is dismissed under Rule 2 or Rule 3 of Order IX of Civil Procedure Code :-

- (a) plaintiff is debarred from filing fresh suit
- (b) only remedy with the plaintiff is to seek setting aside of such order
- (c) the only remedy is to bring fresh suit
- (d) plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit, or he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside

Q21. At the stage of evidence counsel of plaintiff filed an application for adjournment which was rejected and suit was dismissed for want of evidence. Plaintiff has a remedy to file:-

- (a) Fresh suit
- (b) First Appeal
- (c) Application under Order 9 Rule 9 C.P.C.
- (d) Revision

Q22. In execution proceeding before Trial Court a person filed application under Order 21 Rule 97 C.P.C. on ground that he was bonafide purchaser of suit property. His objection-

- (a) Is maintainable because he is bonafide purchaser
- (b) Is not maintainable because his Lis pendens prohibits a party from dealing with property which is the subject matter of suit
- (c) Is maintainable because he has not filed independent suit
- (d) Can be heard only if parties permit

Q23. Legal provision for restoring to a party on the modification, variation or reversal of a decree what has been lost to him in execution of decree or in direct consequence of decree is

- (a) Application under Section 114 CPC
- (b) Application under Section 115 CPC
- (c) Application under Section 144 CPC
- (d) Appeal under Section 96 CPC

Q24. If the tenancy of an immovable property is monthly, then in order to terminate the lease of it, a notice of which period shall be given :-

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Six months
- (d) Fifteen days

Q25. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called-

- (a) Lease
- (b) Mortgage
- (c) Sale
- (d) Exchange

Q26. Under Transfer of Property Act what Property may be transferred?

- (a) A mere right to sue
- (b) Public Office
- (c) The chance of an heir apparent succeeding to an estate
- (d) Any property transfer of which is not barred by law

Q27. 'A' sells his house to 'B' with a condition that 'B' cannot transfer his house to any one except 'C'. The sale is -

- (a) valid but condition is void
- (b) void
- (c) unlawful
- (d) voidable

Q28. 'A' make a gift of Rs. 80000/- to 'B', but 'A' reserves right with 'B's consent to take back at pleasure Rs. 30000/-. What will be legal status of gift?

- (a) Gift is valid
- (b) Gift is void
- (c) Gift is voidable
- (d) Gift is valid up to Rs. 50000/-

Q29. "Subrogation" is related to which section of Transfer of Property Act-

- (a) 54
- (b) 67
- (c) 100
- (d) 92

Q30. In which transaction no interest in the property is created?

- (a) Lease
- (b) Licence
- (c) Tenancy
- (d) Mortgage

Q31. The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the acceptor :-

- (a) as soon as acceptance is made by the acceptor
- (b) when it is put in the course of transmission to the proposer
- (c) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (d) None of these

Q32. Two parties entered into a contract. They later realised that the law as they understood as applicable was not in force in India. This makes their contract :-

- (a) illegal
- (b) void
- (c) voidable
- (d) None of these

Q33. An alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other is illegal-

- (a) Whole alternative promise can be enforced
- (b) Whole alternative promise cannot be enforced
- (c) Only legal branch of alternative promise can be enforced
- (d) None of these

Q34. A contract is not frustrated

- (a) By commercial hardship
- (b) By destruction of subject matter
- (c) change of circumstances
- (d) death or incapacity of party

Q35. Section 62 of Contract Act relates to the :-

- (a) Agency
- (b) Novation
- (c) Breach
- (d) Compensation

Q36. 'A' agrees to sell to 'B' a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that before the day of the bargain the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is-

- (a) voidable at the option of 'A'
- (b) voidable at the option of 'B'
- (c) void
- (d) valid

Q37. Which of these precedents is related with "Doctrine of Frustration"?

- (a) Satyabrat Ghose Vs Mangiram Bangur
- (b) Hadley Vs Baxindale
- (c) Carlil Vs Carbolic Smoke Ball
- (d) Mohri Bibi Vs Dharmdas Ghose

Q38. If minor is supplied with necessaries

- (a) minor is personally liable
- (b) minor is not liable
- (c) minor's estate or property is liable
- (d) minor's is liable on becoming major

Q39. In a suit for injunction, under section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, damages :-

- (a) cannot be awarded
- (b) can be awarded in addition to the injunction
- (c) can be awarded in lieu of the injunction
- (d) can be awarded either in addition to or in substitution for the injunction

Q40. Under Specific Relief Act, 1963 power of Court to engage experts is provided under which Section :-

- (a) Section 20A
- (b) Section 14A
- (c) Section 20B
- (d) Section 20C

Q41. If a person is dispossessed from immovable property without due process of law. He has to file suit for possession

- (a) within three months
- (b) within four months
- (c) within twelve months
- (d) within six months

Q42. Under Section 20C of Specific Relief Act, for disposal of a suit, maximum period is provided for.....

- (a) 9 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 24 months
- (d) 36 months

Q43. Plaintiff has filed the suit for only declaration of title, though he is not in possession of suit property. The suit is barred under which provision of Specific Relief Act, 1963 ?

- (a) Sec. 34
- (b) Sec. 35
- (c) Sec. 36
- (d) Sec. 37

Q44. Under Specific Relief Act, in which of the following cases, the Court can not order rectification of instrument:

- (a) Where the instrument through fraud does not express the real intention of the parties.
- (b) Where the instrument through mutual mistake does not express the real intention of the parties.
- (c) Where the instrument is the articles of association of a company.
- (d) Where the rectification of the instrument can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons in good faith and for value.

Q45. Any other application for which limitation period has not been provided in Limitation Act then the limitation period will be -

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Twelve years
- (d) Thirty years

Q46. Section 5 of the Limitation Act does not apply to:

- (a) suit
- (b) appeal
- (c) application
- (d) all of these

Q47. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application that day shall be excluded on which-

- (a) Limitation period is to be computed.
- (b) Judgement has been pronounced in appeal.
- (c) The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgement
- (d) all of these

Q48. For the purpose of this Act in a suit of pauper the suit shall be deemed to be instituted on the date.....?

- (a) When application for leave to sue as a pauper is made
- (b) When application for leave to sue as pauper is allowed
- (c) When the suit is registered
- (d) It is the Court to decide the date of institution

Q49. Under Sec. 13(2) of M.P. Accommodation Control Act, the fixing of provisional rent is necessary where the dispute relates to :

- (a) Arrears of rent only
- (b) Amount of Rent
- (c) Arrears of rent and Amount of Rent both
- (d) Neither Arrears of rent nor Amount of Rent

Q50. In case of composite tenancy of residential and non-residential purpose, landlord can seek eviction of tenant -

- (a) by proving need for residential purpose
- (b) by proving need for non-residential purpose
- (c) by proving need for any purpose
- (d) by filing a suit under the special provision as contained in Section 20 of the Act

Q51. If a tenant fails to deposit or pay any amount as required u/s 13 of Accommodation Control Act:-

- (a) court shall order to cost
- (b) court shall pass decree against tenant
- (c) court shall initiate punishment proceeding against defendant
- (d) court may order the defence against eviction to be struck out

Q52. The tenant has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, caused or permitted to be caused substantial damage to the accommodation. This ground for eviction is mentioned in -

- (a) Sec. 12(1)(i)
- (b) Sec. 12(1)(k)
- (c) Sec. 12(1)(m)
- (d) Sec. 12(1)(n)

Q53. What is wrong about appeal against the order of Rent Controlling Authority?

- (a) It can be filed in the court of District Judge
- (b) The decision of the appellate court shall be final
- (c) An appeal shall lie from every order of the Rent Controlling Authority made under this Act
- (d) Limitation of filing appeal is 90 days excluding the period requisite for obtaining a copy of the order

Q54. Under Section 29 of the M.P. Land Revenue Code who is competent to transfer a revenue case from one district to another?

- (a) State Government
- (b) Revenue Board
- (c) Chief Secretary
- (d) Revenue Minister

Q55. Reinstatement of Bhumiswami improperly dispossessed can be made under which Section of M.P. Land Revenue Code -

- (a) Section 248
- (b) Section 250
- (c) Section 250-B
- (d) Section 253

Q56. Boundaries of all villages shall be fixed and demarcated by permanent boundary marks, is provided in

- (a) U/s 121 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code
- (b) U/s 124 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code
- (c) U/s 125 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code
- (d) U/s 126 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code

Q57. Failure to vacate land in favour of allottee of land would be an offence punishable with imprisonment for maximum period of -

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 3 years

Q58. Who will decide the disputes relating to demarcation and maintenance of boundary lines?

- (a) Tahsildar
- (b) Sub-Divisional Officer
- (c) Collector
- (d) Commissioner

Q59. Facts, which though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places ?

- (a) are irrelevant
- (b) are relevant
- (c) are partly relevant
- (d) None of these

Q60. FIR is not a substantive evidence, it can be used during trial -

- (a) to corroborate the information
- (b) to contradict the information
- (c) to corroborate and contradict the information both
- (d) neither to corroborate nor to contradict the information

Q61. The opinion of expert may be obtained under section 45 of the Evidence Act in relation to -

- (a) Science, art, law, finger impression and handwriting/signature
- (b) Science including medical matters, art, law, finger impression, hand writing and signatures.
- (c) Science, art, foreign law, finger impression and handwriting/ signature.

Q62. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective,of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects-

- (a) evidence may be given
- (b) Oral evidence may be given
- (c) Documentary evidence may be given
- (d) Evidence may not be given.

Q63. Exception to the "Hearsay rule" are provided in the Indian Evidence Act under-

- (a) Section 17 & 18
- (b) Section 32 & 33
- (c) Section 34 & 35
- (d) Section 36 & 37

Q64. Which section of Indian Evidence Act provides that evidence shall be weighed not counted

- (a) Section 132
- (b) Section 134
- (c) Section 130
- (d) Section 131

Q65. By which section of Indian Evidence Act 1872, the Judge is empowered in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question, in any form, at any time, of any witness, or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant?

- (a) 166
- (b) 167
- (c) 164
- (d) 165

Q66. The question is, whether 'A' committed a crime at Mumbai on a certain day? The fact on that day 'A' was at Chennai, is relevant under which provision of Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) Sec. 9
- (b) Sec. 10
- (c) Sec. 11
- (d) Sec. 12

Q67. In which of the following case did the Supreme Court hold that compelling a person to give his specimen writing will not amount to testimonial compulsion for the purpose of Art. 20(3) of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) State of Bombay Vs Kathikalu
- (b) Yousufali Vs State of Maharashtra
- (c) State of U.P. Vs Ram Sewak
- (d) Rohit Shekhar Vs Narayan Datt Tiwari

Q68. A non-confessional statement recorded under section 164 of Cr.P.C.-

- (a) is a substantive piece of evidence
- (b) is not a substantive evidence
- (c) may or may not be substantive evidence depending on the facts & circumstances
- (d) All of these

Q69. Under which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, a witness under examination gets the right to refresh his memory?

- (a) Sec. 158
- (b) Sec. 159
- (c) Sec. 160
- (d) Sec. 162

Q70. The principle of res-judicata is provided in which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) 140
- (b) 40
- (c) 164
- (d) 160

Q71. 'A' Prosecutes 'B' for stealing a cow from him. 'B' is convicted. 'A' afterwards, sues 'C' for the cow, which 'B' had sold to him before his conviction. What will be the importance of the judgement of 'B's conviction between the suit of 'A' & 'C'?

- (a) relevant
- (b) irrelevant
- (c) conclusive proof
- (d) None of these

Q72. Statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found is relevant -

- (a) Civil proceedings only
- (b) Criminal proceedings only
- (c) Neither in Civil nor in Criminal proceedings
- (d) Both Civil as well as Criminal Proceedings

Q73. Which of the following could be proved as dying declaration after the death of a person?

- (a) FIR lodged by the person (deceased).
- (b) Statement of the person (deceased) recorded u/s 161 Cr.P.C.
- (c) Statement of the person (deceased) recorded by the executive Magistrate.
- (d) all of these

Q74. 'A' kills 'C', thinking 'C' as 'B'. 'A' is guilty of offence punishable under section -

- (a) 301 I.P.C.
- (b) 304 part-1 I.P.C.
- (c) 302 I.P.C.
- (d) 304 part-2 I.P.C.

Q75. A police officer detains a person in the lock-up despite production of a bail order from the court. The police officer is guilty of -

- (a) Abduction
- (b) Wrongful confinement
- (c) Wrongful restraint
- (d) Kidnapping

Q76. 'Z' is carried off by a tiger, 'A' fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill 'Z', but not intending to kill 'Z', and in good faith intending 'Z's benefit. 'A's bullet gives 'Z' a mortal wound-

- (a) 'A' has committed the offence of murder as the malice travels with the bullet
- (b) 'A' has attempted to murder 'Z' & wild life animal the Tiger
- (c) 'A' has committed no offence
- (d) None of these

Q77. Under Indian Penal Code fabricating false evidence has been defined in

- (a) Section 191
- (b) Section 192
- (c) Section 193
- (d) Section 197

Q78. Which of the following is not an offence?

- (a) Suicide
- (b) Murder
- (c) Preparation to dacoity
- (d) Attempt to murder

Q79. 'A' instigates 'B' to burn 'Z's house. 'B' sets fire of the home and the same time commits theft of the property there. 'A' is guilty of-

- (a) Abetting burning of 'Z's house only
- (b) Abetting burning of house & theft
- (c) theft only
- (d) None of these

Q80. Which offence does not require of minimum number of 5 persons?

- (a) Rioting
- (b) Affray
- (c) Dacoity
- (d) None of these

Q81. Which one of these is not a mode of abetment under the Indian Penal Code ?

- (a) Attempt
- (b) Aiding
- (c) Instigation
- (d) Conspiracy

Q82. "Voyeurism" is punishable under section..... of Indian Penal Code.■■■

- (a) 354-A
- (b) 354-B
- (c) 354-C
- (d) 376-A

Q83. "A" sends a mobile phone to his friend through his servant "B". The servant took the phone to his house and used it over a period of time. "B" is guilty of the offence of -

- (a) Theft
- (b) Criminal Misappropriation of property
- (c) Criminal breach of trust
- (d) Cheating

Q84. 'Z', the doorkeeper of 'Y', is standing 'Y's doorway. 'A' commits house trespass by entering the house, having deterred 'Z' from opposing him by threatening to beat him. 'A' has committed?

- (a) House-trespass
- (b) Criminal-trespass
- (c) Lurking house-trespass
- (d) House-breaking

Q85. Which section will be attracted if a public servant, commits rape on a woman in his custody?

- (a) Sec. 376(2)(a) of IPC
- (b) Sec. 376(2)(d)
- (c) Sec. 376(2)(g)
- (d) Sec. 376(2)(b)

Q86. Can a person commit a breach of trust for his own property?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) It will depend upon facts of the case
- (d) It will depend upon discretion of the Court

Q87. In which case Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed to pay minimum compensation of Rs. 3,00,000/- per acid attack victim

- (a) Laxmi Vs. Union of India
- (b) Sujoy Mitra Vs. State of West Bengal
- (c) Vennagot Anuradha Samir Vs. Vennagot Mohandas Samir
- (d) Indra Vijay Alok Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh

Q88. The offence of Section 361 IPC is basically against -

- (a) family
- (b) society
- (c) any person
- (d) lawful guardian

Q89. The Court, after the commencement of prosecution evidence allow the Assistant public prosecutor to withdraw the prosecution, the accused shall be-

- (a) Released
- (b) Discharged
- (c) Acquitted
- (d) None of these

Q90. There shall be no appeal by convicted in following -

- (a) Where a Magistrate of 1st class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees
- (b) Where a Court of Session passes only a sentence of imprisonment for term not exceeding three months
- (c) Where a High Court passes only a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months
- (d) All of these

Q91. 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) None of these

Q92. If after the evidence, in the opinion of magistrate accused is guilty, in which he does not have the right to punish the accused with the maximum punishment prescribed for the offence, then under what section with written opinion he can submit his proceedings and forward the accused to the Chief Judicial Magistrate -

- (a) Section 321 Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 322 Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 323 Cr.P.C.
- (d) Section 325 Cr.P.C.

Q93. Under Criminal Procedure Code in which section provision of security for good behaviour from habitual house breaker offenders is made -

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 109
- (d) Section 110

Q94. Statements recorded during investigation under section 161 Criminal Procedure Code by the police -

- (a) cannot be used for any purpose during the trial
- (b) can only be used for corroborating a witness
- (c) can only be used for contradicting a witness
- (d) None of these

Q95. Pardon may be tendered to an accomplice under section 306 Cr.P.C. when

- (a) he is not in a position to stand trial due to infirm health
- (b) he is declared insane
- (c) he undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence
- (d) All of these

Q96. Which of the section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, provides that the person accused of an offence shall be a competent defence witness?

- (a) 312
- (b) 313
- (c) 314
- (d) 315

Q97. "If the succeeding Judicial magistrate is of opinion that further examination of any of Page - 15 www.LinkingLaws.com Get Subscription Now the witnesses whose evidence has already been recorded, is necessary in the interests of justice, he may re-summon any such witness, and after such further examination, cross- examination and reexamination, if any, as he may permit, the witness shall be discharged." This provision is mentioned under section..... of Criminal Procedure Code.

- (a) 326
- (b) 325
- (c) 311
- (d) 319

Q98. What is minimum period of imprisonment for releasing on bail under section 436A of Criminal Procedure Code?

- (a) 1/4 of maximum period of imprisonment
- (b) 1/2 of maximum period of imprisonment
- (c) 1/3 of maximum period of imprisonment
- (d) No period is prescribed

Q99. If it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he under Section 202 Cr.P.C. postponing the issue of process against the accused --

- (a) shall commit the case to the Court of Session
- (b) may direct an investigation to be made by a police officer
- (c) shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on oath
- (d) shall return the complaint for presentation before the Court of Session

Q100. Plea Bargaining is applicable to offences other than offence for which the punishment of death or of imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding.....years has been provided.

- (a) Seven years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Two years
- (d) Three years

Q101. Under Section 313 of Cr.P.C. the statement of the accused -

- (a) will be recorded on oath
- (b) will be recorded without oath
- (c) either on oath or without oath as per the discretion of the Court
- (d) Court can exempt from oath

Q102. Who can issue search warrant in respect of postal or telegraph authority ?

- (a) District Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (b) Any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction
- (c) Revenue Court of competent jurisdiction
- (d) Only High Court

Q103. In the Indian Constitution, Criminal Procedure Code is included in the -

- (a) State List
- (b) Concurrent List
- (c) Union List
- (d) Residuary List

Q104. The maximum amount which may be awarded as interim compensation under Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is :-

- (a) 10 percent of the amount of cheque
- (b) 20 percent of the amount of cheque
- (c) 30 percent of the amount of cheque
- (d) 40 percent of the amount of cheque

Q105. Under Section 97 of Negotiable Instruments Act when the party to whom notice of dishonour is dispatched is dead, but the party dispatching the notice is ignorant of his death, then :-

- (a) The Notice is insufficient
- (b) The Notice is sufficient
- (c) Notice shall be given to legal representative
- (d) None of these

Q106. According to Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which is not a "Negotiable Instrument"?

- (a) Instrument of Debt
- (b) Promissory Note
- (c) Bill of exchange
- (d) Cheque

Q107. Which of the following presumption is prescribed u/s. 118 Negotiable Instruments Act?

- (a) Of consideration
- (b) As to date
- (c) As to time of acceptance
- (d) All of these

Q108. In which section of Negotiable Instruments Act "holder in due course" is defined ?

- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 13

Q109. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- (a) Srigupta
- (b) Chandragupta-I
- (c) Ghatotakacha
- (d) Kumargupta-I

Q110. Which country is the leading producer of Coconut ?

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

Q111. Parkinson's disease relates to -

- (a) Nervous System
- (b) Bones
- (c) Eyes
- (d) Chest

Q112. Jamshed-e-Navroz festival is celebrated by -

- (a) By Sikh Community
- (b) By Hindu Community
- (c) By Buddha Community
- (d) By Parsi Community

Q113. Pulitzer prize is given in the field of -

- (a) Music
- (b) Gam
- (c) Journalism
- (d) Chemistry

Q114. Blood corpuscles are formed in the :-

- (a) liver
- (b) kidney
- (c) small intestine
- (d) bone marrow

Q115. Which of the following is known as the Morning Star?

- (a) Mars
- (b) Venus
- (c) Jupiter
- (d) Saturn

Q116. As per the newspaper reports Government of India has finally agreed to purchase advanced MR/MRS for its naval forces. What are these MRMRs ?

- (a) Aircrafts
- (b) Warships
- (c) Submarines
- (d) Radar Systems

Q117. Iodine Test is used to detect-

- (a) cholesterol
- (b) Fat
- (c) Protein
- (d) Carbohydrate

Q118. Who is the recipient of 2018 Nobel prize for literature?

- (a) James P. Alisan and Nadia Murad dung
- (b) Francois Jacob and Andreww Z. Fire
- (c) Jacques Monod and George P. Smith
- (d) None of these

Q119. Raja Bhoj is related with the Dynasty of --

- (a) Parmar
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Chola
- (d) Chalukya

Q120. Who is the recipient of national Kalidas Samman in the year 2018?

- (a) Anupam Kher
- (b) Anjolie Ela Menon
- (c) Abhijeet Bhattacharya
- (d) Raj Bisaria

Q121. The words "Satyameva Jayate" inscribed in Devnagri Script below the State Emblem of India are taken from.....?

- (a) Yajurveda
- (b) Rigveda
- (c) Samveda
- (d) None of these

Q122. Indian origin Harjit Sajjan has been sworn in as Defence Minister of which country?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Mauritius
- (c) Canada
- (d) Singapore

Q123. Under whose chairmanship the 15th Finance Commission has been constituted by the Union government?

- (a) Arvind Mehta
- (b) Ramesh Chandra
- (c) Shaktikanta Das
- (d) N.K. Singh

Q124. DNA finger printing was developed by :-

- (a) Dr. Alec Jefferey
- (b) James Watson
- (c) Franciss Crick
- (d) Friedrich Miescher

Q125. The date on which full Constitution of India came into force -

- (a) 26th November, 1949
- (b) 15th August, 1947
- (c) 8th August, 1945
- (d) None of these

Q126. Bansagar Project is situated on which river?

- (a) Sone
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Chambal
- (d) Ken

Q127. Who was the youngest revolutionary to be awarded death sentence?

- (a) Khudiram Bose
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Sukhdev
- (d) Rajguru

Q128. Which lie on either side of McMahon Line -

- (a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
- (b) North Korea & South Korea
- (c) France & Germany
- (d) India & China

Q129. What type of device is a computer printer?

- (a) Input
- (b) Output
- (c) Storage
- (d) None of these

Q130. When you save to....., your data will remain intact even when the computer is turned off.

- (a) RAM
- (b) mother board
- (c) secondary storage device
- (d) primary storage device

Q131. A.I. in Computer field means-

- (a) Air India
- (b) Antemortem injury
- (c) Artificial Intelligence
- (d) None of these

Q132. You can use.....to copy select text, and.....to paste it in a document.

- (a) CTRL+C, CTRL+V
- (b) CTRL+C, CTRL+P
- (c) CTRL+S, CTRL+S
- (d) SHIFT+C, ALT+P

Q133. Which command is used to add a new slide in the current presentation in power point?

- (a) Ctrl+N
- (b) Ctrl+M
- (c) Ctrl+O
- (d) Ctrl+D

Q134. Computer Language JAVA was developed by :-

- (a) IBM
- (b) Microsoft
- (c) Infosystem
- (d) Sun micro system

Q135. A person who uses his or her expertise to gain access to another Person's Computers to get information illegally or to do damage is a?

- (a) Spammer
- (b) Hacker
- (c) Programmer
- (d) Analyst

Q136. Which of the following comprise the input devices?

- (a) key board
- (b) mouse
- (c) both key board and mouse
- (d) None of these

Q137. Which of the following lies within the CPU?

- (a) primary Memory
- (b) secondary Memory
- (c) mouse
- (d) keyboard

Q138. In computing, 1 nibble is equal to :-

- (a) 4 bit
- (b) 4 bytes
- (c) 8 bytes
- (d) 4 kilo bytes

Q139. One who walks in sleep is: -

- (a) hypocrite
- (b) imposter
- (c) somnambulist
- (d) sarcastic

Q140. Identify the sentence which is not written in passive voice

- (a) Utmost care has to be taken.
- (b) Being a student, you must work hard.
- (c) He was being chased.
- (d) The case has been set aside by the court

Q141. One who looks on without participating means

- (a) Snoozing
- (b) Sleeping
- (c) Blindfold
- (d) Onlooker

Q142. Synonyms of Lethal -

- (a) Unlawful
- (b) Deadly
- (c) Sluggish
- (d) Smooth

Q143. Choose the correctly spelt word :-

- (a) Corrigendum
- (b) Corigendum
- (c) Corringdum
- (d) Corrindum

Q144. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/ phrase- "Spick and span"

- (a) To have a double policy
- (b) Unsafe and unattended
- (c) Neat and clean
- (d) To remain undecided

Q145. Give the synonyms of the word Abstruse-

- (a) Visible
- (b) Hidden
- (c) Clear
- (d) Suitable

Q146. Reckless is to rash what anomalous is to -

- (a) Unsatisfactory
- (b) Deviant
- (c) Harsh
- (d) Ancestor

Q147. The jury was able to see through the.....arguments of the defence lawyers.

- (a) Stoic
- (b) Cynic
- (c) Specious
- (d) Precious

Q148. The term used for "Killings ones brother" is -

- (a) Suicide
- (b) Fratricide
- (c) Patricide
- (d) Matricide

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

Article 72 confers on the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment and to suspend, remit or commute sentences.

Q2. Answer: D

Under Article 71(1), all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of the President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court, whose decision is final.

Q3. Answer: B

Fundamental Duties (Part IVA, Article 51A) were inserted by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, Section 11.

Q4. Answer: B

Under Article 359(1), the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during an emergency (post-44th Amendment); thus the President cannot suspend the rights under Articles 20 and 21.

Q5. Answer: A

A deadlock between the two Houses over an ordinary bill is resolved by a joint sitting of both Houses under Article 108.

Q6. Answer: D

Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh and Golaknath all concern the amendability of fundamental rights/Article 368. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India dealt with Article 21 (personal liberty) and is not a constitutional-amendment case.

Q7. Answer: C

Under Article 279A(9), one-half of the total number of members of the GST Council constitutes the quorum at its meetings.

Q8. Answer: D

Under paragraph 4 of the Tenth Schedule, disqualification on the ground of defection does not apply where a merger is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the members of the legislature party.

Q9. Answer: D

The maxim 'what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly' embodies the doctrine of colourable legislation, which tests whether a legislature has overstepped its competence under the guise of apparent power.

Q10. Answer: B

The Constitution of India presently contains 12 Schedules (the original 8 plus four added by amendments).

Q11. Answer: B

In *Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. v. Cherian Varkey Construction Co.* (2010) 8 SCC 24, the Supreme Court laid down the law on ADR processes and Section 89 CPC.

Q12. Answer: B

An appeal under Order XLIII Rule 1(k) lies from an order under Order XXII Rule 9 refusing to set aside abatement or dismissal. Rejection of a plaint (O7R11) is a decree appealable under Section 96, not Order XLIII.

Q13. Answer: C

Under Section 82(2) CPC, execution shall not be issued on a decree against the Government or a public officer unless the decree remains unsatisfied for three months from the date of the decree.

Q14. Answer: A

The object of oral examination of parties under Order X Rule 2 CPC is to elucidate matters in controversy in the suit, not to record evidence or secure admissions.

Q15. Answer: C

Order IX Rule 13 CPC provides for setting aside an ex-parte decree passed against a defendant.

Q16. Answer: D

Section 13 CPC lists grounds on which a foreign judgment is not conclusive, including want of competency of the court, judgment obtained by fraud, and a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India - hence all of these.

Q17. Answer: D

Under Order XXXIX Rule 4 CPC, an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

Q18. Answer: C

Under Section 152 CPC, clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders may be corrected by the court of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties.

Q19. Answer: B

Under Order XXXII Rule 3 CPC, the court appoints a guardian ad litem for the suit for a minor defendant; a minor plaintiff sues through a next friend, not a guardian ad litem.

Q20. Answer: D

Under Order IX Rule 4 CPC, where a suit is dismissed under Rule 2 or Rule 3, the plaintiff may (subject to limitation) bring a fresh suit or apply for an order to set the dismissal aside.

Q21. Answer: C

Where a suit is dismissed for the plaintiff's default at the hearing (here, want of evidence after rejection of adjournment), the remedy is an application under Order IX Rule 9 CPC to set aside the dismissal.

Q22. Answer: B

A purchaser pendente lite is bound by the doctrine of lis pendens (Section 52 TPA); his Order XXI Rule 97 objection is not maintainable as he is bound by the result of the suit and cannot deal with the subject-matter independently.

Q23. Answer: C

Section 144 CPC provides for restitution - restoring to a party, on variation or reversal of a decree, what was lost in execution or in consequence of the decree.

Q24. Answer: D

Under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, a monthly tenancy is terminable by fifteen days' notice.

Q25. Answer: D

Under Section 118 of the Transfer of Property Act, the mutual transfer of ownership of one thing for another, neither (or both) being money only, is an 'exchange'.

Q26. Answer: D

Under Sec. 6 TPA property of any kind may be transferred except as otherwise provided; clauses (a) right to sue, (b) public office, and the spes successionis in (c) are expressly non-transferable, so the correct general rule is any property whose transfer is not barred by law.

Q27. Answer: A

Sec. 10 TPA renders void an absolute restraint on alienation; a condition allowing transfer only to one named person (C) is an absolute restraint, so the sale is valid but the condition is void.

Q28. Answer: A

Sec. 126 TPA illustration: a gift with a clause reserving to the donor power to revoke part (with donee's consent) is valid, the revocable portion being treated as no gift; here the gift of Rs. 80000 is valid (the Rs. 30000 revocation reservation being permissible).

Q29. Answer: D

Subrogation is dealt with in Sec. 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q30. Answer: B

A licence (Sec. 52, Indian Easements Act) creates no interest/estate in the property, unlike a lease, tenancy or mortgage which transfer an interest in immovable property.

Q31. Answer: B

Sec. 4 Indian Contract Act: communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor when it is put in a course of transmission to the proposer, so as to be out of the acceptor's power.

Q32. Answer: B

Sec. 20 read with Sec. 56 (mistake as to law in force / agreement to do impossible act) renders the agreement void; a contract based on a law mistakenly believed to be in force is void.

Q33. Answer: C

Sec. 58 Indian Contract Act: in an alternative promise, one branch legal and the other illegal, only the legal branch can be enforced.

Q34. Answer: A

Doctrine of frustration (Sec. 56) is not attracted by mere commercial hardship/onerousness; it applies where performance becomes impossible, e.g. destruction of subject matter or death/incapacity of party.

Q35. Answer: B

Sec. 62 Indian Contract Act deals with effect of novation, rescission and alteration of contract.

Q36. Answer: C

Sec. 20 Indian Contract Act illustration: sale of a specific cargo already lost (perished) before the bargain, both parties ignorant, is void due to mutual mistake as to existence of subject matter.

Q37. Answer: A

Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur (AIR 1954 SC 44) is the leading Indian case on the doctrine of frustration under Sec. 56.

Q38. Answer: C

Sec. 68 Indian Contract Act: a minor is not personally liable, but his estate/property is liable for necessaries supplied to him.

Q39. Answer: D

Sec. 40 Specific Relief Act, 1963: in a suit for injunction the plaintiff may also claim damages either in addition to or in substitution for the injunction.

Q40. Answer: B

Section 14A, inserted by the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018 (w.e.f. 1 Oct 2018), empowers the court to engage one or more experts on any specific issue in a suit.

Q41. Answer: D

Sec. 6 Specific Relief Act, 1963: a person dispossessed without consent and otherwise than by due process may file suit for recovery of possession within six months of dispossession (Sec. 6(2)(a)).

Q42. Answer: B

Section 20C (inserted by the 2018 amendment) requires disposal within 12 months from service of summons, extendable by a further period not exceeding 6 months, i.e. a maximum of 18 months.

Q43. Answer: A

Proviso to Sec. 34 Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars a mere declaratory suit where the plaintiff, able to seek further relief (possession), omits to do so; a declaration-only suit by one out of possession is barred under Sec. 34.

Q44. Answer: C

Sec. 26 Specific Relief Act, 1963 allows rectification of an instrument that, through fraud or mutual mistake, fails to express the real intention, without prejudice to bona fide third-party rights; articles of association of a company are expressly excluded from rectification under this provision.

Q45. Answer: A

Article 137 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (Schedule) is the residuary article: any application for which no period is prescribed elsewhere has a limitation period of three years.

Q46. Answer: A

Sec. 5 Limitation Act (condonation of delay) applies to appeals and applications but expressly does not apply to suits.

Q47. Answer: A

Sec. 12(1) Limitation Act: in computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Q48. Answer: A

Sec. 3(2)(b) Limitation Act, 1963: a suit by a pauper is deemed instituted when the application for leave to sue as a pauper is made.

Q49. Answer: B

Under Sec. 13(2) of the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961, fixation of provisional rent is necessary only where the dispute relates to the amount (rate) of rent payable, not where only the quantum of arrears is disputed.

Q50. Answer: C

In a composite (residential-cum-non-residential) tenancy under the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, the landlord can obtain eviction by proving bona fide need for any purpose (whether residential or non-residential).

Q51. Answer: D

Under the proviso to s.13(6) MP Accommodation Control Act, 1961, if the tenant fails to deposit/pay any amount as required u/s 13, the court may order the defence against eviction to be struck out and proceed with the hearing.

Q52. Answer: B

Ground that the tenant caused or permitted substantial damage to the accommodation is contained in s.12(1)(k) of the MP Accommodation Control Act, 1961.

Q53. Answer: C

Under s.31 read with the Act, an appeal lies only from certain orders of the Rent Controlling Authority, not from 'every order'; hence the statement that an appeal shall lie from every order is wrong. Appeal lies to District Judge, its decision is final, and limitation is 90 days excluding copy time.

Q54. Answer: B

Under s.29 of the MP Land Revenue Code, 1959 the Board of Revenue is competent to transfer a revenue case from one district to another (i.e., from a court in one district to a court in another).

Q55. Answer: B

Reinstatement of a Bhumiswami improperly dispossessed (otherwise than in due course of law) is provided under s.250 of the MP Land Revenue Code, 1959 (application to Tahsildar within two years).

Q56. Answer: B

Construction/fixing and demarcation of boundary marks of villages and survey numbers is dealt with under s.124 of the MP Land Revenue Code, 1959. Flagged: bare-act section-numbering varies across editions (renumbering in the boundaries chapter), so 124 vs 126 is a close call.

Q57. Answer: B

Failure to vacate land in favour of an allottee is an offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year under the MP Land Revenue Code. Flagged: penalty quantum is provision-specific and the bare-act period is not independently confirmed here.

Q58. Answer: A

Disputes relating to demarcation and maintenance of boundary lines are decided by the Tahsildar, who is the demarcating authority under the boundaries chapter of the MP Land Revenue Code, 1959.

Q59. Answer: B

Facts so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are relevant under s.6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (res gestae).

Q60. Answer: C

An FIR is not substantive evidence; it may be used to corroborate (s.157) or contradict (s.145) the maker as a witness during trial.

Q61. Answer: A

Section 45 of the Evidence Act allows expert opinion on foreign law, science, art, identity of handwriting and finger impressions. Of the given options, (a) best matches the statutory list; (b) wrongly adds 'medical' as a separate head and 'law' generally, (c) wrongly limits to foreign law only for handwriting.

Q62. Answer: D

Under s.93 of the Evidence Act (patent ambiguity), where the language of a document is on its face ambiguous or defective, evidence may NOT be given of facts to show its meaning or supply its defects.

Q63. Answer: B

Exceptions to the hearsay rule (statements of persons who cannot be called as witnesses, and statements in former proceedings) are contained in ss.32 and 33 of the Evidence Act.

Q64. Answer: B

Section 134 of the Evidence Act provides that no particular number of witnesses is required to prove any fact, embodying the maxim that evidence is to be weighed and not counted.

Q65. Answer: D

Section 165 of the Evidence Act empowers the Judge to ask any question, in any form, at any time, of any witness or party, about any fact relevant or irrelevant, to discover or obtain proper proof of relevant facts.

Q66. Answer: C

A plea of alibi (that A was at Chennai when the crime occurred at Mumbai) is relevant under s.11 of the Evidence Act, as it makes a fact in issue highly improbable.

Q67. Answer: A

In *State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad* (AIR 1961 SC 1808), the Supreme Court held that giving specimen handwriting/signature, thumb impressions etc. does not amount to 'being a witness against himself' under Art.20(3).

Q68. Answer: B

A statement recorded under s.164 Cr.P.C. (non-confessional) is not substantive evidence; it can only be used to corroborate or contradict the maker under ss.157/145 of the Evidence Act.

Q69. Answer: B

Section 159 of the Evidence Act allows a witness under examination to refresh his memory by referring to writing made at or soon after the time of the transaction.

Q70. Answer: B

Section 40 of the Evidence Act gives effect to the principle of res judicata, making relevant a previous judgment that bars a second suit/trial.

Q71. Answer: B

This is the illustration to s.43 of the Evidence Act: B's conviction is irrelevant between A and C, as judgments other than those in ss.40-42 are irrelevant unless their existence is itself a fact in issue or relevant under some other provision.

Q72. Answer: D

Section 32 of the Evidence Act makes statements of relevant facts by a person who is dead or cannot be found relevant in both civil and criminal proceedings.

Q73. Answer: D

A dying declaration under s.32(1) is not confined to any particular form; an FIR, a s.161 Cr.P.C. statement, or a statement before an executive Magistrate by the deceased can all be proved as a dying declaration after death. Hence all of these.

Q74. Answer: C

Where A kills C mistaking him for B, A intended to cause death and is guilty of murder under s.302 IPC; mistake of identity is no defence (s.301 transfers intention but the punishing section is 302).

Q75. Answer: B

Detaining a person in lock-up despite a bail order keeps him confined within circumscribed limits, constituting wrongful confinement (s.340/342 IPC), not merely restraint.

Q76. Answer: C

This is Illustration to s.81 IPC (act likely to cause harm but done without criminal intent to prevent greater harm). Saving Z from the tiger in good faith for Z's benefit is protected; A commits no offence.

Q77. Answer: B

Section 192 IPC defines 'fabricating false evidence'. (Section 191 defines giving false evidence; 193 prescribes punishment.)

Q78. Answer: A

Suicide (the completed act) is not punishable as an offence under IPC; only attempt to suicide (s.309) was. Murder, preparation to commit dacoity (s.399) and attempt to murder (s.307) are all offences.

Q79. Answer: B

Under s.111 IPC the abettor is liable for the act abetted and any other act that is a probable consequence of the abetment. Burning the house and theft committed in the course are probable consequences, so A is guilty of abetting both (per Illustration to s.111).

Q80. Answer: B

Affray (s.159 IPC) requires only two or more persons fighting in a public place. Rioting (s.146) needs an unlawful assembly of five or more (s.141), and dacoity (s.391) requires five or more persons.

Q81. Answer: A

Section 107 IPC recognises three modes of abetment: instigation, conspiracy and intentional aiding. 'Attempt' is not a mode of abetment.

Q82. Answer: C

Voyeurism is defined and punishable under Section 354-C IPC (inserted by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013).

Q83. Answer: C

The phone was entrusted to the servant B for delivery; his dishonest conversion of property entrusted to him constitutes criminal breach of trust (s.405/406 IPC), not mere theft or misappropriation.

Q84. Answer: D

Effecting entry into a house by deterring the doorkeeper through threat of assault falls within the definition of house-breaking under s.445 IPC (entry effected by intimidation/threat of assault).

Q85. Answer: B

Rape by a public servant on a woman in his custody (custodial rape) is covered by s.376(2)(b) IPC. [s.376(2)(a) is a police officer; (g) is gang rape pre-2013 / s.376D.]

Q86. Answer: B

Criminal breach of trust under s.405 IPC requires entrustment of another's property; one cannot commit breach of trust over one's own property. Hence 'No'.

Q87. Answer: A

In *Laxmi v. Union of India* (2013/2015) the Supreme Court directed payment of minimum compensation of Rs. 3,00,000 to each acid attack victim by the State/UT.

Q88. Answer: D

Section 361 IPC (kidnapping from lawful guardianship) is an offence essentially against the lawful guardian, since it requires taking/enticing a minor or person of unsound mind out of the keeping of the lawful guardian.

Q89. Answer: C

Under s.321 CrPC, where withdrawal from prosecution is permitted after the charge has been framed (after commencement of evidence), the accused shall be acquitted.

Q90. Answer: A

Section 376 CrPC bars appeal in petty cases; where a Magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, no appeal lies.

Q91. Answer: C

Under s.320(4)(b) CrPC, where the person competent to compound is dead, the legal representative may compound the offence only with the consent of the court.

Q92. Answer: D

Section 325 CrPC: where the Magistrate finds the accused guilty but considers his sentencing powers inadequate, he records the proceedings and forwards the accused to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Q93. Answer: D

Section 110 CrPC provides for security for good behaviour from habitual offenders, including habitual house-breakers/robbers/thieves.

Q94. Answer: C

Under s.162 CrPC, statements recorded under s.161 during investigation can be used only to contradict a prosecution witness (and not for corroboration), subject to the proviso.

Q95. Answer: C

Under s.306 CrPC pardon is tendered on condition that the accomplice makes a full and true disclosure of the whole circumstances of the offence.

Q96. Answer: D

Section 315 CrPC provides that an accused person shall be a competent witness for the defence.

Q97. Answer: A

The quoted provision (succeeding magistrate re-summoning witnesses whose evidence was already recorded) is the proviso to Section 326 CrPC.

Q98. Answer: B

Under s.436A CrPC, an undertrial who has been detained for one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for the offence shall be released on bail.

Q99. Answer: C

Proviso to s.202(2) CrPC: where the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, the Magistrate shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on oath.

Q100. Answer: A

Under s.265A CrPC plea bargaining applies to offences other than those punishable with death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Q101. Answer: B

Under Section 313 CrPC, the accused's examination is recorded without administering oath, and the accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer or by giving false answers (Sec. 313(2) & (3)).

Q102. Answer: A

Under Section 92 CrPC, only a District Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate may issue a direction/search warrant requiring a postal or telegraph authority to deliver documents/parcels (other courts may only direct search if needed for a proceeding).

Q103. Answer: B

Criminal Procedure and Criminal Law fall under the Concurrent List (Entries 1 and 2 of List III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Q104. Answer: B

Section 143A(2) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 caps interim compensation at twenty percent (20%) of the cheque amount.

Q105. Answer: B

Under Section 97 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, where the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

Q106. Answer: A

Section 13 of the NI Act defines a negotiable instrument as a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque. An 'instrument of debt' is not listed and is therefore not a negotiable instrument.

Q107. Answer: D

Section 118 of the NI Act raises several presumptions - as to consideration, date, time of acceptance, time of transfer, order of indorsements, stamp, and that the holder is a holder in due course. Hence 'all of these'.

Q108. Answer: C

'Holder in due course' is defined in Section 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Q109. Answer: A

Sri Gupta (Srigupta) is the first known/earliest ruler of the Gupta dynasty, founder of the line, followed by Ghatotkacha and then Chandragupta I.

Q110. Answer: B

Indonesia is the world's leading producer of coconut, followed by the Philippines and India.

Q111. Answer: A

Parkinson's disease is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system (loss of dopamine-producing neurons), affecting movement.

Q112. Answer: D

Jamshed-e-Navroz (Navroze) is the Parsi (Zoroastrian) New Year festival, celebrated by the Parsi community.

Q113. Answer: C

The Pulitzer Prize is awarded for achievements in journalism (as well as letters, drama and music), and is best known as a journalism award.

Q114. Answer: D

Blood corpuscles (red and white blood cells) are formed in the bone marrow in adults (haematopoiesis).

Q115. Answer: B

Venus is known as the 'Morning Star' (and 'Evening Star') because of its brightness when visible near sunrise/sunset.

Q116. Answer: A

MR/MRMR refers to Medium Range Maritime Reconnaissance aircraft acquired for the Indian Navy; they are aircraft.

Q117. Answer: D

The iodine test detects starch/carbohydrate - iodine turns blue-black in the presence of starch.

Q118. Answer: D

The 2018 Nobel Prize in Literature was postponed and not awarded in 2018 (Swedish Academy scandal); it was conferred in 2019 on Olga Tokarczuk. The listed names are not literature laureates, so 'None of these'.

Q119. Answer: A

Raja Bhoj of Dhar was the most famous ruler of the Parmar (Paramara) dynasty of Malwa.

Q120. Answer: B

The 2018 National Kalidas Samman (Visual Arts) was conferred on painter Anjolie Ela Menon. Raj Bisaria received it for 2015-16 (theatre), not 2018.

Q121. Answer: D

'Satyameva Jayate' is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad (part of the Atharvaveda), not from the Yajur/Rig/Sama Veda; hence 'None of these'.

Q122. Answer: C

Harjit Singh Sajjan, of Indian origin, was sworn in as Defence Minister of Canada (in Justin Trudeau's cabinet).

Q123. Answer: D

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted in November 2017 under the chairmanship of N.K. Singh.

Q124. Answer: A

DNA fingerprinting was developed by Dr. Alec Jeffreys in 1984 at the University of Leicester.

Q125. Answer: D

The Constitution of India came fully into force on 26th January 1950 (Republic Day). None of the listed dates (26 Nov 1949 is adoption; 15 Aug 1947 independence) is the date it came fully into force, so 'None of these'.

Q126. Answer: A

Bansagar (Ban Sagar) Dam is built on the Sone (Son) river in Madhya Pradesh, near the border with UP and Bihar.

Q127. Answer: A

Khudiram Bose was hanged on 11 August 1908 at the age of 18 in the Muzaffarpur conspiracy case, making him the youngest revolutionary to receive a death sentence.

Q128. Answer: D

The McMahon Line is the boundary line between India and China (Tibet) demarcated at the 1914 Simla Convention.

Q129. Answer: B

A printer produces output (printed pages) from the computer, so it is an output device.

Q130. Answer: C

Secondary storage (e.g., hard disk) is non-volatile and retains data even when the computer is switched off, unlike RAM/primary storage.

Q131. Answer: C

In the computer field, A.I. stands for Artificial Intelligence.

Q132. Answer: A

CTRL+C copies selected text and CTRL+V pastes it.

Q133. Answer: B

In PowerPoint, Ctrl+M inserts a new slide into the current presentation.

Q134. Answer: D

The JAVA programming language was developed by Sun Microsystems (James Gosling et al.) in 1995.

Q135. Answer: B

A hacker uses expertise to gain unauthorized access to others' computers to steal information or cause damage.

Q136. Answer: C

Both the keyboard and the mouse are input devices.

Q137. Answer: A

Primary memory (registers/cache, and conceptually main memory closely tied to the CPU) lies within/alongside the CPU; among the options, primary memory is correct as secondary memory, mouse and keyboard are external.

Q138. Answer: A

1 nibble equals 4 bits (half a byte).

Q139. Answer: C

A somnambulist is a person who walks in their sleep (sleepwalker).

Q140. Answer: B

"Being a student, you must work hard" is in the active voice; the other three sentences use passive constructions (has to be taken, was being chased, has been set aside).

Q141. Answer: D

One who looks on without participating is an onlooker (spectator).

Q142. Answer: B

Lethal means deadly/fatal.

Q143. Answer: A

"Corrigendum" is the correctly spelt word (a thing to be corrected, esp. an error in a printed book).

Q144. Answer: C

"Spick and span" means neat and clean / spotlessly clean.

Q145. Answer: B

Abstruse means difficult to understand, obscure or hidden; the closest synonym is 'Hidden'.

Q146. Answer: B

Reckless is a synonym of rash; analogously, anomalous is a synonym of deviant (departing from the normal).

Q147. Answer: C

Specious arguments appear plausible but are actually false/misleading, which the jury was able to see through.

Q148. Answer: B

Killing one's brother is termed fratricide (patricide=father, matricide=mother, suicide=self).