Total No. of Questions: 100
कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या : 100

HJS (LCE)-19
प्रथम प्रश्न-पत्र
FIRST QUESTION PAPER

Time Allowed- 2:00 Hours
समय – 2:00 घण्टे

Instruction :-

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। All questions are compulsory.
2. सभी प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। All questions shall carry equal Marks.
3. प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्नों की निर्धारित संख्या 100 हैं। परीक्षार्थी आवश्यक हो ले कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में
   निर्धारित संख्या में प्रश्न मुद्रित हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र मांग ले।
   The question paper contains 100 questions. The examinee should verify that
   the requisite number of questions are printed in the question paper, otherwise
   he/she should ask for another question paper.
4. प्रश्न पत्र के आवश्यक पृष्ठ पर प्रश्न-पत्र में लगे पृष्ठों की संख्या दी गई है। परीक्षार्थी आवश्यक हो ले कि
   उसके प्रश्न-पत्र में निर्धारित संख्या में पृष्ठ लगे हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र मांग ले।
   The cover page indicates the number of pages in the question paper. The
   examinee should verify that the requisite number of pages are attached in the
   question paper, otherwise he/she should ask for another question paper.
5. प्रदत्त उत्तर शीट पर दिये निर्देश शास्त्रीय प्रयोग कई तथा अपने उत्तर तथापि अक्षराक
   Read carefully the instructions given on the answer sheet supplied and
   indicate your answers accordingly.
6. कृपया उत्तरशीट पर निर्धारित स्थानों पर निर्धारित प्रश्नों की डिजाइन, अन्य स्थानों पर नहीं।
   Kindly make the necessary entries on the answer sheet only at the places
   indicated and nowhere else.
7. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई तथ्यात्मक तरह से अर्थवर्तता प्रकार की तुलना हो, तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी
   तथा अंग्रेजी रूपांतरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपांतर मानक माना जायेगा।
   If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature in any
   question, then out of the Hindi and English versions of the question, the
   English version will be treated as standard.
8. ज्ञानात्मक मूल्यांक नहीं किया जायेगा।
   There shall be no negative marking.
**LAW LEXICON & MAXIMS**

**Que.1** A thing happens by its own force is called :-
(a) proprio vigore
(b) pro tempro
(c) pro tanto
(d) pro rata

**Que.2** ACTUS CURIAE NEMINEM GRAVABIT means :-
(a) act of the court shall prejudice no one.
(b) act of the court is supreme
(c) act of the court is act of god
(d) act of the court shall be in public interest

**Que.3** ACTUS REUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA means :-
(a) the intent and the act must both concur to constitute the crime
(b) act without motive is a crime
(c) mens rea is essential to constitute crime
(d) the consequence of act are essential foundation of crime

**Que.4** Actio personalis moritur cum persona :-
(a) An action is not given to one who is not injured
(b) A personal right of action dies with the person
(c) The burden of proof lies with the plaintiff
(d) The act of law does no wrong-doer

**Que.5** De Minimis Non Curat Lex :-
(a) Incapable of a crime
(b) Crime committed by a minor
(c) The law does not notice trifling matters
(d) By reason of a subsequent act
GENERAL ENGLISH

Que.6 Select synonym for the word 'Consanguine' :-
(a) Religious
(b) Pious
(c) Akin
(d) Unanimity

Que.7 Which of the below is the Antonym of "Exonerate" :-
(a) Inteligent
(b) Express
(c) Implicate
(d) Exit

Que.8 ........................................... means one who dies without a will :-
(a) Apostate
(b) Agnostic
(c) Intestate
(d) Mercenary

Que.9 On account ............ his negligence the company suffered a heavy loss ;
(a) with
(b) for
(c) by
(d) of

Que.10 Synonym of “FOSTERING” :-
(a) safeguarding
(b) neglecting
(c) ignoring
(d) nurturing

Que.11 What is the meaning of - “To catch a tartar” ?
(a) to trap wanted criminal with great difficulty
(b) to catch a dangerous person
(c) to meet with disaster
(d) to deal with a person who is more than one’s match
Que.12  Plural of fiction is :-
(a) Fiction
(b) fictions
(c) fictionia
(d) fictionese

Que.13  Which is the right prefix of “Date” ?
(a) un
(b) ante
(c) in
(d) anti

Que.14  Fill in the blank :-
.......... actually being what is seems or claims to be real or true.
(a) Generosity
(b) genuine
(c) legitimate
(d) bonafide

Que.15  Susan is the woman .......... husband is in hospital.
(a) her
(b) hers the
(c) whose
(d) whose the

**BASICS OF COMPUTER**

Que.16  Which of the following is smallest measurement of RAM :-
(a) Terabyte
(b) Megabyte
(c) Gigabyte
(d) Byte

Que.17  Which of the following groups have only input devices ?
(a) Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor
(b) Mouse, Keyboard, Printer
(c) Mouse, Keyboard, Plotter
(d) Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner
Que.18 The place where the computer stores programs, and data is called :-
(a) Memory
(b) storehouse
(c) storage unit
(d) backup

Que.19 C, BASIC, COBOL, and Java are examples of ------ language.
(a) low-level
(b) computer
(c) system programming
(d) high-level

Que.20 The E-mail component of Internet Explorer is called as :-
(a) Messenger mailbox
(b) Message box
(c) Outlook express
(d) Browser

I.P.C., CR.P.C. & EVIDENCE ACT

Que. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'Z'. The offence is not committed, if 'B' had murdered 'Z' he would have been subject to the punishment of death or imprisonment of life.
(a) 'A' is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and also liable to fine.
(b) 'A' is not liable as the offence was not committed.
(c) 'A' is liable to imprisonment of life.
(d) None of the above.
Any fine imposed under section 326-A of IPC in a case of conviction:
(a) shall be paid to victim
(b) court shall order to pay a part of the fine imposed, to victim
(c) it is not necessary to pay any part of the fine to the victim
(d) None of the above

If a complaint of defamation against a Governor of a State is filed by a Public Prosecutor then it will be triable by:
(a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(b) Judicial Magistrate First Class
(c) Judicial Magistrate II Class
(d) Court of Sessions
Que. As per proviso of Section 309 of Cr.P.C. in the offences relating to rape, enquiry or trial shall be completed, from the date of filing of chargesheet ;
(a) within a period of 1 month
(b) within a period of 2 months
(c) within a period of 3 months
(d) within a period of 4 months

Que. In section 167(2) of Cr.P.C. the term "not less than 10 years" includes :-
(a) imprisonment upto 10 years
(b) minimum imprisonment for not less than 10 years
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) none of the above

Que. As per the amendment made by State of MP in section 354-A of IPC the trial of the cases related will be triable by :-
(a) Any Magistrate
(b) Judicial Magistrate First Class
(c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) Court of Sessions
As per section 3 of Indian Evidence Act 1872:

(a) ‘Compact Disc’ will be considered a document
(b) ‘Compact Disc’ will not be considered a document
(c) It is not a document because of inability to comply with the provision of section 294 of Cr.P.C.
(d) None of the above

For the purpose of Section 363-A, the term “minor” means

(a) A male under 16 years and a female under 18 years of age,
(b) A male under 18 years and a female under 16 years of age,
(c) A male or a female under 18 years of age
(d) A male or a female under 16 years of age

Abettor means:

(a) One who abets the commission of an offence or an act which would be an offence.
(b) One who instigates, aids or engages in a conspiracy,
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of above.
Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge that if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder such person shall be liable for-

(a) Life imprisonment,
(b) Imprisonment up to three years or fine, or both
(c) Imprisonment up to one year, or fine, or both,
(d) Imprisonment up to two years, or fine, or both.

Que.

A’ instigates ‘B’ to give false evidence but ‘B’ does not give false evidence what offence ‘A’ has committed which is punishable:–

(a) ‘A’ is guilty of no offence
(b) Attempt to give false evidence
(c) Offence of abetment punishable with the imprisonment for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of longest term provided for that offence or with fine or with both
(d) None of above

Que.
Que. Any hurt is grievous if it causes sufferer to be in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during space of: -
(a) Fifteen days
(b) Twenty days
(c) Twenty five days
(d) Thirty days

Que. Promoting enmity between different groups on the grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is punishable under -
(a) Section-166-A of IPC
(b) Section-166-B of IPC
(c) Section-153-B of IPC
(d) Section-153-A of IPC

Que. Section173 (1-A) mandates that an investigation into offence of rape with a child shall be completed within .......... month from the date of recorded information.
(a) One month
(b) Two months
(c) Three months
(d) Six months
प्र.क्र.35 अधिकारिक अवधि जिसके लिए एक विचारणीन कैदी निरूप रखा जा सकता है से संबंधित प्रावधान किस धारा में है?

(अ) धारा 436 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(ब) धारा 436-क दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(ग) धारा 437-क दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
(घ) धारा 439 (2) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता

Que. Which of the following sections deals with the provisions relating to maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained:

(a) Section 436 of Cr.P.C.
(b) Section 436-A of Cr.P.C.
(c) Section 437-A of Cr.P.C.
(d) Section 439(2) of Cr.P.C.

प्र.क्र.36 जब उच्च न्यायालय या कोई सेशन न्यायालय किसी अदालत दण्ड न्यायालय के समक्ष की किसी कार्यवाही के अभिलेख को किसी अभिलेख या पारित दण्डपत्र या आदेश की शुद्धता, वैधता या आदेश के बारे में परीक्षा के लिए बुलाता है तो वह कार्यवाही है:-

(अ) निर्देश
(ब) पुनर्विलोकन
(ग) पुनरीश्ला
(घ) उपरीश्ला में से कोई नहीं

Que. When the Sessions Judge or the High Court calles for to examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court to satisfy himself as to correctness, legality or propriety of any sentence or order it is known as:

(a) Reference
(b) Review
(c) Revision
(d) None to these

प्र.क्र.37 वह व्यक्ति जो अपराध का समन करने के लिए अन्यथा सक्षम होता मर जाता है तो धारा 320 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अंतर्गत :-

(अ) अपराध का समन नहीं किया जा सकता है
(ब) अपराध का समन किसी चक्षुदारी साक्षी के द्वारा किया जा सकता है
(ग) अपराध का समन दिवसिक प्रतिनिधि द्वारा न्यायालय की समृद्धि के बिना भी किया जा सकता है।
When a person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence in terms of Section 320 of Cr.P.C. is dead, then?
(a) Offence cannot be compounded
(b) Offence can be compounded by an eye witness
(c) Offence can be compounded by legal representative of such person without consent of the Court.
(d) Legal representative of such person can compound offence with consent of the Court.

When a trial court can release an accused on bail under section 389 (3) of Cr.P.C. after conviction?
(a) Where accused is on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 3 years
(b) Where accused is on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 5 years
(c) Where accused is on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 7 years
(d) Where offence is exclusively bailable whether accused is on bail or not
Que. A sentence of imprisonment for a term of ten years may be passed by?
(a) The Court of a Magistrate of First class
(b) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate,
(c) Additional Sessions Judge,
(d) The Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

Que. Provisions of victim compensation scheme has been added by amendment in Section :-
(a) 357-A of Cr.P.C.
(b) 357-B of Cr.P.C.
(c) 357-C of Cr.P.C.
(d) 358 of Cr.P.C.

Que. Under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, the doctrine of 'Res gestae' has been dealt with?
(a) Section 5
(b) Section 6
(c) Section 7
(d) None of the above
Que. Which of the following documents are not admissible in evidence
(a) documents improperly procured
(b) documents procured by illegal means
(c) both (a) & (b) are not admissible
(d) both (a) & (b) are admissible

Que. Motives, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct are relevant :-
(a) under section 6 of Evidence Act
(b) under section 7 of Evidence Act
(c) under section 8 of Evidence Act
(d) under section 9 of Evidence Act

Que. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. Applying Section 115, Indian Evidence Act :-

(a) He must be allowed to prove his want of title
(b) He may be allowed to prove his want of title
(c) He must not be allowed to prove his want of title
(d) None of the above
Que. Order passed under section 144 of Cr.P.C. shall remain in force for the maximum period of:

(a) Two months  
(b) Four months  
(c) Six months  
(d) One month

Que. A holds down B and fraudulently takes B's cell phone from B's trouser without his consent. A commits the offence of:

(a) robbery  
(b) extortion  
(c) dacoity  
(d) criminal misappropriation

Que. A, a driver, drives car on the public way in a negligent manner and thereby causing grievous hurt to B and damage to B's bicycle. A shall be prosecuted for the offences punishable under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code:
(a) 279, 338
(b) 279, 325
(c) 279, 338, 426
(d) 279, 325, 426

Que. A victim shall have a right to prefer an appeal against which of the following orders passed by the Court-
(a) an order imposing inadequate compensation
(b) an order imposing imprisonment for inadequate period
(c) an order imposing inadequate fine
(d) all above

Que. A gives a receipt to B against borrowed money. Oral evidence is offered of the payment. The evidence is-
(a) admissible
(b) inadmissible
(c) irrelevant
(d) unbelievable
To presume about the electronic signature affixed on an electronic record produced from the proper custody in any particular case, such electronic record is required to be proved to be .......... years old-
(a) one year
(b) three years
(c) five years
(d) thirty years

C.P.C., T.P. ACT & CONTRACT ACT

Que. Under section 115 of CPC revision powers can be exercised by :-
(a) District Judge or Additional District Judge
(b) High Court
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

Que. During execution of decree all question arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the
(a) Original Court
(b) Appellate Court
(c) Executing Court
(d) By separate suit
प्र. क 53  "वाद प्रस्तुत करना एक अंतरिमित अधिकार है जबकि अपील प्रस्तुत करना एक विधिक अधिकार है" उपल कथन
(अ) है, कथन सही है
(ब) नहीं, अपील का अधिकार अंतरिमित अधिकार है और वाद प्रस्तुत करने का अधिकार विधिक अधिकार है
(छ) नहीं, दोनों अंतरिमित अधिकार हैं
(ड) दोनों विधि द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार हैं

Que. "In instituting a suit, is an inherent right but filing an appeal is a statutory right" this statement is -
(a) Yes, statement is correct,
(b) No, right to appeal is inherent right but instituting a suit is a statutory right,
(c) No, both are inherent rights,
(d) both are statutory rights

प्र. क 54 यह कथन कि प्रतिदावा उस स्थिति में भी प्रचलनशील रहेगा यदि वाद रोक दिया जाता है, खारिज किया जाता है या वापस लिया जाता है, ..................................... है ।
(अ) गलत
(ब) आश्चर्य गलत
(छ) सत्य
(ड) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Que. The statement that counter-claim stands even if the suit of the plaintiff is stayed, dismissed or withdrawn, is ...........
(a) False
(b) Partly false
(c) True
(d) None of the above

प्र. क 55 दान की स्थिति में यदि प्रतिग्रहण करने से पहले अदालत की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो :
(अ) दान बैठ्ठ है
(ब) दान शुष्क है
(छ) दान परिसीमित है
(ड) न्यायालय के निर्णय पर निर्भर करता है
Que. In a case of gift, the donee dies before acceptance then :-
(a) gift is valid
(b) gift is void
(c) gift is reduced
(d) It depends upon the decision of court.

Que. A lease of immovable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by :-
(a) by an unstamped instrument
(b) by unregistered instrument
(c) by registered instrument
(d) by any written instrument

Que. Tender published in a newspaper is :-
(a) An invitation
(b) A proposal
(c) an invitation for proposal
(d) a promise

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(a) gift is valid
(b) gift is void
(c) gift is reduced
(d) It depends upon the decision of court.
Que. Which statement is not true?
(a) Coercion makes a contract voidable
(b) Undue influence makes a contract voidable
(c) Fraud makes a contract voidable
(d) Mistake as related to law in force in India makes a contract voidable.

Que. An agreement to give debt to a married woman with a consideration from her that she would divorce her husband and remarry with debtor is:-
(a) void
(b) voidable
(c) lawful
(d) None of the above.

Que. In which of the circumstances an agreement without consideration is a contract?
(a) If agreement is in writing
(b) If agreement is in writing and registered
(c) If agreement is in writing and made on account of natural love and affection
(d) If agreement is in writing and registered and made on account of natural love and affection to near relative.
The Communication of acceptance through telephone is regarded as complete when:
(a) Acceptance is spoken on phone,
(b) Acceptance comes to the knowledge of party proposing
(c) Acceptance is put in course of transmission
(d) None of the above

In which of the following case it was held that partition is not transfer of property:-
(a) V.N. Sarin V/s Ajeet Kumar A.I.R. 1986 S.C. 432
(b) Rokad chand V/s Smt. Rajeshwari Devi A.I.R. 2009 N.O.C. 3009
(c) Abdul Zabbar V/s Bainkata Shastri A.I.R. 1969 S.C. 1147
(d) None of the above

The Delivery of goods by one person to another as security for the payment of a debt is called
(a) Bailment  
(b) Pledge  
(c) Mortgage  
(d) Hypothecation

Que. A suit to set aside a decree on the ground of lack of territorial jurisdiction is barred:—
(a) under section 21 of CPC  
(b) under section 21A of CPC  
(c) under section 22 of CPC  
(d) under section 23 of CPC.

Que. Which of the following is a valid example of a vested interest as defined by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
(a) ‘B’ a deceased, in his will leaves a residential property to ‘C’, to be transferred on the death of ‘B’’s daughter-in-law  
(b) ‘B’ a deceased, in his will left Rs.65,000 to ‘A’, to be paid on ‘A’’s 50th birthday  
(c) Option (a) and (b) both  
(d) Neither Option (a) nor (b)
A contract by which one party promises to save the other from the loss caused by the conduct of the promisor is called as:-
(a) Contract of indemnity
(b) Bailment
(c) Contingent contract
(d) Contract of warranty

Which of the following properties can be transferred under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
(a) Salary of a public officer
(b) Right to sue
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b)

A plaint can be rejected; where the suit is instituted in a Court having-
(a) no inherent jurisdiction  
(b) no pecuniary jurisdiction  
(c) no territorial jurisdiction  
(d) all the above

Que. A transfers a plot for the consideration of Rs. 5 lakh to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D and E. E dies. B marries with the consent of C and D. The transfer is-  
(a) void  
(b) voidable  
(c) valid  
(d) condition is illegal

Que. A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for one lakh rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay Ten lakh rupees for it to A. In relation to this agreement which statement is correct :-
(a) whole agreement is void  
(b) agreement is voidable contract  
(c) first part as to sell house is a valid contract  
(d) first part as to sell house is a voidable contract
SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

Que. Under Section 6 of Specific Performance (Amendment Act) 2018, against any decree or order :-
(a) appeal should lie
(b) review petition will lie
(c) no appeal or review will lie
(d) appeal or review both will lie

Que. In a suit for Specific Performance of an agreement against the Vendor where-in disputed property is sold to subsequent purchaser by vendor :-
(a) court shall direct specific performance of contract between vendor and prior transferee
(b) court shall direct the subsequent transferee to join in the conveyance to pass the title to prior transferee
(c) refund of consideration to subsequent transferee may be allowed
(d) all of the above.
Injunction cannot be granted in a suit:
(a) To prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;
(b) For breach of negative contract to enforce specific contract
(c) Where the plaintiff is in possession
(d) Neither (a), nor (b), nor (c)

An instrument of contract may be rectified when it does not express the real intention of the parties due to-
(a) Fraud,
(b) A mutual mistake of the parties
(c) Either fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties,
(d) None of above.

When suit for specific performance is dismissed then
(a) a suit for compensation can be brought for breach of contract
(b) no subsequent suit can be filed for any remedy
(c) a suit for compensation can be brought with the permission of appellate court
(d) a suit for compensation cannot be brought for breach of contract, suit can be filed for any other relief to which defendant is liable due to breach.

**N.D.P.S. ACT**

**Que.** Under section 37 of NDPS Act in the case of section 19, 24 or 27A of NDPS Act and the case related to commercial quantity, the accused related to concerning offences:
(a) have no right for bail
(b) after objection by public prosecutor, accused has no entitlement for bail
(c) accused has a right of bail under the provision of section 37(1)(b)(2)
(d) all above answers are wrong
Que. If any offender is convicted for commercial quantity of any Narcotic Drug: -
(a) suspension, remission or commutation of sentence can be done under Cr.P.C.
(b) No suspension, remission or commutation of sentence can be done
(c) suspension, remission or commutation of sentence can be done with the previous permission of government
(d) none of the above

Que. Section 8 of the NDPS Act does not apply to: -
(a) cultivate coca plant
(b) cultivate opium poppy
(c) cultivate cannabis plant
(d) none of the above

Que. On being seized a contraband under the provisions of NDPS Act, the report thereof shall be forwarded to the official superior within: -
(a) 24 hours
(b) 36 hours
(c) 48 hours
(d) 72 hours
LIMITATION ACT

प्र.क्र.80 धारास 14 मध्य अधिनियम 1963 के प्रयोजन के लिए समय अपवर्जन करने में पूर्ववर्ती
शिल्प कार्यवाही संस्थापन करने के दिनों और वह दिन जिस दिन कार्यवाही
समाप्त हुई, दोनों को :-
(अ) अपवर्जित किए जाएंगे
(ब) जोड़े जाएंगे
(स) उनका जोड़ा जाना या अपवर्जित किया जाना न्यायालय का विवेकाधिकार है
(द) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Que. For the purpose of section 14 of Limitation Act 1963, in
excluding the time during which a former civil proceeding was
pending the day on which that proceeding was instituted and the
day on which it ended shall both be :-
(a) excluded
(b) counted
(c) either included or excluded will be at the discretion of the
court
(d) none of the above.

प्र.क्र.81 जहाँ किसी आवेदन के लिए कोई परिसीमा निर्धारित नहीं है तो उसे .................
अवधि में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है--
(अ) 30 दिवस
(ब) 90 दिवस
(स) एक वर्ष
(द) तीन वर्ष

Que. Where no period of limitation is prescribed to file an application
it can be filed within
(a) Thirty days
(b) Ninty days
(c) One year
(d) Three years

प्र.क्र.82 धारास 9 परिसीमा अधिनियम के अनुसार जहां कि एक बार समय का चलना प्रारंभ
हो जाए वहाँ :
(अ) वाद संस्थापन करने की किसी भी परचात्वर्ती निर्यातयता या अयोग्यता में नहीं
सकता।
As per section 9 of the Limitation Act, 1908 where once time has begun to run,
(a) No subsequent disability or inability to sue can stop it
(b) It can be stopped by subsequent disability
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of above

**NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT**

**प्रति. 83**

राया 148 लिखित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषितृती के विरुद्ध अपील किए जाने पर अपीलाधिकार ऐसी रकम जमा करने का आदेश कर सकेगा जो ;
(अ) चेक राशि के न्यूनतम 20 प्रतिशत होगी
(ब) विचारण न्यायालय द्वारा अधिनियमाला जुर्माना या राशिकर की राशि की न्यूनतम 20 प्रतिशत होगी
(स) राया 143–क के अधीन अपीलाधिकार द्वारा अंतरिम प्रतिकर के रूप में जमा राशि को उपरोक्त राशि की गणना के लिए कम किया जाएगा
(द) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**Que.**

When an appeal is filed against conviction in offence related to section 148 of N.I.Act the appellate court shall order to deposit a sum that will be ;
(a) minimum 20% of the cheque amount
(b) minimum 20% of the amount imposed as fine or compensation by the trial court
(c) the amount that appellant paid as interim compensation u/s 143 (A) will be deducted while deciding the same
(d) none of the above

**प्रति. 84**

राया 21 लिखित अधिनियम, 1881 में दर्शन लिखित “दर्शन पर” का आशय है :-
(अ) मौंग पर
(ब) प्रस्तुतियारण पर
(व) दृष्टि में आने पर
(द) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
Que. “At sight” under Section 21 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 means:
(a) On demand
(b) On presentation
(c) On coming into vision
(d) None of the above

Que. In a proceeding under the N.I. Act, on production of bank's slip the Court-
(a) shall presume the fact of dishonour of cheque
(b) may presume the fact of dishonour of cheque
(c) shall presume the fact of presentation of cheque
(d) may presume the fact of presentation of cheque

M.P. LAND REVENUE CODE

Que. As per section 47 of MPLRC 1959, the period of limitation for filing first and second appeal from the date of the order appealed against will be :-
(a) 30 days
(b) 45 days
(c) 60 days
(d) 90 days
The Tehsildar, before whom a dispute of title is raised, the partition proceeding of an agriculture holding should:

(a) Ignore the question and proceed to partition the holding in accordance with the entries in the record-of-rights.

(b) dismiss the proceeding and direct the parties to resolve the title dispute through Civil Court

(c) stay the partition proceedings for a period of three months to facilitate parties to institute a civil suit for determination of title disput.

(d) decide the dispute of the title himself.

When a Bhumiswami dies without any legal heir then tahsildar can lease his land for -

(a) 1 year

(b) 2 years

(c) 3 years

(d) 5 years
When there are more than one Bhumiswamis any one such Bhumiswami may apply for a partition of his share in the holdings to .................
(a) SDO
(b) Tahsildar
(c) Collector
(d) None of the above

Where a dispute arises between the State Government and any person in respect of any right in the sub-soil of a land, such dispute shall be decided by-
(a) Sub-divisional Officer
(b) Collector
(c) Revenue Board
(d) State Government

M.P. ACCOMMODATION CONTROL ACT

धारा 3 (2) म.प्र. स्थान नियंत्रण विधान 1961 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत सुसंगत अधिसूचना लोक स्वास्थ को छूट प्रदान करने के संबंध में वाद के लक्षित रहने के दौरान जारी की गई :-
(अ) उक्त सूचना मूलतय अभाव रहेगी
(ब) मूलतय अभाव नहीं रहेगी
(स) अधिसूचना के पर्याय म.प्र. स्थान नियंत्रण विधान के प्रावधान लागू नहीं होंगे
(द) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
Que. Under section 3 (2) of MP Accommodation Control Act 1961 relevant notification exempting public trust issued during pendency of the suit:–
(a) having retrospective effect
(b) not having retrospective effect
(c) after notification the provisions of M.P. Accommodation Control Act 1961 will not apply
(d) none of the above.

Que. As per the definition of ‘family member’ given in M.P. Accommodation Control Act, who is not a family member?
(a) paternal uncle widow
(b) brother's son
(c) son's son
(d) unmarried sister

Que. Under Section 44(2) of MP Accommodation Control Act no court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this act unless the complaint in respect of offence has been made:–
(a) within a period of 3 months from the date of commission of the offence
(b) within a period of 6 months from the date of commission of the offence
(c) within a period of 1 year from the date of commission of the offence
(d) none of the above

Que.
When defence of a tenant can be struck out under M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961
(a) when tenant fails to file written statement within fix time
(b) when tenant fails to appear before court voluntarily
(c) when tenant fails to deposit rent according to provisions of section 13
(d) when tenant pleads false facts in his application

Que.
For the purpose of Chapter III-A of the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961, who is a landlord?
(a) mentally disabled person
(b) widow
(c) wife in whose favour the decree for judicial separation exists
(d) all above
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Que.96 Those poison which affect the central nervous system are called:-
(a) somniferous poison
(b) amniferous poison
(c) omniferous poison
(d) none of the above.

Que.97 Maggots or larvae are produced in dead body within ....... hours of death.
(a) Two to four
(b) Three to six
(c) Eight to twenty four
(d) None of above

Que.98 Penetrating wounds and perforating wounds are type of -
(a) Stab wounds
(b) Lacerated wounds
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of above

Que.99 “Diatom Test” is used to confirm the cause of death by-
(a) drowning
(b) poisoning
(c) strangling
(d) stabbing

Que.100 Dislocation of the mandibular candyle is a specific type of fracture caused on which of the following body part -
(a) Hip
(b) shoulder
(c) Skull
(d) None of above

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