

**AEH**

**PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY**

<b>Name Of The Post</b>	<b>-Assistant Charity Commissioner, Class-1</b>
<b>Advertisement No</b>	<b>16/2018-19</b>
<b>Preliminary Test Held On</b>	<b>05-08-2018</b>
<b>Que. No.</b>	<b>001-300(G.S. &amp; Concerned Subject)</b>
<b>Publish Date</b>	<b>06-08-2018</b>
<b>Last Date To Send Suggestion (S)</b>	<b>14 -08 -2018</b>

**Note:-**

- (1) All Suggestions are to be sent with reference to website published Question paper with Provisional Answer Key Only.**
- (2) All Suggestions are to be sent in the given format only.**
- (3) Candidate must ensure the above compliance.**

- (૧) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (૨) ઉમેદવારોએ પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ સીરીઝની પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કીના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા
- (૩) ઉમેદવારોએ ઉક્ત સૂચનાનું અચૂક પાલન કરવું અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચનો અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. ઇતિહાસકારો અને સંશોધકોના સર્વાનુમતે ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યનું સૌથી પહેલું શરૂઆતનું સર્જન નીચેના પૈકી કયું છે ?  
 (A) ભરતેશ્વર બાહુબલી રાસ (B) અર્થશાસ્ત્ર  
 (C) રત્ન માલા (D) દયુશાશ્ય
002. દેવનાગરી લિપિમાં દંતકથા કચ-હ-તર્ન વાળો વાટકો ..... માં મળી આવ્યો છે.  
 (A) ખેરાલુ (B) મોઢેરા  
 (C) કારવન (D) નેમિનાથ મંદિર
003. હડપ્પન સમયગાળાનો હોડીનો નમૂનો ..... થી મળી આવ્યાના અહેવાલ છે.  
 (A) સુરકોટડા (B) પેડટી  
 (C) કુંતાસી (D) લોથલ
004. ધુમલીનું નવલખા મંદિર બારમી સદીમાં ..... દ્વારા બાંધવામાં આવ્યું હતું.  
 (A) કુમારપાળ (B) જેઠવા  
 (C) ભીમદેવ-I (D) સિદ્ધરાજ
005. .... ગુફામાં પ્રારંભિક માનવ શિલ્પ મળી આવ્યા હતા.  
 (A) ઉપરકોટ (B) સિયોત  
 (C) તળાજા (D) બાબા પ્યારા
006. નીચેના પૈકી કયું મધ્યયુગીન બંદર સ્થાન છે ?  
 (A) ભાણવડ (B) બારી  
 (C) ભરહુત (D) ભારના
007. પ્રતિહાર બૌદ્ધ જોધપુર શિલાલેખમાં દેવરાજને ..... દર્શાવ્યા છે.  
 (A) વત્સરાજ (B) સિલુકા  
 (C) ભટ્ટિકા દેવરાજ (D) નાગભટ
008. હડપ્પન સમયગાળાની હોડી આકારની કુલડી ..... માં મળી આવી હતી.  
 (A) લોથલ (B) ધોલાવીરા  
 (C) કુંતાસી (D) લોટેશ્વર
009. કડીનો કીલ્લો ..... દ્વારા બાંધવામાં આવ્યો હતો.  
 (A) સોલંકી કુળ (B) ચાવડા કુળ  
 (C) ખેનગાર કુળ (D) ગાયકવાડ કુળ
010. તેજસ્વી ઝગઝગતા લાલ વસ્ત્રો કયા સમય સાથે સંકળાયેલા છે ?  
 (A) પૂર્ણ હડપ્પન સમય (B) પ્રારંભિક ઐતિહાસિક સમય  
 (C) ઉત્તરાવસ્થાનો હડપ્પન સમય (D) મધ્યયુગીન સમય
011. .... માં ખાન સરોવર તળાવ આવેલું છે.  
 (A) અનહિલ પાટણ (B) બરોડા  
 (C) કાઠીયાવાડ (D) કચ્છ
012. .... નદીના કાંઠે પ્રભાસ પાટણ આવેલું છે.  
 (A) હીરણ (B) કાળી સિન્ધ  
 (C) ઓઝત (D) ભાદર

013. પ્રધાન મંત્રી આવાસ યોજના હેઠળ જાહેર થયેલા 1.5 લાખ આવાસોમાંથી નીચેના પૈકી કયા રાજ્યને સૌથી વધુ આવાસ ઉપલબ્ધ થયા છે ?
- (A) ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ (B) આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ  
(C) મહારાષ્ટ્ર (D) મધ્ય પ્રદેશ
014. 'રીમ ઓફ પેસિફિક (RIMPAC)' સમુદ્રી સૈન્યાભ્યાસ 27 જૂન, 2018 થી 2 ઓગસ્ટ 2018 દરમ્યાન સુનિશ્ચિત થયેલ છે. ભારત સહિત ..... દેશો આ સૈન્યાભ્યાસમાં ભાગ લઈ રહ્યા છે.
- (A) 26 (B) 27  
(C) 28 (D) 06
015. ભારત સરકારના સાંખ્યિકી અને કાર્યક્રમ કાર્યાવચન મંત્રાલય મુજબ, ભારતની GDP વૃદ્ધિ નાણાકીય વર્ષ 2017-18 ના ચતુર્થાંશમાં (Q4) ..... થશે.
- (A) 6.7 (B) 7.2  
(C) 7.7 (D) 8.1
016. .... ક્ષેત્રમાં કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા પ્રાપ્તિ એપ અને વેબ પોર્ટલની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી હતી.
- (A) નાણા મંત્રાલય (B) વ્યાપાર અને વ્યવસાય  
(C) સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ (D) વિદ્યુત મંત્રાલય
017. બીરગંજ-થોરી માર્ગ પરિયોજનામાં ..... ને ભારત દ્વારા સહાય આપવામાં આવશે.
- (A) નેપાળ (B) ભૂતાન  
(C) મ્યાનમાર (D) બાંગ્લાદેશ
018. નીચેના પૈકી કયા પ્રચાર માધ્યમે, ડિજિટલ સાક્ષરતા કાર્યક્રમ શરૂ કરવા માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય મહિલા આયોગ (NCW) સાથે સહયોગ કર્યો છે ?
- (A) વ્હાટ્સૅપ્ (Whatsapp) (B) ફેસબુક (Facebook)  
(C) સ્નેપચેટ (Snapchat) (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
019. વિશ્વની સૌથી મૂલ્યવાન બ્રાન્ડ તરીકે નીચે આપેલી કંપનીઓમાંથી પ્રથમ ત્રણ સ્થાન કઈ કંપનીના છે ?
- (A) એપલ, એમેઝોન, માઈક્રોસોફ્ટ (B) એપલ, ગુગલ, ફેસબુક  
(C) ફેસબુક, એમેઝોન, અલીબાબા (D) અલીબાબા, ફ્લિપકાર્ટ, ગુગલ
020. હાલમાં ગુજરાતમાં જેની શરૂઆત થઈ છે તે "અપશિષ્ટ પાણીનું પ્રક્રમણ અને તેના પુનઃ ઉપયોગની નીતિ" (Reuse of treated waste water policy)ના સંદર્ભે નીચેના વિધાનો જુઓ.
1. બિન પીવાના પાણી માટે ગુજરાતના 161 શહેરોમાં દૂષિત જળ ઉપચાર સયંત્ર સ્થાપવા  
2. ઉપચાર યુક્ત જળને ઉદ્યોગ અને બાંધકામમાં ઉપયોગમાં લેવું.
- નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.
- (A) માત્ર 1 સાચુ (B) માત્ર 2 સાચુ  
(C) 1 અને 2 સાચા (D) 1 અને 2 ખોટા
021. નીચેના પૈકી કયા દેશ શાંઘાઈ સહયોગ સંગઠનના (SCO) સભ્ય નથી ?
- (A) ભારત અને પાકિસ્તાન (B) કઝાકિસ્તાન અને ઉઝબેકિસ્તાન  
(C) રશિયા અને ભારત (D) બાંગ્લાદેશ અને શ્રીલંકા

022. .... આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય હવાઈ મથકને સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર પર્યાવરણ કાર્યક્રમે (UNEP) વિશ્વનું પ્રથમ સંપૂર્ણપણે સૌર શક્તિ હવાઈ મથક ગણાવ્યું છે.
- (A) હૈદરાબાદ (B) કોચિન  
(C) મસીઘાઈ (D) રાજકોટ
023. આધાર સાથે PAN જોડવાની સમયમર્યાદા ..... સુધી લંબાવાઈ છે.
- (A) 31<sup>st</sup> ઓગસ્ટ, 2018 (B) 31<sup>st</sup> ડિસેમ્બર, 2018  
(C) 31<sup>st</sup> માર્ચ, 2018 (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
024. નીતિ આયોગના સમગ્ર જળ પ્રબંધન સૂચકાંકના અહેવાલ મુજબ નીચેના પૈકી કયા રાજ્યો પ્રથમ છે ?
- (A) ગુજરાત અને ત્રિપુરા (B) ગુજરાત અને આંધ્રપ્રદેશ  
(C) ગુજરાત અને તેલંગાણા (D) ગુજરાત અને સિક્કીમ
025. UTS મોબાઈ એપ ..... સાથે સંબંધિત છે.
- (A) સૌર ઊર્જા (B) રેલ્વે ટીકિટીંગ  
(C) ખાદ્ય ગુણવત્તા (D) ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ
026. અમદાવાદ શહેર ..... ધરતીકંપ પરિક્ષેત્રમાં આવે છે.
- (A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) 4
027. નીચેના પૈકી કયા વૃક્ષને પર્યાવરણીય સંકટ માનવામાં આવે છે.
- (A) લીમડો (B) ચીર દેવદાર  
(C) નીલગિરી (D) બાવળ
028. નીચેની પૈકી કઈ નદીનો સૌથી લાંબો જલગ્રહણ ક્ષેત્ર છે ?
- (A) મહાનદી (B) નર્મદા  
(C) તાપી (D) કાવેરી
029. સૂરમા ઘાટી ..... માં સ્થિત છે.
- (A) રાજસ્થાન (B) આસામ  
(C) મધ્ય પ્રદેશ (D) છત્તીસગઢ
030. નદી અનેક કાંસમાં વિભાજિત થાય એને ..... કહેવાય.
- (A) પાર્શ્વ નદી (B) આશ્રિત નદી  
(C) સર્પાકાર નદી (D) વેણી આકાર નદી
031. નીચેના પૈકી કયા રાજ્યમાં મીઠાનું સૌથી વધુ ઉત્પાદન થાય છે ?
- (A) તેલંગાણા (B) કેરળ  
(C) મહારાષ્ટ્ર (D) ગુજરાત
032. કઈ નદી ગ્રહજાત પર્વતમાળાને બે ભાગમાં વિભાજિત કરે છે ?
- (A) ગોમતી (B) ગોદાવરી  
(C) મહાનદી (D) તાપી
033. .... પર્વતમાળા ભારતના ઉત્તર પશ્ચિમ કિનારે આવેલી છે.
- (A) શિવાલિક (B) સહ્યાદ્રિ  
(C) મહાદેવ (D) વિંધ્યા

034. નીચે આપેલી નદીઓ અને તેના ઉદ્ભવ સ્થાનની કઈ જોડી ખોટી રીતે જોડાયેલી છે ?  
 (A) નર્મદા - માર્છકલ પર્વતમાળા (B) સાબરમતી - અરાવલ્લી પર્વતમાળા  
 (C) તાપી - સાતપૂડા પર્વતમાળા (D) ગોદાવરી - પૂર્વીય ઘાટ
035. વસતીના માળખાનું વય અને જાતિ જૂથના સંદર્ભમાં વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવે છે તે ..... દ્વારા રજૂ થાય છે.  
 (A) જનસંખ્યા પિરામિડ (B) જન્મ દર પિરામિડ  
 (C) મૃત્યુ દર પિરામિડ (D) આયુ પિરામિડ
036. ગંગાની સૌથી મોટી ઉપનદી ..... છે.  
 (A) સોન (B) કોશી  
 (C) ગંધક (D) દામોદર
037. ભારતના સ્થળાલેખન નકશા કોણ તૈયાર કરે છે ?  
 (A) ભારતીય ભૂસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીય સર્વેક્ષણ (B) ભારતીય પુરાતત્વ સર્વેક્ષણ  
 (C) ભારતીય સર્વેક્ષણ (D) ભારતીય ભૂવૈજ્ઞાનિક સર્વેક્ષણ
038. નીચેની સૂચિમાં શાસકો અને સ્વાયત્ત રાજ્યોની કઈ જોડી સાચી રીતે જોડાયેલી નથી ?  
 (A) મુર્શિદ કુલીખાં - બંગાળ (B) આસફ જહાં નિઝમ-ઉલ મલક - હૈદરાબાદ  
 (C) સદત ખાન - મૈસૂર (D) સવાઈ જયસિંહ - આમર
039. 1780 માં નીચેનું પૈકી કયું અંગ્રેજી સમાચાર પત્ર ભારતમાં પ્રથમ વાર પ્રકાશિત થયું હતું ?  
 (A) કલકત્તા ગેઝેટ (B) બંગાળ ગેઝેટ  
 (C) બંગાળ જર્નલ (D) બોમ્બે હેરાલ્ડ
040. નીચેના પૈકી કયા ચીની યાત્રાળુએ ચન્દ્રગુપ્ત વિક્રમાદિત્યના શાસનકાળમાં ભારત યાત્રા કરી હતી ?  
 (A) હું - સિંગ (B) ફા-હિયાન  
 (C) હ્વેન-ત્સાંગ (D) પાન-ચાઓ
041. ગાંધીજીનો ઉદાર ધાર્મિક દૈષ્ટિકોણ ..... માં સમજાય છે.  
 1. પ્રણામી સંપ્રદાય વિચારધારા સાથે માતા પૂતળીબાઈની ઓળખ.  
 2. આફ્રિકામાં કાનૂની કારકિર્દી.  
 3. વિવિધાપૂર્ણ સમાજને ગતિશીલ કરવાની વ્યૂહરચના.  
 4. તેમની વ્યક્તિગત આધ્યાત્મિક યાત્રાથી વિકસિત સામાજિક સંશ્લેષણ પર મજબૂત માન્યતા.  
 નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.  
 (A) 2 અને 3 (B) 3 અને 4  
 (C) 2, 3 અને 4 (D) 1, 2, 3 અને 4
042. પલ્લવોનું પ્રતિક શું હતું ?  
 (A) આખલો (B) ઘોડો  
 (C) હાથી (D) વાઘ
043. નીચેનું પૈકી કયું રાજ્ય, 'રાજ્ય નીતિના અંતના સિદ્ધાંત' દ્વારા ભેળવી દેવાયેલું રાજ્ય નોહતું ?  
 (A) સતારા (B) અવધ  
 (C) ઉદયપુર (D) નાગપુર

044. સૂચિ-I અને સૂચી-II ને યોગ્ય રીતે જોડો.

સૂચિ-I

1. પુરંદરની સંધિ
2. સુરતની સંધિ
3. ઝલકી સંધિ
4. કનકપૂર સંધિ

સૂચી-II

- a. રઘુનાથ રાવ અને ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપની
- b. જયસિંહ અને શિવાજી
- c. બાલાજી અને હૈદરાબાદના નિઝામ
- d. માધવરાવ અને જનોજી

નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.

(A) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d

(B) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

(C) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - d

(D) 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b

045. સૂચિ-I અને સૂચી-II ને યોગ્ય રીતે જોડો.

સૂચિ-I

1. જગદીશપુરનો બળવો
2. લખનઉનો બળવો
3. બિજનૌરનો બળવો
4. મંદસૌરનો બળવો

સૂચી-II

- a. બેગમ હઝરત મહલ
- b. કુંવરસિંહ
- c. ફિરોઝ શાહ
- d. મહોમ્મદ ખાન

નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.

(A) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d

(B) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c

(C) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - d

(D) 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b

046. અસહકારની ચળવળ ભારતીય સ્વતંત્રતા સંગ્રામનો મહત્વનો તબક્કો હતો, તે ..... ને કારણે શરૂ થઈ હતી.

(A) ખિલાફત ચળવળ

(B) રોવેલ્ટ એક્ટ

(C) જલિયાંવાલા બાગ નરસંહાર

(D) ભારત સરકારના 1919 એક્ટના અસંતોષ

047. રૂદ્રમાન પ્રથમના જૂનાગઢ ખડક શિલાલેખ મુજબ ચંદ્રગુપ્ત મૌર્યના સાળા નીચેના પૈકી કોણ હતા ?

(A) પુષ્યગુપ્ત

(B) વૈન્યગુપ્ત

(C) પુરુગુપ્ત

(D) રાધાગુપ્ત

048. સંગમ યુગમાં સૌથી મહત્વપૂર્ણ ઉદ્યોગ ..... હતો.

(A) શેરડીનું ઉત્પાદન

(B) મરીનું ઉત્પાદન

(C) કાપડ ઉત્પાદન

(D) હાથીદાંતના ઉત્પાદનો બનાવવા

049. નીચેની પૈકી કઈ મહેસૂલ પદ્ધતિ બનદોબસ્ત પદ્ધતિ તરીકે પણ જાણીતી છે ?

(A) જબ્તી

(B) દશાલા

(C) નશક

(D) કનકૂત

050. .... ને સ્થિર કરવા RBI દ્વારા વિસંક્રમણનો સાધન તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.

(A) વ્યાજના દર

(B) અર્થતંત્રમાં નાણાંના પુરવઠા

(C) બેંક દર

(D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં

051. નીચે પૈકી કયુ મૂળ કુગાવાની (કોર ઈન્ફલેશન) બાબતમાં સમાવિષ્ટ નથી ?  
 (A) ઉત્પાદન (B) ઈંધણ  
 (C) ખાદ્ય (D) ખાદ્ય પ્રસંસ્કરણ
052. NABARD ની ઈ-શક્તિની શરૂઆત ..... માટે થઈ છે.  
 (A) મહિલાઓ માટે કૃષિ ધિરાણની વ્યવસ્થા (B) સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ  
 (C) સ્વ-સહાય જૂથોનું ડિજિટલાઈઝેશન (D) રોજગાર નિર્માણ
053. નીચેની પૈકી કઈ વિકાસ બેંક નથી ?  
 (A) NABARD (B) SBI  
 (C) IFCI (D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
054. STQC પ્રમાણપત્ર નીચેના પૈકી કઈ બાબતને આપવામાં આવે છે ?  
 (A) પર્યાવરણ અનુકૂળ ઉત્પાદનો (B) વિદ્યુત વાહન  
 (C) જીવરસાયણિક (બાયોકેમિકલ) ઉત્પાદનો (D) MSME અને કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ
055. કોઈપણ દેશ પોતાના નાગરીકોને કેવું સુખાકારી સ્થિર જીવન આપે છે તેનું સમર્થન તેના HPI ગુણાંકથી નક્કી થાય છે. HPI અર્થાત .....  
 (A) હેપી પ્લેન્ટ ઈન્ડેક્સ / સુખી ગ્રહ સૂચકાંક / (Happy Planet Index)  
 (B) હ્યુમન પોટેન્શિયલ ઈન્ડેક્સ / માનવ સંભવિત સૂચકાંક / (Human Potential Index)  
 (C) હાઈ પોપ્યુલેશન ઈન્ડેક્સ / ઉચ્ચ જનસંખ્યા સૂચકાંક / (High Population Index)  
 (D) હેપી પોપ્યુલેશન ઈન્ડેક્સ / સુખી જનસંખ્યા સૂચકાંક / (Happy Population Index)
056. નીચેના પૈકી કયુ ઘટક રાજસ્વ વ્યયમાં સમાવિષ્ટ નથી ?  
 (A) વ્યાજ ચૂકવણી (B) રાજ્ય સરકારને અપાયેલ ધિરાણ  
 (C) શેરમાં રોકાણ (D) સરકારી કર્મચારીના વેતન
057. .... નું નિયમન કરવા માટે રાજવિત્તિય ઉત્તરદાયિત્વ અને અંદાજપત્ર વ્યવસ્થાપન અધિનિયમ (FRBMA) ઘડવામાં આવ્યો હતો.  
 (A) રાજવિત્તિય ખોટ (B) મહેસૂલ ખોટ  
 (C) બંને રાજવિત્તિય અને મહેસૂલ ખોટ (D) ન તો રાજવિત્તિય અથવા ન તો મહેસૂલ બેમાંથી એક પણ
058. નીચેની પૈકી કઈ સેવા આંગણવાડી કર્મીઓને ICDS હેઠળ ઉપલબ્ધ નથી ?  
 (A) પૂર્વ પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ (B) પોષણ શિક્ષણ  
 (C) પૂરક પોષણ (D) બાળ જન્મ
059. .... હેઠળ ગ્રામીણ અવસંરચના વિકાસ કોષનું સર્જન થયેલું છે.  
 (A) NABARD (B) RBI  
 (C) કૃષિ મંત્રાલય (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
060. નીચેના પૈકી કયા વિભાગમાં ભારત સરકારના મહેસૂલ હિસાબ મુજબ સૌથી વધુ ખર્ચ આવે છે ?  
 (A) સંરક્ષણ (B) સબસિડી  
 (C) પેન્શન (D) વ્યાજ ચૂકવણી
061. સમાજમાં સમાનતાનો સૂચિતાર્થ અર્થાત્ ..... ની અનુપસ્થિતિ.  
 (A) વિશેષાધિકાર (B) દમન  
 (C) સ્પર્ધા (D) વિચારધારા

062. નીચેના પૈકી કયુ ભારતીય સમવાયતંત્રનું લક્ષણ નથી ?  
 (A) ભારતમાં સ્વતંત્ર ન્યાયતંત્ર છે. (B) કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય વચ્ચે અધિકારનું સ્પષ્ટ વિભાજન  
 (C) સમવાયી એકમો વચ્ચેના કરારનું પરિણામ (D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
063. નીચેના પૈકી ભારતીય સંવિધાન સભાની કઈ સમિતિઓ સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલની અધ્યક્ષતામાં મળી હતી ?  
 1. રાજ્યો સાથે વાટાઘાટો માટેની સમિતિ  
 2. મૂળભૂત અધિકારો પરની સમિતિ  
 3. લઘુમતીઓ પરની સમિતિ  
 નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.  
 (A) 1 અને 2 (B) 1, 2 અને 3  
 (C) 2 અને 3 (D) માત્ર 2
064. નીચેના પૈકી કયા આધારે રાષ્ટ્રપતિ રાષ્ટ્રીય કટોકટી જાહેર કરી શકે નહીં ?  
 (A) યુદ્ધ (B) આંતરિક અશાંતિ  
 (C) સશસ્ત્ર બળવો (D) બાહ્ય આક્રમણ
065. પછાત વર્ગ માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય આયોગ એ ..... છે.  
 (A) અર્ધ ન્યાયિક સંસ્થા (B) નિયમનકારી સંસ્થા  
 (C) બંધારણીય સંસ્થા (D) વૈધાનિક સંસ્થા
066. નીચેના પૈકી કયા બંધારણીય સુધારાથી અનુસૂચિત જાતિ અને અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય આયોગની સ્થાપના થયેલી છે ?  
 (A) 64<sup>th</sup> (B) 65<sup>th</sup>  
 (C) 66<sup>th</sup> (D) 67<sup>th</sup>
067. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ સમિતિની ભલામણથી કંપની અધિનિયમ 2013 ની રચના થઈ હતી ?  
 (A) શાહ સમિતિ (B) બિબેક દેબરોય સમિતિ  
 (C) જે. જે. ઈરાની સમિતિ (D) એસ. એસ. રાઘવન સમિતિ
068. ભારતમાં નગરપાલિકાની રચના કરવા માટે ચૂંટણી ..... પૂર્ણ કરવી પડે.  
 (A) પાંચ વર્ષની અવધિ પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ તુરંત  
 (B) ઠરાવેલી મુદત સમાપ્તિ પહેલા  
 (C) મુદત સમાપ્તિના 6 મહિના, તેના વિસર્જનની તારીખ પહેલા  
 (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
069. વિશિષ્ટ બહુમતી દ્વારા ભારતીય સંસદના દરેક ગૃહમાં નીચેના પૈકી કયા વિધેયક પસાર થવા જોઈએ ?  
 1. સામાન્ય વિધેયક 2. વિત્ત વિધેયક 3. નાણાં વિધેયક 2. બંધારણ સુધારણા વિધેયક  
 નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરો.  
 (A) માત્ર 1 (B) 2 અને 4  
 (C) 3 અને 4 (D) માત્ર 4
070. નીચેના પૈકી કયા પક્ષે બંધારણસભામાં પ્રતિનિધિત્વ નોહતુ કર્યું ?  
 (A) સામ્યવાદી પક્ષ (B) અનુસૂચિત જાતિ સંઘ  
 (C) હિન્દુ મહાસભા (D) ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રીય કોંગ્રેસ

071. નીચેના પૈકી કયા ભારતીય સંવિધાનના વિધેયકને ન્યાયાલય સમીક્ષાની પ્રતિરક્ષા મળેલી છે ?  
 (A) 6<sup>th</sup> (B) 9<sup>th</sup>  
 (C) 10<sup>th</sup> (D) 4<sup>th</sup>
072. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અપરાધ ન્યાયાલયની સ્થાપના નીચેના પૈકી કઈ સંધિના / ધારાના પરિણામ રૂપે થઈ ?  
 (A) બુડાપેસ્ટ સંધિ (B) લિસ્બન સંધિ  
 (C) બર્ન ધારો (D) રોમ ધારો
073. AAI સિવિલ એવિએશન રિસર્ચ સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના ..... માં કરી રહ્યું છે.  
 (A) હૈદરાબાદ (B) અમદાવાદ  
 (C) લખનૌ (D) બેંગલોર
074. TV નું રીમોટ કંટ્રોલ કયા તરંગોથી ચાલે છે ?  
 (A) રેડિયો તરંગો (B) ઈન્ફ્રારેડ તરંગો  
 (C) લેસર (D) અલ્ટ્રાસોનીક તરંગો
075. સિક્કિલિસ / ઉપદંશ જાતિય સંક્રમણ રોગ છે, જે ..... થી થાય છે.  
 (A) વિષાણુ (વાયરસ) (B) ફૂગ (ફંગસ)  
 (C) સૂક્ષ્મ જંતુ (બેક્ટેરીયા) (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
076. .... એ સેક્સ હોર્મોન્સ છે.  
 (A) કાર્બોહાઈડ્રેટ્સ (B) સ્ટેરોઈડ્સ  
 (C) વિટામીન્સ (D) આલ્કલેન્સ
077. ઈટાઈ-ઈટાઈ (itai itai) ..... દ્વારા ઉત્પન્ન થતો રોગ છે.  
 (A) પારા વિષાકતન (B) સીસુ વિષાકતન  
 (C) ક્રોમિયમ વિષાકતન (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
078. નીચેના પૈકી કયું ધાન્ય અમેરીકાની વિશ્વને સૌથી મોટી ભેટ ગણાય છે ?  
 (A) મકાઈ (B) ચોખા  
 (C) ઘઉં (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
079. ભૂસ્થિર ઉપગ્રહનો પરિભ્રમણ સમય .....  
 (A) 30 દિવસ (B) 365 દિવસ  
 (C) 24 કલાક (D) સતત બદલાય છે.
080. હવા અને દરિયાઈ સફરનું અંતર સમુદ્રી માઈલ (નોટિકલ માઈલ)થી માપવામાં આવે છે, એક સમુદ્રી માઈલ બરાબર .....  
 (A) 1.452 કિ.મી. (B) 2.212 કિ.મી.  
 (C) 3.112 કિ.મી. (D) 1.852 કિ.મી.
081. બોક્સાઈટમાંથી એલ્યુમિનિયમ નિષ્કર્ષણ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયાને ..... કહેવાય છે.  
 (A) રિડક્શન (B) ઈલેક્ટ્રોલાયસીસ  
 (C) ડિસ્ટીલેશન (D) ફ્રેક્શનલ ક્રિસ્ટલાયઝેશન
082. તેમના કુદરતી આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં પ્રાણીઓ અને છોડની પ્રજાતિઓના સંરક્ષણને ..... કહેવામાં આવે છે.  
 (A) જૈવવિવિધતા (B) સ્વ-સ્થાન સંરક્ષણ  
 (C) પરોક્ષ-સ્થાન સંરક્ષણ (D) જીવાવરણ

083. ભારતનું પ્રથમ ભૂકંપ ચેતવણી તંત્રની સ્થાપના ..... માં થઈ હતી.  
 (A) હિમાચલ પ્રદેશ (B) ગુજરાત  
 (C) ઉત્તરાખંડ (D) જમ્મુ કાશ્મીર
084. 'વસ્તુ અંતરજાલ (Internet of Things)' એટલે શું ?  
 (A) UN દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલી પદ્ધતિ જે સમગ્ર વિશ્વ સંયોજકતા છે.  
 (B) ભૌતિક વસ્તુનું નેટવર્કિંગ જે એકબીજાને માહિતી પ્રસારીત કરે છે.  
 (C) ભારત સરકારનો એક કાર્યક્રમ  
 (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
085. 'વોનાક્રાય (Wanna cry)' ..... છે.  
 (A) સાઈબર વાઈરસ (B) નવું સોફ્ટવેર  
 (C) બાયો કેમીકલ શસ્ત્ર (D) મોબાઈલ એપ
086. નીચે પૈકી કઈ સંખ્યા પૂર્ણવર્ગ સંખ્યા છે ?  
 (A) 27 (B) 324  
 (C) 343 (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
087. એક પાસાને બે વખત ફેંકવામાં આવે છે. તો તેની પર બન્ને વખત 3 આવે તેની સંભાવના કેટલી ?  
 (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
088. એક બસ 45 કિમી/કલાકની ઝડપે ગતિ કરે છે. જો ગંતવ્ય સ્થાન 300 કિમી દૂર હોય, તો તે સ્થાને પહોંચતા તેને કેટલો સમય લાગશે ?  
 (A) 6 કલાક 40 મિનિટ (B) 7 કલાક 20 મિનિટ  
 (C) 8 કલાક 40 મિનિટ (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
089. એક ચોરસની બાજુની લંબાઈ 4 મીટર છે, તો તેના વિકર્ણની લંબાઈ કેટલી થશે ?  
 (A) 6 મીટર (B)  $4\sqrt{2}$  મીટર  
 (C) 8 મીટર (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
090. જો  $\log_2 x = 3$  હોય તો  $x = \dots?$   
 (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (B) 6  
 (C) 8 (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
091. એક કાટકોણ ત્રિકોણની એક બાજુ 8 સેમી અને તેનો કર્ણ 10 સેમી છે, તો તેનું ક્ષેત્રફળ કેટલું થશે ?  
 (A) 6 ચો. સેમી (B) 10 ચો. સેમી  
 (C) 12 ચો. સેમી (D) 24 ચો. સેમી

092. એક શાળામાં છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓનો ગુણોત્તર 4:5 છે. જો તે શાળામાં છોકરીઓની સંખ્યા 235 હોય તો છોકરાઓની સંખ્યા કેટલી હશે ?
- (A) 180 (B) 188  
(C) 196 (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
093.  $\sqrt{128}$  ની કિંમત બાબતે નીચે પૈકી કયો વિકલ્પ સાચો છે ?
- (A)  $\sqrt{128} > 12$  (B)  $\sqrt{128} = 12$   
(C)  $\sqrt{128} < 12$  (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
094. એક ધન અપૂર્ણાંક અને તેની વ્યસ્ત સંખ્યાનો તફાવત  $\frac{24}{35}$  હોય તો તે અપૂર્ણાંક સંખ્યા કઈ હશે ?
- (A)  $\frac{7}{5}$  (B)  $\frac{7}{10}$   
(C)  $\frac{15}{7}$  (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
095. એક રકમ 5 વર્ષ માટે સાદા વ્યાજે મૂકવાથી રૂ. 10000 પરત મળે છે. તો વ્યાજનો દર કેટલો હશે ?
- (A) રૂ. 5000 (B) રૂ. 6000  
(C) રૂ. 8000 (D) વિગતો અધૂરી છે.
096. એક સાંકેતિક ભાષામાં 'MADRAS' નો 'OBFSCT' હોય તો 'BOMBAY' નો સંકેત કયો થશે ?
- (A) DQNCBZ (B) DPOCCZ  
(C) DQOCCZ (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
097. જો '+' એટલે '+', '-' એટલે 'x', '+' એટલે '-' અને 'x' એટલે '+' હોય તો  $16 - 3 \times 8 \div 12 + 18 = \dots? \dots$
- (A) 0 (B) 1  
(C) 10 (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
098. એક વેપારી રૂ. 75,000 માં એક મશીન ખરીદે છે. ત્યારબાદ તેની પર રૂ. 5000 રીપેરીંગનો ખર્ચ કરી પડતર કિંમત પર 25% નફો લઈ વેચે છે. તો વેચાણ કિંમત કેટલી હશે ?
- (A) રૂ. 93500 (B) રૂ. 96750  
(C) રૂ. 100000 (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
099. પ્રકાશ અને વિકાસની હાલની ઉંમરનો ગુણાકાર 900 છે. જો ત્રણ વર્ષ પહેલા પ્રકાશ અને વિકાસની ઉંમરનો ગુણોત્તર 2:3 હોય તો વિકાસની આજની ઉંમર કેટલી હશે ?
- (A) 18 વર્ષ (B) 36 વર્ષ  
(C) 45 વર્ષ (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં
100. રેખા  $3x + 5y = 0$  નીચે પૈકી કયા બિંદુમાંથી પસાર થશે ?
- (A) (0, 0) (B) (5, 3)  
(C) (5, -3) (D) આમાંનું એક પણ નહીં

101. The territory of India comprises  
 (A) The territories of the States and the Union territories  
 (B) Such other territories as may be acquired  
 (C) Only (A)  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
102. The trend of incorporating fundamental rights in the Constitution of a country was started by  
 (A) The USA (B) France  
 (C) India (D) Germany
103. Which of the following propositions is correct?  
 (A) Judicial review is not provided for under the Indian Constitution  
 (B) Judicial review is not a basic feature of the Indian Constitution  
 (C) Judicial review is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution  
 (D) None of the above
104. If the President, on receipt of a report from the \_\_\_\_\_ of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may proclaim emergency in that State on the ground of failure of constitutional machinery (in that State).  
 (A) Chief Justice of India  
 (B) Chief Justice of the High Court concerned  
 (C) Governor  
 (D) Chief Minister
105. Every Minister and the \_\_\_\_\_ shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not, by virtue of article 88 of the Constitution, be entitled to vote.  
 (A) Attorney-General of India  
 (B) Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
106. Which Part of the Constitution provides for elections, the Election Commission and its powers and functions?  
 (A) Part XIV  (B) Part XV  
 (C) Part XVI (D) Part XVII
107. Which of the following constitutional provisions has been inserted to enjoin the State to provide free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities?  
 (A) Article 21A (B) Article 38  
 (C) Article 39A (D) Article 43
108. Which of the following are not enforceable by any court, but they are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply them in making laws?  
 (A) Fundamental Rights (B) Fundamental Duties  
 (C) Directive Principles of State Policy (D) Both (B) and (C)

109. Which of the following writs is a powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of a public office?  
 (A) *Habeas corpus* (B) *Prohibition*  
 (C) *Mandamus* (D) *Quo Warranto*
110. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is not granted in the following case(s)  
 (A) Where the person against whom the writ is granted or the person who is detained is not within the jurisdiction of the Court  
 (B) To secure the release of a person who has been imprisoned by a Court of law on a criminal charge  
 (C) Only (A)  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
111. Which of the following statements is/are correct?  
 I. The enforcement of the fundamental rights is guaranteed by the Constitution against the actions of both the executive and the legislature.  
 II. The higher judiciary is empowered to issue the writs so that it enforces such rights against any authority in the State.  
 (A) Only I (B) Only II  
 (C) Both I and II (D) Neither I nor II
112. Can fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution be waived by a citizen?  
 (A) Yes (B) No  
 (C) Generally 'yes' (D) None of the above
113. After the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, the President  
 (A) Has a complete discretion in following the advice of the Council of Ministers  
 (B) May require the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice  
 (C) May require the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice, and he (the President) has a discretion in acting in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration  
 (D) None of the above
114. The President must from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but \_\_\_\_\_ shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.  
 (A) Three months (B) Six months  
 (C) Nine months (D) Twelve months
115. If any question arises as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the \_\_\_\_\_ thereon shall be final.  
 (A) Speaker of the House of the People (B) Vice President of India  
 (C) Prime Minister (D) Chief Justice of India
116. Who among the following is empowered to notify to the two Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill?  
 (A) The President (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (D) The Prime Minister

117. A Proclamation under article 352 may get a fresh lease of \_\_\_\_\_ months from the date it is approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
- (A) Two (B) Six  
(C) Twelve (D) Eighteen
118. Which of the following constitutional provisions vests the Supreme Court with original and exclusive jurisdiction to determine justifiable dispute between the Government of India and one or more States?
- (A) Article 32 (B) Article 130  
(C) Article 131 (D) Article 136
119. Which of the following provisions may be amended by a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, and ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States
- (A) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule  
(B) The representation of States in Parliament  
(C) Provision of article 368  
(D) All the above
120. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is
- (A) Original (B) Appellate  
(C) Advisory (D) All the above
121. Who has stated that 'no one has any other right than always to do his duty'?
- (A) Gray (B) Kelsen  
(C) Starke (D) Duguit
122. Who said that, "The function of laws should be the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number"?
- (A) Bentham (B) Duguit  
(C) Ehrlich (D) Ihering
123. Which set of the following is the concept of law?
- (A) Precedent and Equity (B) Judicial Process and Judicial Activism  
(C) Rights and Duties (D) Ratio and Obiter
124. "Law as such is found and not made. It is to be found in popular faith, common convictions, customs, traits, habits, traditions which in course of time grow into legal rules". This concept of law was propounded by
- (A) Salmond (B) Maine  
(C) Savigny (D) Aquinas
125. Which of the following rights is a right in *re propria*?
- (A) Licence (B) Easement  
(C) Lessee's Right (D) Ownership
126. Who among the following has stated that "rights spring from right"?
- (A) Friedman (B) Allen  
(C) Marshall (D) Gray

127. According to Salmond, the correlative of liberty is  
 (A) No rights  (B) Duty  
 (C) Disabilities  (D) Subjection
128. "Sovereignty must be determinate, it is essential, is indivisible and is unlimited and illimitable."  
 Who conceived this concept about the sovereignty?  
 (A) Austin  (B) Plato  
 (C) Hobbes  (D) Jean Bodin
129. Obiter dictum is  
 (A) A Judgement of a case  
 (B) An order of a court  
 (C) An observation in judgment having persuasive effect  
 (D) A final decree of the court in a case
130. "Jurisprudence is concerned primarily with the effects of law upon society and only to a lesser extent with questions about the social determination of law." Who said it?  
 (A) Emile Durkheim  (B) Roscoe Pound  
 (C) Max Weber  (D) Eugen Ehrlich
131. 'Social Solidarity' principle was propounded by  
 (A) Bodin  (B) Austin  
 (C) Maine  (D) Duguit
132. Possession acquired through servant is an instance of  
 (A) Mediate possession  (B) Immediate possession  
 (C) Corporeal possession  (D) Incorporeal possession
133. The phrase 'animus domini' refers to  
 (A) Intention to defend  (B) Effective physical control  
 (C) Intention to hold as owner  (D) Intention to dominate
134. Who defined 'ownership as plenary control over an object'?  
 (A) Austin  (B) Salmond  
 (C) Holland  (D) Savigny
135. Legal right is an interest  
 (A) Recognised by law  (B) Protected by law  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  (D) None of the above
136. Rights and Duties are  
 (A) Postulates  (B) Opposites  
 (C) Parallels  (D) Correlatives
137. Right in rem is a right against  
 (A) A government  (B) An individual  
 (C) Everyone  (D) None of the above
138. Whose work was published under the title "The Province of Jurisprudence Determined"?  
 (A) Bentham  (B) Rawls  
 (C) Salmond  (D) Austin

139. The chief exponent of the imperative theory of law was  
 (A) Pound (B) Kant  
 (C) Austin (D) Salmond
140. Fiction theory is related to which of the following concepts?  
 (A) Ownership  (B) Legal Personality  
 (C) Justice (D) Liability
141. Who had remarked, “the life of the law has not been logic, it has been experience”?  
 (A) Marshall  (B) Holmes  
 (C) Cardozo (D) Gray
142. Which one of the following statements is not true about the legal philosophy of Bentham?  
 (A) He supported custom as the major source of law  
 (B) He condemned judge made law  
 (C) He pleaded for codification  
 (D) End of legislation is the greatest happiness of the greatest number
143. Immanuel Kant was the exponent of  
 (A) Reformatory theory of punishment (B) Expiatory theory of punishment  
 (C) Retributive theory of punishment (D) Deterrent theory of punishment
144. Who had defined jurisprudence as the formal science of positive law?  
 (A) Vattel (B) Grotius  
 (C) Blackstone  (D) Holland
145. “Law should continue to support minimum morality” was pleaded by  
 (A) Spencer (B) Savigny  
 (C) Lord Devlin (D) Hart
146. Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law is also known as  
 (A) Historical School (B) Sociological School  
 (C) Vienna School (D) Analytical School
147. Which of the following jurists was motivated by Sociological School jurisprudence?  
 (A) Cardozo (B) Holmes  
 (C) Gray (D) Frank
148. The theory ‘Justice as fairness’ was propounded by  
 (A) Amartya Sen (B) Norberto Bobbio  
 (C) Robert Nozick  (D) John Rawls
149. Which of the following jurists popularized the ‘rule of law’  
 (A) Dicey (B) Grotius  
 (C) Gray (D) Holmes
150. The concept of legitimate expectation was first appeared in the case of  
 (A) *Roberts v Hopwood*  
 (B) *Sheonath v Appellate Asstt. Commissioner*  
 (C) *Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for Civil Service*  
 (D) *Schmidt v Secy, of State*

151. Which of the following cases is associated with a principle of natural justice?  
 (A) *Edward Mills v State of Ajmer* (B) *Inder Singh v State of Rajasthan*  
 (C) *Jayantilal Amratlal v F.N. Rana* (D) *A.K. Kraipak v Union of India*
152. Who among the following makes appointments to All India Service?  
 (A) Union Public Service Commission (B) Prime Minister of India  
 (C) Council of Ministers (D) President of India
153. When a power is coupled with a liberty to exercise it, it is called  
 (A) Ministerial Power (B) Relative Power  
 (C) Discretionary power (D) Either (A) or (C)
154. Decisions of the Central Administrative Tribunals can be challenged before  
 (A) President of India (B) Supreme Court of India  
 (C) High Courts (D) Chairman of UPSC
155. Delegated legislation means  
 (A) Administrative adjudication  
 (B) Rules, bye-laws and regulations made by virtue of statutory power  
 (C) Laws declared by judges in judicial decisions  
 (D) Laws made by state legislature
156. The principle of *rebus sic stantibus* refers to  
 (A) There is no crime without law (B) Fundamental change of circumstances  
 (C) A treaty must be observed faithfully (D) Non-use of force by states
157. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in  
 (A) 1945 (B) 1948  
 (C) 1950 (D) 1966
158. Which of following organs of the United Nations has the power to determine, whether or not there has been a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression?  
 (A) Secretary General (B) General Assembly  
 (C) Security Council (D) International Court of Justice
159. Which of the following is a principal organ of the United Nations?  
 (A) WHO (B) FAO  
 (C) ILO (D) ECOSOC
160. Who is the current Secretary General of the United Nations?  
 (A) Ban Ki-moon (B) Antonio Guterres  
 (C) Roberto Azevedo (D) Pascal Lamy
161. The term of the judges of the International Court of Justice is  
 (A) Six Years (B) Seven Years  
 (C) Eight Years (D) Nine Years
162. The term 'international law' was coined by  
 (A) Hugo Grotius (B) Christian Thomasius  
 (C) Jeremy Bentham (D) Joseph Story

163. Jus Cogens means  
 (A) Peremptory norm of international law  
 (B) Derogatory norm of international law  
 (C) Changing principle of international law  
 (D) None of the above
164. The seat of the International Court of Justice is located in  
 (A) The Hague (B) Brussels  
 (C) Luxembourg (D) Geneva
165. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) is headquartered at  
 (A) Tokyo  (B) Nairobi  
 (C) Manila (D) Johannesburg
166. As per the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, length of the territorial sea is  
 (A) 6 nautical miles  (B) 12 nautical miles  
 (C) 18 nautical miles (D) 24 nautical miles
167. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was adopted in  
 (A) 1948 (B) 1956  
 (C) 1966 (D) 1976
168. The first international conference of the United Nations on human environment is also known as  
 (A) Stockholm Conference, 1972 (B) Rio Conference, 1972  
 (C) Copenhagen Summit, 2009 (D) None of the above
169. Estrada doctrine is associated with  
 (A) Recognition of a foreign territory  
 (B) Recognition of a state  
 (C) Settlement of territorial disputes  
 (D) Recognition of an international organization
170. Monist theory was advocated by  
 (A) Hans Kelsen (B) Emer Vattel  
 (C) George Hegel (D) Emile Durkheim
171. Non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of  
 (A) 2 years (B) 3 years  
 (C) 5 years (D) 7 years
172. What are the criteria for statehood as per the Montevideo Convention, 1933?  
 (A) It requires recognition by the majority of other states  
 (B) It requires stable and indissoluble borders and recognition  
 (C) It requires that the entity in question is not an aggressor  
 (D) It requires a permanent population, a defined territory, a government and a capacity to enter into foreign relations
173. Recognition of a new state is a matter of  
 (A) Constitutional Law (B) International Law  
 (C) Policy of the State (D) None of the above

174. Extradition means  
(A) Handing over a spy to other state  
(B) Handing over a criminal to other state  
(C) Handing over a diplomat to other state  
(D) None of the above
175. A women is compelled to marry any person against her will is a punishable offence under  
(A) Section 369 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(B) Section 368 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(C) Section 367 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(D) Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
176. Words, gestures or act intended to insult the modesty of a women is punishable offence under  
(A) Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(B) Section 507 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(C) Section 508 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(D) Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
177. Sexual intercourse (or) sexual acts by a man with his own wife amounts to rape, if the wife is  
(A) Under fifteen years of age (B) Under sixteen years of age  
(C) Under seventeen years of age (D) Under eighteen years of age
178. Which of the following act/s constitute the sexual harassment according to Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code 1860  
(A) Physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures  
(B) A demand or requirement for sexual favours or showing pornography against the will of a women  
(C) Making sexually coloured remarks  
(D) All of the above
179. The offence of stalking means, any man who  
(A) Follows a women and contacts or attempts to contact such women to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such women  
(B) Monitors the use by a women of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication  
(C) Attempts to contact physically with a women, showing the symptoms of interest in such women  
(D) Both (A) & (B)
180. Cruelty is defined under  
(A) Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(B) Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(C) Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(D) Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
181. The punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid shall  
(A) Not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine  
(B) Not be less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine  
(C) Not be less than imprisonment for life  
(D) Not be less than 3 years but which may extend to 5 years and with fine

182. According to Section 82 of the Indian Penal Code, nothing is an offence which is done by a child under  
 (A) Six years of age (B) Seven years of age  
 (C) Eight years of age (D) Nine years of age
183. The maxim 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means  
 (A) Ignorance of law is not an excuse (B) Ignorance of fact is not an excuse  
 (C) Ignorance of law is an excuse (D) Ignorance of fact is an excuse
184. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law as per  
 (A) Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (B) Section 85 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (C) Section 86 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (D) None of the above
185. To constitute an offence of Abetment  
 (A) It is necessary that the act abetted should be committed successfully  
 (B) It is necessary that the act abetted should be committed though unsuccessfully  
 (C) It is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed  
 (D) Both (A) & (B)
186. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all:-  
 (A) Each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone  
 (B) Each of such person is liable for his own overt act  
 (C) Each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime  
 (D) Both (B) & (C)
187. According to Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, if an offence is committed by a member of the unlawful assembly in furtherance of their common object  
 (A) Every person who at that time was a member of that assembly shall be a guilty of that offence  
 (B) Only the person committing the offence shall be guilty of that offence and all shall be guilty of unlawful assembly only  
 (C) Only that person committing the offence shall be guilty and others shall not be guilty of any offence  
 (D) None of the above
188. Rash and negligent driving of vehicle on a public way is punishable offence under  
 (A) Section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (B) Section 277 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (C) Section 278 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (D) Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
189. 'Good faith' within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code 1860 means  
 (A) An act done with due care and attention  
 (B) An actual belief that act done is contrary to the law  
 (C) An act in fact not done honestly  
 (D) An act not done under bona fide belief

190. 'Public Servant' is defined under  
(A) Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(B) Section 22 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(C) Section 23 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(D) Not defined under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
191. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to be  
(A) Committed an affray (B) Committed an violence  
(C) Committed disturbance (D) None of the above
192. A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the Police are likely to search.  
(A) A has fabricated false evidence as per Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(B) A has fabricated false evidence as per Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(C) A has fabricated false evidence as per Section 194 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
(D) None of the above
193. Which of the following sections of the Indian Contract Act provides for the completion of communication of proposals, acceptances and revocations  
(A) Section 3 (B) Section 4  
(C) Section 5 (D) Section 6
194. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes when it ceases to be enforceable.  
(A) Void (B) Voidable  
(C) Illegal (D) Unlawful
195. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Contract (B) Agreement  
(C) Voidable contract (D) Contingent contract
196. If the proposal/offer prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, then  
(A) The acceptance is automatically invalid  
(B) The proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance  
(C) The proposer may, even after a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise  
(D) None of the above
197. Which of the following propositions is incorrect about 'consideration'  
(A) An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate  
(B) The inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given  
(C) Consideration may be some act, abstinence or promise on the part of the promisee or any other person which has been done at the desire of the promisor  
(D) Even a worthless act will suffice to make a good consideration

198. Which of the following cases is relating to minor's agreement  
 (A) *Lampleigh v Brathwait* 80 ER 255  
 (B) *MC Chacko v State Bank of Travancore* AIR 1970 SC 504  
 (C) *Mohori Bibi v Dhurmodas Ghose* (1903) 30 IA 114  
 (D) All the above
199. 'Coercion' is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by  
 (A) The Indian Penal Code  
 (B) Any law including the Indian Penal Code  
 (C) Any Statute  
 (D) All the above
200. To constitute 'undue influence', as defined under section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, a person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another  
 (A) Where he holds a real or apparent authority over the other  
 (B) Where he stands in a fiduciary relation to the other  
 (C) Where he makes a contract with a person whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, or mental or bodily distress  
 (D) All the above
201. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is  
 (A) Void  
 (B) Valid  
 (C) Nevertheless enforceable by the court of law  
 (D) Voidable at the option of either of the parties
202. A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that, five hundred machines are manufactured annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which shows that only four hundred machines have been manufactured. After this, B enters into a contract to buy the factory from A.  
 (A) The contract is voidable on account of A's misrepresentation  
 (B) The contract is not voidable on account of , A's misrepresentation  
 (C) The contract is void on account of A's misrepresentation  
 (D) The contract is unlawful on account of A's misrepresentation
203. Which section of the Indian Contract Act embodies the principle of anticipatory breach of contract  
 (A) Section 29 (B) Section 39  
 (C) Section 56 (D) Section 66
204. Which of the following sections provides for 'frustration of contract'?  
 (A) Section 26 (B) Section 36  
 (C) Section 46 (D) Section 56
205. The principle of *in pari delicto* means  
 (A) The guilt of both the parties is equal  
 (B) The guilt of both the parties is unequal  
 (C) None of the parties is guilty  
 (D) The guilt of one party is exceptionally higher than that of the other

206. Who said that public policy 'is a very unruly horse, and when once you get astride it, you never know where it will carry you'
- (A) Anson (B) Justice HR Khanna  
 (C) Justice Borrough (D) Cheshire
207. An agreement collateral to the illegal agreement is
- (A) Also illegal (B) Not illegal  
 (C) Enforceable by the court of law (D) None of the above
208. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent
- (A) Void, whether the restraint is total or partial  
 (B) Void only if the restraint is total  
 (C) Voidable, whether the restraint is total or partial  
 (D) Voidable, only if the restraint is total
209. In which of the following cases, it was held that a restrictive covenant extending beyond the tenure of the contract is hit by section 27 of the Indian Contract Act and is thus void
- (A) *Sri Sri Shiba Prasad Singh v Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandi* AIR 1949 PC 297  
 (B) *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co* (1893) 1 QB 256 (CA)  
 (C) *Percept D'Mark (India) Pvt Ltd v Zaheer Khan* (2006) 4 SCC 227  
 (D) All of the above
210. The remedies for the breach of contract include
- (A) Specific performance of contract (B) Damages  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Only (B)
211. In *Hadley v Baxendale* (1854) 9 Exch 341
- (A) Special damages was granted because the special circumstances were brought to the knowledge of the defendant at the time of making of the contract  
 (B) Special damages was not granted because the special circumstances were not brought to the knowledge of the defendant at the time of making of the contract  
 (C) Special damages was granted because the special circumstances were presumed to be in the contemplation of both the plaintiff and the defendant at the time of making of the contract  
 (D) None of the above
212. A minor's agreement is
- (A) Void ab initio (B) Voidable  
 (C) Both void and illegal (D) None of the above
213. In order to constitute a tort
- (A) There must be a wrongful act committed by a person  
 (B) The wrongful act must give rise to legal damage or actual damage  
 (C) The wrongful act must be of such a nature as to give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages  
 (D) All the above

214. Who said the following on the subject of existence of some broad unifying principle of all tortious liability: 'Does the law of torts consist of a fundamental general principle that it is wrongful to cause harm to other persons in the absence of some specific ground of justification or excuse, or does it consist of a number specific rules prohibiting certain kinds of harmful activity and leaving all the residue outside the sphere of legal responsibility.'
- (A) Salmond (B) Prosser  
(C) Clerk and Lindsell (D) None of the above
215. 'We have to evolve new principles and lay down new norms which would adequately deal with the new problems which arise in a highly industrialised economy. We cannot allow our judicial thinking to be constricted by reference to the law as it prevails in England or for the matter of that in any other foreign country. We no longer need the crutches of a foreign legal order. We are certainly prepared to receive light from whatever source it comes but we have to build up our own jurisprudence...' This was observed by Bhagwati, CJ in the case of
- (A) *M C Mehta v Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 1086  
(B) *Union Carbide Corp v Union of India* AIR 1990 SC 273  
(C) *Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India* AIR 1996 SC 1446  
(D) None of the above
216. *Ubi jus ibi remedium* means
- (A) Where there is a remedy, there is a right  
(B) Where there is a right, there is a remedy  
(C) Injury is not done to the willing  
(D) Let the master answer
217. The basis and reason(s) for the rule of vicarious liability is/are
- (A) *Qui facit per alium facit per se* (B) *Respondeat superior*  
(C) Only (A) (D) Both (A) and (B)
218. A person may be liable in respect of wrongful acts or omissions of another in the following way(s)
- (A) As having ratified or authorised the particular act  
(B) As standing towards the other person in a relation entailing responsibility for wrongs done by that person  
(C) As having abetted the tortious acts committed by others  
(D) All of the above
219. *Damnum sine injuria* means
- (A) Damage without infringement of any legal right  
(B) Infringement of a legal right without any actual loss or damage  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
220. *Volenti non fit injuria* means
- (A) A personal right of action dies with a person  
(B) Something not explicitly stated, but has a secondary defamatory meaning  
(C) That to which a man consents, cannot be complained of as an injury  
(D) For every wrong, the law provides a remedy

221. Which of the following gases was leaked in *MC Mehta v Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 965?
- (A) Chlorine (B) Phosgene  
 (C) Oleum (D) None of the above
222. What essential(s) is/are to be satisfied by the plaintiff before he can succeed against the defendant, fixing vicarious liability on him for any wrongful act done by the latter's servant
- (A) He must establish that the relationship of master and servant subsisted between the defendant and the actual wrongdoer  
 (B) He must establish that the wrongful act was done by the servant while he was engaged in the course of employment of the defendant  
 (C) Only (A) is sufficient  
 (D) Both (A) and (B) are required to be satisfied
223. The doctrine of strict liability has its origin in the case of
- (A) *Rylands v Fletcher* (1868) LR 3 HL 330  
 (B) *Richards v Lothian* (1913) AC 263  
 (C) *Cambridge Water Co Ltd v Eastern Counties Leather Plc* (1994) 1 All ER (HL) 53  
 (D) *Transco Pic v Stockport MBC* (2003) 3 WLR 1467 (HL)
224. Which of the following is not an exception to the doctrine of strict liability
- (A) Act of God  
 (B) Statutory authority  
 (C) Plaintiffs own fault  
 (D) Acts done by the defendant on his own land for the benefit of his business
225. The rule of absolute liability admits
- (A) Act of God – as exception  
 (B) Wrongful act of a third party – as exception  
 (C) Plaintiffs own fault – as exception  
 (D) No exception
226. The rule of absolute liability was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in
- (A) *Union Carbide Corporation v Union of India* AIR 1990 SC 273  
 (B) *M.C.Mehta v Union of India* AIR 1987 SC 965  
 (C) *Charan Lal Sahu v Union of India* AIR 1990 SC 1480  
 (D) None of the above
227. Which of the following gases was leaked in the Bhopal Gas Leak Tragedy
- (A) Oleum?  (B) Methyl isocyanate  
 (C) Carbon monoxide (D) None of the above
228. 'Negligence is conduct which fails to conform to the standard required by law for safeguarding others (actionable negligence) or oneself (contributory negligence) against an unreasonable risk of injury.' This definition was given by
- (A) John G Fleming (B) Salmond  
 (C) Winfield (D) Lord Ellenborough

229. The test(s) to determine whether the damage is remote or not is/are  
 (A) The test of reasonable foresight or the test of foreseeability  
 (B) The test of directness  
 (C) Only (A)  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
230. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ damages is the hallmark of tort actions.  
 (A) Liquidated  (B) Unliquidated  
 (C) Either liquidated or unliquidated (D) Both liquidated and unliquidated
231. 'Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by law; this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.' This definition of tort is given by  
 (A) Winfield (B) Fleming  
 (C) Salmond (D) Fraser
232. A tort is a violation of a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *Right in rem*  
 (B) *Right in personam*  
 (C) *Both right in rem and right in personam*  
 (D) *Neither right in rem nor right in personam*
233. A Trade Dispute may arise between the  
 (A) Workman and workman (B) Employer and employer  
 (C) Workman and employer  (D) All of the above
234. Every application for registration of a Trade Union made to the Registrar must be in  
 (A) Form 'C' (B) Form 'D'  
 (C) Form 'A' (D) Form 'E'
235. The time-limit for grant or refusal of the registration under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 is  
 (A) 30 days from the date of submission of application  
 (B) 60 days from the date of submission of application  
 (C) 90 days from the date of receipt of the application by the Registrar  
 (D) No time limit is prescribed
236. The employers inability to provide the work to the workmen is known as  
 (A) Lay-off (B) Retrenchment  
 (C) Lock out (D) All of the above
237. In the case of retrenchment, the workman is entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ notice or pay in lieu of notice.  
 (A) Two months  (B) One month  
 (C) Three months (D) Six months
238. A dismissal of four employees from service by the Company for taking part and instigating others to join in an illegal slow-down strike in the public utility concern of the mill is considered to be  
 (A) Lockout (B) Retrenchment  
 (C) Lay off (D) Closure



249. The dispute may be refused to be referred to the authorities to settle the industrial dispute if the claim is
- (A) Very stale (B) Opposed to the provision of the Act  
 (C) Patently frivolous (D) All of the above
250. A strike or lockout is illegal if it is in contravention of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Section 28 (B) Section 24  
 (C) Section 10(3) (D) Section 5-A
251. The workman who is laid off has the right to receive the compensation
- (A) If he was in the continuous service of not less than two years  
 (B) If he was in the continuous service of not less than one year  
 (C) If he was in the continuous service of not less than three years  
 (D) If he was in the continuous service of not less than four years
252. The Special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure in certain establishments are laid down under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (A) Chapter V-B (B) Chapter VI-B  
 (C) Chapter VII-A (D) Chapter VI-A
253. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it as defined under
- (A) Section 15 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (B) Section 14 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (C) Section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (D) None of the above
254. With respect to the principle of res-judicata, which of the following is not correct
- (A) Ex-parte decree will not operate as res-judicata  
 (B) Writ petition dismissed on merits operate as res-judicata  
 (C) Writ petition dismissed *in limine* operate as res-judicata  
 (D) Both (A) and (C)
255. Under Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, the Court can refer the dispute for
- (A) Arbitration & Conciliation  
 (B) Judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat  
 (C) Mediation  
 (D) All of the above
256. A Precept is
- (A) An transfer of the decree of the court of law  
 (B) An order of execution of decree  
 (C) An order of the Court to another competent Court to attach any property of the judgment debtor  
 (D) All of the above

257. The Court shall not order the arrest or detention in the civil prison of a 'woman' in execution of a decree for the payment of money as per  
 (A) Section 56 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (B) Section 55 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (C) Section 54 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908  
 (D) None of the above
258. A Garnishee is  
 (A) The judgment debtor  
 (B) The judgment debtor's debtor  
 (C) Judgment debtor's creditor  
 (D) The Banker of the judgment debtor
259. In a Cognizable case, the Police Officer has  
 (A) The authority to arrest a person without warrant  
 (B) The power to Investigate without warrant  
 (C) The power to investigate and arrest without warrant but with the permission of the Court  
 (D) The authority to arrest without warrant and investigate without permission of the Court
260. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right  
 (A) By the police officer  
 (B) By the Court  
 (C) Both by the police officer and the Court  
 (D) Either (A) or (B)
261. Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, provides for special procedure for recording of  
 (A) Confessional statement only  
 (B) Statement made during the course of investigation but not confessional statement  
 (C) Statement made during the course of investigation including confessional statement  
 (D) Either (A) or (B)
262. Offences other than those mentioned under Section 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 are  
 (A) Compoundable with the permission of the High Court  
 (B) Compoundable with the permission of the Court of Session  
 (C) Non-compoundable offences and Court cannot grant permission for compounding it  
 (D) None of the above
263. As per Section 321 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973  
 (A) Prosecution can be withdrawn in the summons case without the consent of the Court  
 (B) Prosecution can be withdrawn without the consent of the Court  
 (C) Prosecution can be withdrawn in any type of cases with the consent of the Court  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
264. Sedition is punishable offence as per  
 (A) Section 120 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (B) Section 120 A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (C) Section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860  
 (D) Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

265. Which one among the following is the one of the essential ingredient to constitute the offence of Kidnapping as per the Indian Penal Code, 1860 :-
- (A) Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female
- (B) Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age for both male and female
- (C) Whoever takes or entices any minor under eighteen years of age for both male and female
- (D) Whoever takes or entices any minor above eighteen years of age and below twenty one years for both male and female
266. Relevancy and admissibility of facts to prove custom are provided under which of the following section(s) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (A) Section 32(4) (B) Section 32(7)
- (C) Section 48 (D) All of the above
267. The question is, whether A was ravished. The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant as conduct under which one of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (A) Section 6 (B) Section 7
- (C) Section 8 (D) All of the above
268. Alibi is governed under which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (A) Section 6 (B) Section 7
- (C) Section 11 (D) Section 12
269. According to Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, confessional statement of one of the accused is admissible against other co-accused
- (A) If they are tried jointly for the same offences
- (B) If they are tried jointly for different offences
- (C) If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
- (D) If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
270. A confessional statement made by an accused to the Police Officer is irrelevant, but the discovered facts based on the statement may be proved under
- (A) Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (B) Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (C) Section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
271. 'A' shot at 'B' with a gun and due to which 'B' sustained injuries. Immediately, 'B' made a statement to 'C' about the cause of injuries and subsequently died in the hospital. The statement of 'B' to 'C' may be relevant and admissible under
- (A) Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (B) Section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (C) Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Section 6 and Section 32 (1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

272. Which one of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides for admissibility of electronic evidence?  
(A) Section 65 (B) Section 65A  
(C) Section 65B (D) Section 66
273. Which one of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines public documents?  
(A) Section 72 (B) Section 73  
(C) Section 74 (D) Section 75
274. According to the Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950, Instrument of trust means  
(A) The instrument by which the trust is created by the author of the trust  
(B) A scheme framed by a competent authority  
(C) Both A and B  
(D) None of the above
275. According to the Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950, a public trust includes  
(A) An express or Constructive trust (B) A society  
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
276. Section 33 of the Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950 deals with  
(A) Registration of Public Trust (B) Balancing and Auditing of Accounts  
(C) Management of public trust (D) All of the above
277. A Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 can be formed for  
(A) Literary (B) Scientific  
(C) Charitable purpose (D) All of the above
278. For registration of a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 a society should be formed by at least  
(A) Seven Persons (B) Three Persons  
(C) Five Persons (D) Two Persons
279. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments are under which list of the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India?  
(A) Union List (B) State List  
(C) Concurrent List (D) None of the above
280. The Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 come into force on  
(A) The first day of October, 1890 (B) The fifteenth day of October, 1890  
(C) The first day of October, 1891 (D) The fifteenth day of October, 1891
281. Charitable purpose under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 includes  
(A) Includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief  
(B) The advancement of any other object of general public utility  
(C) Does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship  
(D) All of the Above

282. According to the Administrators-General Act, 1963 “next-of-kin” includes
- (A) A widower or widow of a deceased person or any other person who by law would be entitled to letters of administration in preference to a creditor or Legatee of the deceased
  - (B) Legatee of the deceased or Representative of a residuary legatee
  - (C) Both A and B
  - (D) None of the above
283. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 is applicable on
- (A) Citizens of India
  - (B) Citizens of India outside India
  - (C) Associate branches or subsidiaries, outside India, of companies or bodies corporate, registered or incorporated in India
  - (D) Only B and C
284. In relation to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) The Act shall apply to any transaction between the Government of India and the Government of any foreign country or territory
  - (B) The Act shall not apply to any transaction between the Government of India and the Government of any foreign country or territory
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
285. According to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, foreign source includes
- (A) Any international agency, not being the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund or such other agency as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf
  - (B) A foreign company
  - (C) A corporation, not being a foreign company, incorporated in a foreign country or territory
  - (D) Only (B) and (C)
286. Union Minister of Government of India is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Central Waqf Council.
- (A) Ex officio Chairman
  - (B) Secretary
  - (C) President
  - (D) Member
287. The Chairman and the member (s) of the State Waqf Board can resign from the office by addressing resignation to
- (A) Governor
  - (B) State Government
  - (C) Central Waqf Council
  - (D) Union Minister in Charge of Minority Affairs
288. When there is a vacancy in the office of the mutawalli of a Waqf and there is no one to be appointed under the terms of the deed of the Waqf, or where the right of any person to act as mutawalli is disputed, \_\_\_\_\_ may appoint any person to act as mutawalli for such period and on such conditions as it may think fit.
- (A) State Waqf Board
  - (B) Central Waqf Council
  - (C) Union Minister in Charge of Minority Affairs
  - (D) High Court of the state



295. According to the Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950, where any change occurs in any of the entries recorded in the register kept under section 17, the trustee shall, within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of the occurrence of such change, or where any change is desired in such entries in the interest of the administration of such public trust, report such change or proposed change to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner in charge of the Public Trusts Registration Office where the register is kept
- (A) 60 days (B) 30 days  
(C) 90 days (D) 15 days
296. According to the Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950, trustee means
- (A) A person in whom the trust property is vested  
(B) A person in whom either alone or in association with other persons, the trust property is vested or includes a manager  
(C) Both A and B  
(D) None of the above
297. In exercise of the powers conferred by \_\_\_\_\_ of Administrators-General Act, 1963, the Government of Gujarat made the Administrator-General (Gujarat) Rules, 1976
- (A) Section 61 (B) Section 62  
(C) Section 64 (D) Section 51
298. What is the limit for maximum number of members for registration of a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1960?
- (A) 15 (B) 20  
(C) 60 (D) None of the above
299. According to the Gujarat Charitable Endowments Rules, 1965, the Treasurer's account shall be audited annually by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The Local Audit Department of the Accountant General's Office  
(B) The state Government  
(C) The Central Government  
(D) None of the above
300. Which of the following is true about Auditor's report?
- (A) It is mandatory to attach Auditor's report to every financial statement  
(B) It is not mandatory to attach Auditor's report to every financial statement  
(C) Company has freedom to decide when to attach and when not to attach Auditor's report to every financial statement  
(D) None of the above