

AFK

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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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. ભારતના પ્રમાણ સમયની રેખા કેટલા રાજ્યોમાંથી પસાર થાય છે ?
 (A) ચાર (B) પાંચ
 (C) છ (D) સાત
002. (1) પશ્ચિમ દ્વીપકલ્પીય નદીઓનો મુખ્ય જળવિભાજક ગણાય છે.
 (2) મહાનદી, કૃષ્ણા, કાવેરી દ્વિપકલ્પની મુખ્ય નદીઓ છે.
 (A) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે. (B) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે.
 (C) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે. (D) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે.
003. ભારતમાં મેહગિની, અબનૂસ, રઝિવુડ રબર વગેરે વૃક્ષો કયા પ્રકારના જંગલોમાં જોવા મળે છે ?
 (A) ઉષ્ણકટિબંધીય ખરાઉ જંગલો (B) સમશીતોષ્ણ કટિબંધીય જંગલો
 (C) ઉષ્ણકટિબંધીય વરસાદી જંગલો (D) ઉષ્ણકટિબંધીય કાંટાળાં જંગલો
004. બાંદીપુર અભયારણ્ય ક્યાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) મહારાષ્ટ્ર (B) રાજસ્થાન
 (C) મધ્યપ્રદેશ (D) કર્ણાટક
005. નીચે દર્શાવેલ કયા પાકને કાળી અને ખનીજ કૃત્યોના વધુ પ્રમાણવાળી જમીન, 20° સે. થી 35° સે. તાપમાન અને 30 સે.મી. થી 70 સે.મી. વરસાદ અનુકૂળ આવે છે ?
 (A) ઘઉં (B) કપાસ
 (C) ડાંગર (D) મકાઈ
006. ત્રિચકી વાહનોના ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારતનો વિશ્વમાં કેટલાંમો ક્રમ છે ?
 (A) બીજો (B) ત્રીજો
 (C) પાંચમો (D) છઠ્ઠો
007. નીચે દર્શાવેલ પૈકી ભારતનું પ્રથમ જૈવ મંડળ આરક્ષિત - ક્ષેત્ર કયું છે ?
 (A) સુંદરવન (B) મન્નારની ખાડી
 (C) નીલગિરિ (D) નંદાદેવી
008. ભારતમાં કયા વર્ષ સુધી વિદેશ વ્યાપાર નીતિ ટૂંકા ગાળા માટે જાહેર કરવામાં આવતી હતી ?
 (A) 1990 (B) 1985
 (C) 1986 (D) 1991
009. પલ્લીવાસલ જળવિદ્યુત પરિયોજના કયા રાજ્યમાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) તમિલનાડુ (B) કર્ણાટક
 (C) આંધ્રપ્રદેશ (D) કેરળ
010. ગુજરાતના નીચેના જિલ્લાઓ પૈકી કયા જિલ્લામાં વધુ તાલુકાઓ આવેલા છે ?
 (A) અમરેલી (B) સુરેન્દ્રનગર
 (C) બનાસકાંઠા (D) ભરૂચ
011. કઈ પંચવર્ષીય યોજના દરમિયાન હિન્દુસ્તાન સ્ટીલ લિમિટેડની સ્થાપના થઈ હતી ?
 (A) બીજી (B) ત્રીજી
 (C) ચોથી (D) પહેલી

012. ગુજરાતમાં સેન્ટ્રલ ગ્લાસ એન્ડ સિરેમિક રિસર્ચ ઈન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ક્યાં આવેલી છે ?
 (A) અંકલેશ્વર (B) મોરબી
 (C) વડોદરા (D) અમદાવાદ
013. પટ્ટચિત્ર ચિત્રકલાની પરંપરાગત શૈલી નીચે પૈકી કયા રાજ્યની છે ?
 (A) બિહાર (B) ઓરિસ્સા
 (C) છત્તીસગઢ (D) આંધ્રપ્રદેશ
014. ડોલ પૂર્ણિમાનો તહેવાર નીચે પૈકી કયા રાજ્યમાં મનાવવામાં આવે છે ?
 (A) સિક્કિમ (B) બિહાર
 (C) પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ અને ઓરિસ્સા (D) મધ્યપ્રદેશ
015. સિદ્ધપુરનો રૂદ્રમાળ ઈસવીસનની કઈ સદીનું ખૂબ જ ભવ્ય બાંધકામ છે ?
 (A) અગિયારમી (B) દસમી
 (C) નવમી (D) બારમી
016. અજંતાની ગુફાઓને કયા વર્ષથી યુનેસ્કો વર્લ્ડ હેરીટેઈજ સાઈટ તરીકે સમાવવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) ઈ. સ. 1983 (B) ઈ. સ. 1990
 (C) ઈ. સ. 1991 (D) ઈ. સ. 1992
017. પ્રખ્યાત “મહિષાસુર”નું ચિત્ર નીચેના પૈકી કયા કલાકારનું છે ?
 (A) નંદલાલ બોઝ (B) તેયબ મહેતા
 (C) અમ્મિતા શેરગીલ (D) રામ રવિ વર્મા
018. ભારતના સંવિધાનના પરિશિષ્ટમાં સમાવેશ ન થયેલ હોય તેવી ભાષાના અભ્યાસ, દસ્તાવેજીકરણ અને રક્ષણ માટે ભાષા સંશોધન અને પ્રકાશન કેન્દ્રની કયા વર્ષમાં સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) ઈ. સ. 1990 (B) ઈ. સ. 1995
 (C) ઈ. સ. 1996 (D) ઈ. સ. 2000
019. સુંદરી, સુરાંદો અને મોરચંગ સંગીત વાદ્યો કયા વિસ્તારના છે ?
 (A) દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત (B) મધ્ય ગુજરાત
 (C) ઉત્તર ગુજરાત (D) કચ્છ
020. ગુલણ લીલા નૃત્ય કયા રાજ્યનું નૃત્ય છે ?
 (A) મહારાષ્ટ્ર (B) રાજસ્થાન
 (C) હિમાચલપ્રદેશ (D) બિહાર
021. એમ. એસ. ગોપાલકૃષ્ણન નીચે દર્શાવેલ વાદ્યો પૈકી કયા વાદ્યના કલાકાર છે ?
 (A) તબલા (B) સરોદ
 (C) વાયોલિન (D) બંસરી
022. ભારેલો અગ્નિ નવલકથાના લેખક કોણ છે ?
 (A) પન્નાલાલ પટેલ (B) રમણલાલ વ. દેસાઈ
 (C) રમણભાઈ નીલકંઠ (D) ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર

023. (1) હુમાયુનો મકબરો દિલ્હીમાં આવેલો છે.
 (2) આ મકબરાનું નિર્માણ હુમાયુની રાણી હમીદા બેગમે કરાવ્યું હતું.
 (A) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે. (B) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે.
 (C) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે. (D) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે.
024. ભગવાન બુદ્ધ પહેલો ઉપદેશ કયા સ્થળે આપેલ હતો ?
 (A) લુમ્બિની (B) બોધગયા
 (C) સારનાથ (D) કુશીનગર
025. વિજયનગર સામ્રાજ્યની રાજધાની કઈ નદીના કિનારા પર આવેલ હતી ?
 (A) કાવેરી (B) તુંગભદ્રા
 (C) કૃષ્ણા (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
026. સાયમન કમિશનની રચના વખતે ભારતમાં વાઈસરોય તરીકે કોણ હતું ?
 (A) લોર્ડ ચેમ્સફર્ડ (B) લોર્ડ રિડિંગ
 (C) લોર્ડ લિટન (D) લોર્ડ ઈર્વિન
027. સૌપ્રથમ ભારતમાં વેપાર માટે નીચે દર્શાવેલ વિદેશી કંપનીઓ પૈકી કઈ કંપની આવે હતી ?
 (A) ડચ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપની (B) પોર્ટુગીઝ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપની
 (C) ઈંગ્લીશ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપની (D) ફ્રેન્ચ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપની
028. ગુજરાતમાં પહેલી અંગ્રેજી શાળા માં દલપતરામ ભગુભાઈએ ઈ. સ. 1834માં શરૂ કરી હતી.
 (A) અમદાવાદ (B) વડોદરા
 (C) સૂરત (D) રાજકોટ
029. ધી વર્નાક્યુલર પ્રેસ એક્ટ તરીકે પ્રચલિત ધારો કયા વરસનો હતો ?
 (A) ઈ. સ. 1876 (B) ઈ. સ. 1875
 (C) ઈ. સ. 1877 (D) ઈ. સ. 1878
030. ભારતમાં વીજળીક ટેલીગ્રાફ અને રેલ્વેવો આરંભ કરવાનું શ્રેય કયા ગવર્નર જનરલને ફાળે જાય છે ?
 (A) ડેલહાઉસી (B) હાર્ડિજ
 (C) એલનબરો (D) ઓક્લેન્ડ
031. આર્યસમાજની ઈ. સ. 1875માં સ્થાપના સૌપ્રથમ કયા સ્થળે થઈ હતી ?
 (A) કલકત્તા (B) મોરબી
 (C) મુંબઈ (D) અમૃતસર
032. નીચેના બનાવોને કાલ ક્રમાનુસાર ગોઠવીને યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરો.
 (1) સિમલા પરિષદ
 (2) મુંબઈમાં નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસના પ્રથમ અધિવેશનનું ઉદ્ઘાટન
 (3) રાણી વિક્ટોરીયાને ભારતની સામ્રાજી જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ.
 (4) પ્રથમ સામાન્ય વસતી ગણતરીનો પ્રારંભ
 (A) 1, 3, 2, 4 (B) 3, 1, 2, 4
 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4, 2

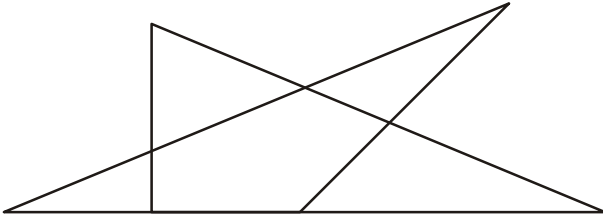
033. ડૉ. એની બેસન્ટે ઈ. સ. 1915માં “ન્યુ ઈન્ડિયા” દૈનિક કયા સ્થળેથી શરૂ કરેલ હતું ?
 (A) કલકત્તા (B) મદ્રાસ
 (C) દિલ્હી (D) મુંબઈ
034. કિષ્ના દેવ રાય નીચેના પૈકી કોના સમકાલીન હતા ?
 (A) અકબર (B) હુમાયુ
 (C) બાબર (D) શેરશાહ
035. “યુગાન્તર” મુખ્યપત્ર નીચે દર્શાવેલ સંસ્થાઓ પૈકી કઈ સંસ્થા દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત કરવામાં આવતું હતું ?
 (A) અનુશીલન સમિતિ (B) અભિનવ ભારત
 (C) આર્યસમાજ (D) ઈન્ડિયન હોમરૂલ સોસાયટી
036. શિવાજીના અષ્ટપ્રધાનમાં મહેસૂલ અને નાણા મંત્રીની કામગીરી સંભાળનાર કયા નામથી ઓળખાતા હતા ?
 (A) પેશ્વા (મુખ્ય પ્રધાન) (B) મજુમદાર (અમાત્ય)
 (C) દાબીર (સુમંત) (D) સુરનાવીસ (સચિવ)
037. ભારત વિશ્વમાં અનાજ ઉત્પાદન કરવામાં કેટલામાં સ્થાન પર છે ?
 (A) બીજા (B) ચોથા
 (C) પહેલા (D) ત્રીજા
038. ભારતમાં હમરીબાગ, સિંહભૂમ તથા બાલાઘાટમાં કઈ ખનીજ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે ?
 (A) બોક્સાઈટ (B) તાંબુ
 (C) લોખંડ (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
039. નવી ઔદ્યોગિક નીતિ 1991નું મુખ્ય લક્ષ્ય શું હતું ?
 (A) ઉદારીકરણ (B) ખાનગીકરણ
 (C) વેશ્ચીકરણ (D) ઉપરના ત્રણેય
040. (1) ખાધવાળા અંદાજપત્રમાં કરવેરાનો બોજો ઓછો હોય છે.
 (2) પુરાંતવાળા અંદાજપત્રથી પ્રજા પર ભવિષ્યમાં કરવેરાનો બોજો પડતો નથી.
 (A) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે. (B) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે.
 (C) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે. (D) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે.
041. ક યાદીને ખ યાદી સાથે જોડીને યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરો.

ક	ખ
(I) પ્રત્યક્ષ કરવેરાની આવક	(1) મૂડી આવક
(II) વિમૂડીકરણમાંથી થતી આવક	(2) મૂડી ખર્ચ
(III) કર્મચારીઓના પગાર ભથ્થાનો ખર્ચ	(3) મહેસૂલી આવક
(IV) દેવાની ચૂકવણીનો ખર્ચ	(4) મહેસૂલી ખર્ચ
(A) I-3, II-2, III-1, IV-4	(B) I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4
(C) I-3, II-1, III-2, IV-4	(D) I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
042. તેજ-મંદીના વેપારચક્રને લીધે રોજગારીમાં થતા વધારા કે ઘટાડાને કયા પ્રકારની બેરોજગારી કહેવાય છે ?
 (A) ધર્ષણજન્ય બેરોજગારી (B) મોસમી બેરોજગારી
 (C) ચક્રીય બેરોજગારી (D) માળખાગત બેરોજગારી

043. પોસ્ટ ખાતા દ્વારા શ્રીનગરના દાલ સરોવરમાં તરતી (Floating) પોસ્ટ ઓફિસની શરૂઆત કયા વર્ષમાં કરેલ હતી ?
 (A) વર્ષ 2014 માં (B) વર્ષ 2011 માં
 (C) વર્ષ 2015 માં (D) વર્ષ 2010 માં
044. પ્રત્યક્ષ વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણનીતિની કામગીરી કોને સોંપવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) ભારતીય રિઝર્વ બેન્ક (B) નાણા મંત્રાલય
 (C) વાણિજ્ય મંત્રાલય (D) ઔદ્યોગિક નીતિ અને પ્રોત્સાહન વિભાગ (DIPP)
045. સ્મોલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ બેન્ક ઓફ ઈન્ડિયાનું વડું મથક કયાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) હૈદરાબાદ (B) લખનઉ
 (C) મુંબઈ (D) કોલકત્તા
046. ધી હાઉસીંગ એન્ડ અરબન ડેવલપમેન્ટ કોર્પોરેશન લિમિટેડ (HUDCO) ની સ્થાપના કયા વર્ષમાં થઈ હતી ?
 (A) ઈ. સ. 1970 (B) ઈ. સ. 1974
 (C) ઈ. સ. 1976 (D) ઈ. સ. 1975
047. પ્રધાનમંત્રી પાક વીમા યોજનામાં ખેડૂતોએ બાગાયતી પાક માટે% પ્રિમીયમની ચૂકવણી કરવાની હોય છે ?
 (A) 1% (B) 1.5%
 (C) 5% (D) 2%
048. “ગ્રામ ઉદયસે ભારત ઉદય અભિયાન”ની શરૂઆત કયા વર્ષમાં થયેલ છે ?
 (A) ઈ. સ. 2015 (B) ઈ. સ. 2017
 (C) ઈ. સ. 2014 (D) ઈ. સ. 2016
049. ભારતના સંવિધાનના આમુખમાં નીચે પૈકી શાનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી ?
 (A) સામાજિક ન્યાય (B) ધર્મ અને ઉપાસનાની સમાનતા
 (C) આર્થિક ન્યાય (D) રાજકીય ન્યાય
050. ભારતના સંવિધાનના ભાગ-3-મૂળભૂત હકો અંતર્ગત અનુચ્છેદ 19(1) તથા 31 કયા બંધારણીય સુધારાથી રદ કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) સોળમો (B) બેતાલીસમો
 (C) ચુંમાળીસમો (D) છયાંશીમો
051. ભારતના સંવિધાન હેઠળ નાગરિકોને કેટલા પ્રકારના સ્વાતંત્ર્યના હક મળે છે ?
 (A) છ (B) સાત
 (C) પાંચ (D) આઠ
052. (1) ભારતના એટર્ની જનરલને ભારતના રાજ્યક્ષેત્રમાંના તમામ ન્યાયાલયોમાં સુનાવણીનો હક રહેશે.
 (2) ભારતના એટર્ની જનરલને રાષ્ટ્રપતિ નક્કી કરે તે જ મહેનતાણું મળશે.
 (A) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે. (B) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે.
 (C) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે. (D) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે.
053. સંસદની રચનામાં શાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે ?
 (A) લોકસભા
 (B) લોકસભા અને રાજ્યસભા
 (C) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ, ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ, લોકસભા અને રાજ્યસભા
 (D) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ, રાજ્યસભા અને લોકસભા

054. (1) સંસદના ગૃહોએ પસાર કરેલ વિધેયકને રાષ્ટ્રપતિની અનુમતિ માટે ભારતના સંવિધાનના અનુચ્છેદ 111ની જોગવાઈ હેઠળ મોકલવામાં આવે છે.
 (2) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ કોઈપણ વિધેયકને તેની જોગવાઈઓની પુનર્વિચારણા માટે ગૃહોને પાછું મોકલી શકે છે.
 (A) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે. (B) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે.
 (C) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે. (D) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે.
055. ઉચ્ચતમ ન્યાયાલયની હકૂમત વધારવાની સત્તા ભારતના સંવિધાન હેઠળ કોની છે ?
 (A) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની (B) વડાપ્રધાનની
 (C) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ અને વડાપ્રધાન બંનેની (D) સંસદની
056. નીતિ આયોગની ગવર્નિંગ કુન્સીલની પહેલી બેઠક ક્યારે મળેલ હતી ?
 (A) તા. 1-2-2015 (B) તા. 8-2-2015
 (C) તા. 1-3-2015 (D) તા. 1-4-2015
057. રાજ્યની વિધાનસભાએ અથવા વિધાન પરિષદવાળા રાજ્યમાં, રાજ્યના વિધાનમંડળના બંને ગૃહોએ પસાર કરેલ વિધેયક રાજ્ય પાલને અનુમતિ માટે રજૂ કરવામાં આવે અને રાજ્યપાલનો એવો અભિપ્રાય થાય કે આ વિધેયક કાયદો બને તો ઉચ્ચ ન્યાયાલયની સત્તા એટલે સુધી ઘટી જશે કે તે ન્યાયાલયને સંવિધાનની આપવા ધારેલ સ્થાન જોખમાશે તો આવા પ્રસંગે રાજ્યપાલ ભારતનાં સંવિધાનની જોગવાઈ હેઠળ કઈ કાર્યવાહી કરી શકે છે ?
 (A) વિધેયકને અનુમતિ આપી શકે છે.
 (B) તેઓના સલાહસૂચન સહિત વિધેયક ગૃહ/ગૃહોને પરત મોકલી શકે છે.
 (C) વિધેયકને તેઓની પાસે કોઈ પણ નિર્ણય લીધા સિવાય રાખી શકે છે.
 (D) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની વિચારણા માટે અનામત રાખી શકે છે.
058. બે કે વધુ રાજ્યો તેમના જુથ માટે એક લોક સેવા આયોગ રાખવાની સમજૂતી કરી શકશે તે અંગે નીચે દર્શાવેલ કઈ સંવિધાનિક જોગવાઈ યોગ્ય છે ?
 (A) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ વટ હુકમ કરીને જોગવાઈ કરી શકે છે.
 (B) સંસદ આગવી રીતે અલગથી કાયદો કરી શકે છે.
 (C) બે કે વધુ રાજ્યો પૈકી દરેક રાજ્યના વિધાનમંડળનું ગૃહ કે બે ગૃહો હોય ત્યાં દરેક ગૃહ આ મતલબનો ઠરાવ કરે તો સંસદ સંયુક્ત લોકસેવા આયોગ નીમવા કાયદાથી જોગવાઈ કરી શકે.
 (D) (A) અને (B) બંને રીતે જોગવાઈ થઈ શકે છે.
059. ભારતના સંવિધાનની જોગવાઈ અંતર્ગત “ગ્રામસભા” એટલે –
 (A) ગ્રામ સ્તરે, પંચાયત વિસ્તારમાં રહેતા વ્યક્તિઓનું બનેલું મંડળ
 (B) ગ્રામ સ્તરે પંચાયત વિસ્તારમાં રહેતી પુષ્પ ઉંમરની વ્યક્તિઓનું બનેલું મંડળ
 (C) ગ્રામ સેવક અને પંચાયતના ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યોનું બનેલું મંડળ
 (D) ગ્રામ સ્તરે, પંચાયત વિસ્તારમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ગામને લગતી મતદારયાદીમાં નોંધાયેલી વ્યક્તિઓનું મંડળ
060. ભારતના સંવિધાન હેઠળ ચૂંટણી આયોગ, મુખ્ય ચૂંટણી કમિશનર અને વખતોવખત નક્કી કરે તેટલા બીજા ચૂંટણી કમિશનરોનું બનશે ?
 (A) વડાપ્રધાન (B) રાષ્ટ્રપતિ
 (C) સંસદ (D) ભારત સરકારના કાયદા પ્રધાન

061. નીચેના પ્રશ્નમાં પ્રશ્નચિન્હમાં કઈ સંખ્યા આવે તેનો વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરો.
1, 5, 9, ? 25 37 49 65
(A) 11 (B) 15
(C) 17 (D) 18
062. કોઈ સાંકેતિક ભાષામાં ABILITY ને કોડમાં 1293927 લખાય તો CONFIDENCE ને કોડમાં કઈ રીતે લખાય
(A) 3 6 5 6 9 4 5 1 4 3 5 (B) 3 5 6 5 9 4 5 5 3 5
(C) 3 6 5 6 9 4 5 5 3 5 (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
063. ક તથા ખ નો માસિક પગાર 3 : 5 ના ગુણોત્તરમાં છે. બંનેના માસિક પગારમાં રૂપિયા 20 નો વધારો થાય છે અને પગારનો ગુણોત્તર 13 : 21 થાય છે, તો ક નો પગાર કેટલો હશે ?
(A) રૂપિયા 220 (B) રૂપિયા 240
(C) રૂપિયા 210 (D) રૂપિયા 400
064. નીચે દર્શાવેલ અકૃતિમાં કેટલા ત્રિકોણ છે ?



- (A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 7 (D) 9
065. એક કામ 16 માણસો પ્રતિદિન 7 કલાક કામ કરીને 24 દિવસમાં પૂરું કરે છે. આ જ કામ 8 માણસો પ્રતિદિન 4 કલાક કામ કરીને કેટલા દિવસમાં પૂરું કરી શકે છે ?
(A) 84 દિવસ (B) 64 દિવસ
(C) 56 દિવસ (D) 60 દિવસ
066. એક વસ્તુ પર વેચાણ કિંમતનું લેબલ રૂપિયા 120 છે અને વેપારી કમશ: બે તબક્કામાં 5% વળતર આપે છે તો તે વસ્તુની વેચાણ કિંમત ખરેખર કેટલા રૂપિયા થાય ?
(A) રૂપિયા 110 (B) રૂપિયા 108.30 પૈસા
(C) રૂપિયા 108.70 પૈસા (D) રૂપિયા 108.00 પૈસા
067. નીચે દર્શાવેલા પૈકી નફાની ટકાવારીની દૃષ્ટિએ કયો વિકલ્પ સૌથી ઉત્તમ છે ?
મૂડી કિંમત રૂપિયામાં નફો રૂપિયામાં
(1) 38 17
(2) 50 22
(3) 40 19
(4) 60 24
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
068. રૂપિયા 5000 ના બે વર્ષ માટે 4% ના દરે ચક્રવૃદ્ધિ વ્યાજ અને સાદા વ્યાજનો તફાવત કેટલો થાય ?
(A) 32 રૂપિયા (B) 16 રૂપિયા
(C) 90 રૂપિયા (D) 8 રૂપિયા

069. એક હોડી એક કલાકમાં પાણીના સીધા પ્રવાહમાં 40 કિ.મી. જાય છે અને તેટલું જ અંતર પાણીના ઉલટા પ્રવાહમાં બે કલાક થાય છે તો હજુ બોટની પાણીમાં પ્રતિ કલાક/કિ.મી. કેટલી ઝડપ છે ?
- (A) 20 કિ.મી./કલાક (B) 15 કિ.મી./કલાક
(C) 30 કિ.મી./કલાક (D) 10 કિ.મી./કલાક
070. 20 વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સરેરાશ ઉંમર 14 વર્ષ છે. આ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પૈકી 16 વર્ષની ઉંમર ધરાવતો એક વિદ્યાર્થી જાય છે અને તેના બદલે એક નવો વિદ્યાર્થી આવતા તેઓની સરેરાશ ઉંમર 13.8 વર્ષ થાય છે. તો નવા આવનાર વિદ્યાર્થીની ઉંમર કેટલી હશે ?
- (A) 12 વર્ષ (B) 11 વર્ષ
(C) 14 વર્ષ (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
071. જો કોઈ સંખ્યાના ત્રણ ગણા, તે સંખ્યાના $\frac{3}{5}$ થી 120 વધારે હોય તો તે સંખ્યા કઈ હશે ?
- (A) 90 (B) 70
(C) 180 (D) 50
072. જો X, Y ના 40% હોય, તો X કેટલા ટકા Y થશે ?
- (A) 125% (B) 62.5%
(C) 250% (D) 80%
073. કદળ પાણીને નરમ બનાવવામાં શાનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે ?
- (A) ફટકડી (B) સોડિયમ કાર્બોનેટ
(C) કેલ્શિયમ કાર્બોનેટ (D) ક્લોરિન
074. સબમરીનમાંથી દરિયાની સપાટી પરના પદાર્થને શાની મદદથી જોઈ શકાય છે ?
- (A) માર્ઈકોસ્કોપ (B) ટેલિસ્કોપ
(C) ગાયરોસ્કોપ (D) પેરિસ્કોપ
075. સ્કેનર એ ડિવાઈસ છે.
- (A) આઉટપુટ (B) ઈનપુટ
(C) પોઈન્ટીંગ (D) પ્રોસેસીંગ
076. કોમ્પ્યુટરમાં સૌથી વધુ સંગ્રહશક્તિ ધરાવતું સોધન છે.
- (A) DVD (B) HD
(C) CD (D) Flash Drive
077. HTML એટલે
- (A) Hyper Text Memory Language (B) Hyper Text Mail Language
(C) Hyper Transfer Mark up Language (D) Hyper Text Markup Language
078. થોમસ આલ્વા એડીસન કે જેઓ શોધક અને ઉદ્યોગપતિ તરીકે ખ્યાતનામ થયેલ છે. તેઓ કયા દેશના હતા ?
- (A) બ્રિટન (B) જર્મની
(C) અમેરિકા (D) પોલેન્ડ
079. લાલ રક્તકણો (RBC) શેમાં બને છે ?
- (A) હૃદય (B) યકૃત
(C) નાના આંતરડા (D) બેનમેરો

080. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રકૃતિ સંરક્ષણ સંઘ (IUCN) દ્વારા તૈયાર કરવામાં આવતી લાલ યાદીમાં વન્ય જીવો ને કુલ કેટલી શ્રેણીમાં દર્શાવવામાં આવે છે ?
- (A) પાંચ (B) છ
(C) નવ (D) દસ
081. વિશ્વ પર્યાવરણ દિવસ, 2017 નું થીમ (Theme) શું હતું ?
- (A) We are with nature (B) I am with nature
(C) I am with good environment (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
082. વિશ્વ પાણી દિવસ (World Water Day) નીચે પૈકી કયા દિવસે મનાવવામાં આવેલ હતો ?
- (A) તા. 21-3-2018 (B) તા. 21-2-2018
(C) તા. 26-3-2018 (D) તા. 22-3-2018
083. યુનાઈટેડ નેશન્સ ક્લાયમેન્ટ ચેન્જ કોન્ફરન્સ 2017 નું આયોજન કયા સ્થળે થયેલ હતું ?
- (A) પેરિસ (B) બોન
(C) લંડન (D) ટોકિયો
084. ગાઉટ (Gout) માં હાડકાનાં સાંધાઓમાં કયા પ્રકારનો એસિડ જમા થવાથી સાંધામાં દુઃખાવો મહેસૂસ થાય છે ?
- (A) સાઈટ્રિક એસિડ (B) એસિટિક એસિડ
(C) ઓક્ઝીલીક એસિડ (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
085. વર્ષ 2018માં રમાયેલ એશીયન ગેમ્સમાં નીચેની રમતો પૈકી કઈ રમતનો સમાવેશ સૌપ્રથમ વખત થયેલ હતો ?
- (A) બેજબોલ (B) 3 × 3 બાસ્કેટ બોલ
(C) બીએમએક્સ ફિસ્ટાઈલ (D) ઉપરના (B) અને (C) બંનેનો
086. 2018ની એશીયન ગેમ્સમાં કેટલા દેશોએ ભાગ લીધો હતો ?
- (A) 50 (B) 52
(C) 45 (D) 51
087. એશીયન ગેમ્સના પ્રારંભથી આજ સુધીમાં તેનું આયોજન ભારતમાં કેટલી વખત થયેલ છે ?
- (A) એક (B) બે
(C) ત્રણ (D) ચાર
088. ફેબ્રુઆરી 2018માં પ્રધાનમંત્રી તરીકે રાજીનામું આપનાર શ્રી હેલેમેરીયમ દેસાલાગેન, કયા દેશના પ્રધાનમંત્રી હતા ?
- (A) દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા (B) ઈન્ડોનેશીયા
(C) ઈથિયોપીયા (D) થાઈલેન્ડ
089. આયુષ્યમાન ભારત યોજના ડીરેક્ટર તરીકે ભારત સરકારે નીચેના પૈકી કોની નિયુક્તી કરેલ છે ?
- (A) ડૉ. દિનેશ અરોરા (B) ઈન્દુ ભૂષણ
(C) ડી. એસ. ગુજરાલ (D) ઉપર પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
090. સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ ફિલ્મ તરીકે 90મો ઓસ્કાર એવોર્ડ નીચેનામાંથી કોને મળેલ છે ?
- (A) ધી ફેનટાસ્ટિક વૂમન (B) ધી શેપ ઓફ વોટર
(C) કોલ મી બાય ચોર નેમ (D) આઈ ટોન્યા

091. ભારતના પ્રથમ મહિલા ફાઈટર પાયલોટ બનવાનું શ્રેય નીચેના પૈકી કોને જાય છે ?
 (A) અવની ચૌધરી (B) પુનિતા અરોરા
 (C) ભાવના કાંથ (D) અવની ચતુર્વેદી
092. વર્લ્ડ હેપીનેસ રિપોર્ટ, 2018ની યાદીમાં પહેલા ક્રમાંક પર કયા દેશનો સમાવેશ થયેલ છે ?
 (A) નોર્વે (B) આઈસલેન્ડ
 (C) ફિનલેન્ડ (D) સ્વીડન
093. કયા દેશોની નૌસેના દ્વારા “વરૂણા” યુદ્ધ અભ્યાસ વર્ષ 2018 માં કરવામાં આવેલ હતો ?
 (A) પાકિસ્તાન અને ફ્રાંસ (B) રશિયા અને ફ્રાંસ
 (C) રશિયા અને ચીન (D) ભારત અને ફ્રાંસ
094. ભારતીય વિજ્ઞાન કોંગ્રેસનું 105મું અધિવેશન કયા સ્થળે મળેલ હતું ?
 (A) ઈસ્ફાહ (B) ન્યૂ દિલ્હી
 (C) કલકત્તા (D) મુંબઈ
095. જર્મનીના ચાન્સેલર ઍંગેલા મર્કેલ વર્ષ 2018માં કેટલામી વખત દેશના ચાન્સેલર તરીકે ચૂંટાઈ આવેલ હતા ?
 (A) બીજી (B) ત્રીજી
 (C) ચોથી (D) પાંચમી
096. “વિધાન પરિષદ” ની રચના કરવા માટે કયા રાજ્યે ઠરાવ પાસ કરેલ છે ?
 (A) તેલંગણા (B) ઓરિસ્સા
 (C) છત્તીસગઢ (D) ગુજરાત
097. “મુખ્યમંત્રી કન્યા ઉત્થાન યોજના” કયા રાજ્ય દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) ઉત્તરપ્રદેશ (B) મધ્યપ્રદેશ
 (C) બિહાર (D) છત્તીસગઢ
098. નીચેના વિધાનો ચકાસો.
 (1) કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા રાષ્ટ્રીય પરીક્ષા એજન્સીના મહાનિર્દેશક તરીકે શ્રી વિનીત જોશીની નિયુક્તી કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
 (2) આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સૌર ગઠબંધન શિખર સંમેલન માર્ચ 2018માં ન્યૂ દિલ્હી ખાતે યોજાયેલ હતું.
 (A) બંને વિધાનો સાચાં છે. (B) વિધાન (1) સાચું અને (2) ખોટું છે.
 (C) વિધાન (1) ખોટું અને (2) સાચું છે. (D) બંને વિધાનો ખોટાં છે.
099. ભારત અને ફ્રાન્સ વચ્ચે મોબીલાઈઝ યોર સીટી (MYC) ના થયેલ કરાર અંતર્ગત શહેરી યાતાયાતના કારણે પેદા થતા ગ્રીન હાઉસ ગેસના ઘટાડાની સહાયતા માટે પાયલોટ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભારતના કેટલા શહેરોની પસંદગી થયેલ છે ?
 (A) પાંચ (B) સાત
 (C) દસ (D) ત્રણ
100. કેન્દ્રિય મંત્રાલય, પૃથ્વી વિજ્ઞાન (Earth Science) દ્વારા કેરાલામાં કયા સ્થળે સાયકલોન વોર્નીંગ સેન્ટર સ્થાપવાનું નક્કી કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 (A) કન્નૂર (B) કોટ્ટયામ
 (C) થીરૂવ અનંતપુરમ (D) કોચી

101. The transfer of Property” is defined under which section The Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 2
102. What cannot be transferred under The Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 (1) An easement, apart from the dominant heritage;
 (2) All interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally;
 (3) right to future maintenance, in whatsoever manner arising, secured or determined,
 (4) a mere right to sue.
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 4
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4
103. “Persons competent to transfer” is defined under which section The Transfer of Property Act, 1882”
 (A) 5 (B) 6
 (C) 7 (D) 8
104. “Sale” is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid and part promised “this definition is given under which section of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 (A) 53 (B) 52
 (C) 51 (D) 50.
105. The seller is bound-
 (a) to disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover;
 (b) to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller’s possession or power;
 (c) to answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto;
 (d) on payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, to execute a proper conveyance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place;
 Which statements are correct:
 (A) b, c, and d all are correct (B) a, c, and d all are correct
 (D) a, b, c, and d all are correct.
106. Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a proviso that he will re transfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage-money as agree, the transaction is called an English mortgage.
 This definition is given under which section of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 (A) 55 (B) 56
 (D) 58 (C) 57
107. The Transfer of Property, Act, 1882 was further amend in
 (A) 2000 (B) 2001
 (C) 2002 (D) 2003

108. The Transfer of Property, Act, 1882 come into force on the
- (A) first day of march, 1882 (B) first day of June, 1882
 (C) first day of July, 1882 (D) first day of September 1882
109. Which are important characteristics of a tort from the following?
- (1) A tort is a civil wrong unlike crime, breach of contract or breach of trust.
 (2) Infringement of a right in rem. Tort is an infringement of right in rem and not right in personam.
 (3) Right fixed by law.
 (4) The remedy available in tort should be a Common Law action. The Common Law action is also actionable in India.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 all are important characteristics
 (B) 1, 2 and 4 all are important characteristics
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 all are important characteristics
 (D) 2, 3 and 4 all are important characteristics
110. The commonly known and recognized defences to any tort are
- (1) plaintiff is the wrongdoer
 (2) Inevitable accident
 (3) Act of God and Act in relation to Private Defence
 (4) Consent and Act done in respect to statutory authority
- (A) 1, 2 and 4 are important Defences (B) 1, 3 and 4 all are important Defences
 (C) 2, 3 and 4 all are important Defences (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 all are important Defences
111. In case of determining Vicarious liability:
- (1) A person will be held liable for an act done by someone else
 (2) There should be certain kind of relationship among both the persons and the wrongful act.
- (A) 1 statement is correct (B) 2 statement is correct
 (C) both 1 and 2 statements are correct (D) Both 1 and 2 statements are not correct
112. (1) As per the Indian Contract Act, there is no special provision regarding the term 'vicarious liability'.
 (2) The Act defines certain terms such as 'principal', 'agent' as well as various provisions relating to the principal and agent as well as their duties and liabilities.
 (3) Section 182 to 238 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872 states such provisions.
 (4) The Act, under section 183, states that no person can be an agent unless he attains the age of majority and has a sound mind.
- Form the above which statements are correct?
- (A) 2, 3, and 4 statements are correct. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 statements are correct
 (C) 1, 2, and 4 statements are not correct (D) 1, 3, and 4 statements are not correct

113. Which are main types of damages:
 I. General and special damages.
 II. Nominal damages and Substantial damages.
 III. Aggravated and exemplary damages.
 IV. Liquidated and unliquidated damages.
 (A) I, II, III (B) I, III and IV
 (C) II, III and IV (D) I, II, III and IV
114. THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947 come into force on?
 (A) first day of April, 1947 (B) first day of May, 1947
 (C) first day of June, 1947 D- -first day of July , 1947
115. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947 “industry” is defined under which section?
 (A) 4 (B) 3
 (C) 1 (D) 2
116. From the following statements, Under THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, “Industry” includes:
 (1) any systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and his workmen
 (2) for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes
 (3) a whether or not any capital has been invested for the purpose of carrying on such activity; or
 (4) such activity is carried on with a motive to make any gain or profit,
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 4
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4
117. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, Industry include –
 (1) any agricultural operation with certain exception
 (2) hospitals or dispensaries; or
 (3) educational, scientific, research or training institutions;
 (4) Any activity of the Dock Labour Board.
 (A) 4 (B) 1
 (C) 3 (D) 2
118. With reference to “industrial dispute ACT, 1947 which statement/s is/are correct?
 (1) any dispute or difference between employees and employers and dispute between employers and workmen,
 (2) between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment and the terms of employment or with the conditions of Labour,
 (A) only No 1 (B) only No 2
 (C) 1 and 2 both are not correct (D) 1 and 2 both are correct
119. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, Lay – off means: the failure, refusal or inability of an employer on account of shortage of coal, power or raw materials or the accumulation of stocks or the breakdown of machinery, to give employment to a workman whose name is borne on the muster rolls of his industrial.
 This is defined under which section of the act?
 (A) 2 (B) 4
 (C) 6 (D) 8

125. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 AUTHORITIES: National Tribunals has following characteristics::
- (A) The Central Government may, constitute one or more National Industrial Tribunals for the adjudication of industrial disputes.
 - (B) A National Tribunal shall consist of one person only
 - (C) The Central Government may, appoint two persons as assessors to advise the National Tribunal in the proceeding before it
 - (D) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding officer of a National Tribunal unless he is, or has been, a Judge of a Supreme Court.
- From the above, which is not correct statement.
126. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 strike” means
- (1) a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry
 - (2) acting in combination or a concerted refusal,
 - (3) a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons
 - (4) who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment;
- From the above, which are correct statements.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (B) 2, 3 and 4
 - (C) 1, 3 and 4
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3
127. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, “the provision for Prohibition of financial aid to illegal strikes and lockouts.-the provision is made under which section?
- (A) 22
 - (C) 25
 - (B) 23
 - (D) 24
128. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, the provision for Penalty for illegal strikes and lock-outs, is made under which section?
- (A) 25
 - (B) 26
 - (C) 27
 - (D) 28
129. As per THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, the provision for Penalty for closure without notice, is made under which section?
- (A) 28
 - (C) 30
 - (B) 29
 - (D) 27
130. THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010 came in to force on
- (A) 15th Day of September, 2010.
 - (B) 15th Day of August, 2010
 - (C) 15th Day of June, 2010
 - (D) 15th Day of April, 2010
131. The act _____ the year which it came to force year of
- (1) The Minimum Wages Act, : 1948
 - (2) The Payment of Wages Act, : 1936
 - (3) The Payment of Bonus Act, : 1956
 - (4) the Factories Act, : 1948
- From the above pairs which pair is not correct?
- (A) 1
 - (C) 3
 - (B) 2
 - (D) 4

132. THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 came in to force on
 (A) 25th March 1926 (B) 25th April 1926
 (C) 25th May 1926 (D) 25th June 1926
133. Under THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 “Trade Union” means
 (1) any combination, whether temporary or permanent,
 (2) formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers,
 (3) for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business,
 (4) includes any federation of two or more Trade unions
 From the above, which are correct statements
 (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1, 2 and 4
 (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3, and 4
134. THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926, “Application for registration” is made under which section of the act?
 (A) 6 (B) 5
 (C) 4 (D) 3
135. As per THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 “Provisions to be contained in the rules of a Trade Union.” are mentioned under which section of the act?
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 6
136. “Registration of a trade union”, is made under which section of THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926?
 (A) 8 (B) 7
 (C) 6 (D) 5
137. With reference to” registered Trade Unions,” from the following Acts (with amendments), which act is applicable,
 (A) The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (B) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912
 (C) The Companies Act, 1956 (D) none of above
138. “RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS”, Under THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 are mentioned under which chapter?
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
139. As per THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 “The purpose for which general funds may be spent”, is mentioned under which section?
 (A) 12 (B) 15
 (C) 14 (D) 13

140. For, which purposes mentioned below,” General funds” cannot be spent?
- (A) the payment of expenses for the administration
 (B) the payment of expenses for the prosecution or Defence of any legal action
 (C) policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment;
 (D) providing financial assistance to political party.
141. “A registered Trade Union may constitute a separate fund, from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund”.
- with reference to above mentioned provision, study the following statements-
- (1) the payment of any expenses incurred, either directly or indirectly, by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body.
 (2) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted as above and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union,
- (A) 1st statement is correct. (B) 2nd statement is correct.
 (C) 1st and 2nd statements are correct. (D) 1st and 2nd statements are not correct
142. As per THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 the provision for immunity from civil suit in certain cases is mentioned under which section?
- (A) 18 (B) 17
 (C) 16 (D) 15
143. What is the minimum Proportion of office-bearers to be connected with the industry, Under THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926?
- (A) minimum 33% (B) minimum 50%
 (C) minimum 67% (D) minimum 75%
144. As per THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926?
- Penalties and procedure are mentioned under which chapter?
- (A) chapter iii (B) chapter iv
 (C) chapter v (D) chapter vi
145. THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, come into force on
- (A) The first day of January, 1872 (B) The first day of March , 1872
 (C) The first day of June, 1872 (D) The first day of September, 1872
146. With reference to THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, from the following which statement is not correct?
- (A) It extends to the whole of India,
 (B) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement;
 (C) An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void;
 (D) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract

147. With reference to THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, study the following statements.
- (1) The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party, is legal.
- (2) Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void
- (A) statement 1 is correct (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 are correct (D) statement 1 and 2 are not correct
148. A proposal is revoked –
- (1) by the communication of notice of revocation
 (2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance,
 (3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition, precedent to acceptance;
 (4) By the death or insanity of the proposer,
 From the following which statement are correct?
- (A) 2, 3 and 4 are correct (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (D) 1, 2, and 3 are correct
149. All agreements are contracts if they are made:
- (1) by the free consent of minor parties
 (2) for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not expressly declared to be void.
 Form the above statements, which statements is/are correct.
- (A) statement 1 is correct. (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct
150. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—
- (1) coercion, or undue influence,
 (2) fraud,
 (3) misrepresentation,
 (4) mistake,
 Form the above statements, which statements is/are correct
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct (B) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (D) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
151. As per THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872,
 Coercion” is defined under which section?
- (A) 12 (B) 13
 (C) 14 (D) 15
152. From the following pairs showing section and the description, which pair is not correct?
- (A) Section 11.==== Who are competent to contract
 (B) Section 12. ==== What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting
 (C) Section 13.==== “Consent”
 (D) Section 14 ===== “Undue influence”

160. "The term bailment" "bailor" and "bailee" are defined under which section of THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872?
- (A) 146 (B) 147
 (C) 148 (D) 149
161. IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, the CONSTITUTION was adopted, enacted and given to ourselves on
- (A) 26th Nov.,1949 (B) 26th october, 1949
 (C) 26th September, 1949 (D) 26th july, 1949
162. From the following statements, which is the part of PREAMBLE of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?
- (1) solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, and REPUBLIC.
 (2) JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- (A) statement 1 (B) statement 2
 (C) statement 1 and 2 (D) none of the above - statement 1 and 2
163. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS are mentioned in which part of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?
- (A) PART III (B) part II
 (C) Part I (D) Preamble of the Constitution of India
164. The definition of The State is mentioned under which Article of the constitution?
- (A) 10 (B) 11
 (C) 12 (D) 13
165. With reference to THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, from the following statements, which statement/s is/are correct?
- (1) law" includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law;
 (2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by THE CONSTITUTION
- (A) 1st statement is correct
 (B) 2nd statement is correct
 (C) 1st and 2nd statements both are not correct
 (D) 1st and 2nd statements both are correct
166. "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India" –this is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
- (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 12 (D) 14

167. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, is applicable at:–
- (1) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment;
 - (2) the use of wells, tanks, bathing Ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.
- (A) only at the places mentioned in statement 1
 (B) Only at the places mentioned in statement 2
 (C) All the places mentioned in statement 1 and 2
 (D) This is not applicable, at the places mentioned in these statements,
168. (1) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.
- (2) Nothing shall prevent the State from Making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.
- With reference to THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, from the above statements, which statement/s is/are correct?
- (A) 1st statement is correct
 (B) 2nd statement is correct
 (C) 1st and 2nd statements both are not correct
 (D) 1st and 2nd statements both are correct.
169. All citizens shall have the right–
- (1) to freedom of speech and expression;
 - (2) to assemble with arms;
 - (3) to form associations or unions;
 - (4) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- From the above statements ,which statement is not correct
- (A) 4 (B) 3
 (C) 2 (D) 1
170. With reference to “Protection in respect of conviction for offences “study the below mentioned statements.
- (1) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
 - (2) Person accused of any offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself.
- (A) statement 1 is correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct
171. “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine “This is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
- (A) 21 (B) 21A
 (C) 20 (D) 19

172. (1) Traffic in human beings and *beggar* and other similar forms of forced Labour are prohibited.
(2) No child below the age of sixteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in hazardous employment.

With reference to THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, from the above statements, which statement/s is/are correct?

- (A) statement 1 is correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
(C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct

173. (1) No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.
(2) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of Stat funds.

With reference to THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, from the above statements, which statement/s is/are correct

- (A) statement 2 is correct (B) Statement 1 is correct
(C) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct

174. Protection of interests of Minorities, is protected under which article of the CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- (A) article 29 (B) article 25
(C) article 24 (D) article 23

175. "Power of Parliament to modify the fundamental rights conferred by CONSTITUTION OF INDIA to forces"- this is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

- (A) 33 (B) 32
(C) 31 (D) 30

176. FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES are mentioned in which part THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

- (A) PART I A (B) PART II A
(C) PART III A (D) PART IVA

177. (1) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which Inspired our national struggle for freedom.
(2) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
(3) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
(4) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our Composite culture.

Above mentioned duties are mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

- (A) 50 A (B) 51 A
(C) 52 A (D) 53A

178. (1) **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY** shall not be enforceable by any court,
 (2) The principles laid down are fundamental in the governance of the country
 (3) It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
 (4) State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
 From above statements, which statements are correct?
 (A) only 1, 2, 3 and 4, statements are correct
 (B) Only 1, 3 and 4, statements are correct
 (C) Only 1, 2 and 4, statements are correct
 (D) Only 2, 3 and 4, statements are correct
179. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State- this is mentioned under which article of **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**?
 (A) 48 (B) 49
 (C) 50 (D) 47
180. (1) The Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court.
 (2) rules as to the persons practicing before the Court;
 (3) rules as to the proceedings in the Court for the enforcement of any of the rights;
 (4) Rules as to the proceedings in the Court.
 Above mentioned rules are mentioned under which article of **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**?
 (A) 145 (B) 144
 (C) 143 (D) 142
181. (1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
 This is mentioned under which article of **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**?
 (A) 124 (B) 123
 (C) 122 (D) 121
182. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, is mentioned under which article of **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**?
 (A) 131 (B) 130
 (C) 129 (D) 128
183. (1) Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters.
 (2) Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.
 These are mentioned under which article of **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**?
 (A) 130, 131 (B) 131, 132
 (C) 133, 134 (D) 134, 135

184. "If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, which is of such a nature and of such public importance, He may refer the question to the Supreme Court for consideration, and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion".

This is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- (A) 143 (B) 142
(C) 141 (D) 140

185. There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of

- (A) the President (B) the Council of States
(C) the House of the People (D) A, b, and C all.

186. In the Council of States, how many members to can be nominated by the President, having special knowledge or practical experience, in respect Literature, science, art and social service?

- (A) 10 members (B) 11 members
(C) 12 members (D) 13 members

187. The maximum strength of the House of the People, allotted by the Constitution of India is

- (1) not more than five hundred and thirty members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States,
(2) Not more than twenty members to represent the Union territories,
(3) maximum, 10 nominated members of the Anglo-Indian Community by the President of India.

- (A) only, statement 1 is correct (B) only, statement 2 is correct
(C) only, statement 3 is correct (D) statement 1, 2 are correct

188. (1) The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year.
(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for six years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

From the, above mentioned statements, which statement/s is/are correct.

- (A) statement 1 is correct (B) statement 2 is correct
(C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct

189. "Qualification for membership of Parliament"

This is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

- (A) 81 (B) 84
(C) 83 (D) 82

190. (1) The President of India shall be, *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of States.

(2) A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office;

- (A) statement 1 is correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
(C) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct

191. A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament –

This provision is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

- (A) 102 (B) 101
(C) 100 (D) 99

192. In SEVENTH SCHEDULE of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, which items are included:
 (A) List I – Union List
 (B) List II – State List
 (C) List III – Concurrent List
 (D) list I, list II and list III as mentioned in A, B, and C
193. Generally, an amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by:
 (1) the introduction of a Bill for the purpose, in either House of Parliament,
 (2) the Bill is passed in each House.
 (3) the Bill shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill
 (4) thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:
 From the, above mentioned statements, which statements are correct?
 (A) statement 1, 2 3and 4 are correct (B) statement 1, 3and 4 are correct
 (C) statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct (D) statement 2, 3and 4 are correct
194. (1) Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them
 (2) Every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue orders or writs.
 (A) statement 1 is correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct
195. (1) Habeas Corpus: the writ enables immediate determination of the right of a person as to his freedom.
 (2) Quo Warranto: These writ are issued to prevent the excess of power by public authorities
 (3) Mandamus is a command issued by a court to an authority directing it to perform a public duty imposed upon it by law.
 From the, above mentioned statements, which statement is not correct?
 (A) statement 1 (B) statement 2
 (C) statement 3 (D) all statements are correct
196. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission. This provision is mentioned under which article of THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?
 (A) 323 (B) 324
 (C) 322 (D) 321
197. (1) All elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President, held under the Constitution, shall be vested in an Election Commission.
 (2) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in an Election Commission.
 From the, above mentioned statements, which statement is correct?
 (A) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 is correct (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct

198. Generally, crimes can be divided into how many major categories?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
199. (1) "Offenses against the Person": These are crimes that result in physical or mental harm to another person. Personal crimes like Assault, Battery/hurt, and Kidnapping etc.
 (2) "Offenses against Property": These are crimes that do not necessarily involve harm to another person. Instead, they involve an interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their property, And include Larceny, theft, Robbery, Burglary, Arson, Embezzlement, Forgery
- From the, above mentioned statements, which statement/s is /are correct?
 (A) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 is correct. (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct
200. How many important branches of Criminal Science are there?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
201. What are important component of "Common Intention"
 (1) Some Criminal Act
 (2) Done By Several Persons:
 (3) Common Intention and Participation In The Criminal Act:-
 (A) only 1st (B) only 2nd
 (C) only 3rd (D) 1, 2 and 3 all.
202. "If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence"
 This provision is mentioned under which section of THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860.
 (A) 148 (B) 149
 (C) 150 (D) 151
203. What are the essential ingredients of Common Object?
 (1) There must be an unlawful assembly, Criminal act must be done by any member of such assembly
 (2) Act done is for the common object of the assembly.
 (3) Members have voluntarily joined the unlawful assembly.
 (4) Mere presence and sharing of common object of the assembly makes a person liable for the offence committed even if he had no intention to commit that offence.
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 - all (B) only 2, 3 and 4
 (C) only 1, 3 and 4 (D) only 1, 2 and 4

204. (1) Common intention requires prior meeting of minds or pre-arranged plan, Under Common Object prior meeting of minds is not necessary. Mere membership of an unlawful assembly at the time of commission of the offence is sufficient.
- (2) Common intention some active participation is necessary,. Common Object does not require active participation and the liability arises by reason of mere membership of the unlawful assembly with a common object.
- (3) Under Common intention number of persons must be more than one. Under Common Object number of persons must be five or more.
- (4) Common intention does not create any specific offence but only states a rule of evidence. Common Object creates a specific offence.

From the, above mentioned statements, which statements are correct?

- (A) 2, 3, and 4 (B) 1, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4 all are correct

205. (1) Conspiracy: a criminal conspiracy exists when two or more people agree to commit almost any unlawful act, then take some action toward its completion.
- (2) The “Agreement” Requirement: the agreement need to be expressly conveyed.
- (3) The Element of “Intent “, means everything. Not only all individual in the conspiracy need to intend to agree, all parties must intend to achieve the outcome.

From the, above mentioned statements, which statements are correct?

- (A) 1 statement is correct (B) 2 statement is correct
 (C) 1 and 2 statements are correct (D) 1, and 3 statements are correct

206. (1) “Woman” denotes a female human being of any age
- (2) Gender - he pronoun “he” and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female.
- (3) “Reason to believe” –A person is said to have “reason to believe” a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing but, not otherwise

From the, above mentioned statements, which statements are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 statement are correct. (B) 1,2 and 3 all statement are correct
 (C) 1 and 3 statements are correct (D) 2 and 3, statements are correct

207. The Crimes against woman under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
 Crime against woman _____ section of IPC
- (I) Rape _____ (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (II) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes – (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (III) Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman _____ (Sec. 498 IPC)
- (IV) Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman _____ (Sec. 590 IPC)

From the above pairs, which pair of crime and section is not correct?

- (A) IV (B) III
 (C) II (D) I

208. THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE-Prevention PROHOBITION AND REDRESSAL, ACT, 2013, shall come into force on-
- (A) 9th day of May, 2013 (B) 9th day of June, 2013
 (C) 9th day of November, 2013 (D) 9th day of December, 2013

209. (1) Criminology: deals with the causes of Crime – both Biological and Social while Criminal law: explain the conduct considered as tort and what is Crime, Prescribes the punishment.
 (2) Criminal Policy: Studies the measures to limit the harmful conduct, takes measures by setting up social organizations to prevent harmful activities and lays down the principles by which harms are classed as crimes and how criminals are to be treated.

From the, above mentioned statements, which statement/s is /are correct?

- (A) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct (B) Statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct (D) Statement 1 is correct
210. “When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.”
 This provision is mentioned under which section of THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860.
 (A) 32 (B) 33
 (C) 34 (D) 35
211. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution, in
 (1) its Preamble,
 (2) fundamental rights,
 (3) fundamental duties
 (4) Directive Principles
 (A) statement 1, 2 and 4 (B) statement 1, 3 and 4
 (C) statement 2, 3 and 4 (D) statement 1, 2, 3 and 4
212. With reference to “*Vishaka V. State of Rajasthan 2* (“Vishaka Judgment”) which is not correct statement?
 (A) Workplace sexual harassment in India, was for the very first time recognized by Hon. Supreme Court of India
 (B) The POSH Act and the POSH Rules was enacted after the Vishaka Judgment.
 (C) Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in 1979, which India has both signed and ratified.
 (D) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is taking care of this Act.
213. Sexual Harassment is any unwelcome act or behavior whether express or implied, such as:-
 (1) Physical contact.
 (2) A demand or request for sexual favors’
 (3) Making sexually coloured remarks, Showing pornography
 (4) Any other physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature
 Which are correct statements?
 (A) only 2, 3 and 4 (B) only 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (C) only 1, 3 and 4 (D) only 1,2 and 4

220. "PROCESSES TO serve Summons" is Mentioned under which CHAPTER?
 (A) CHAPTER III (B) CHAPTER IV
 (C) CHAPTER V (D) CHAPTER VI
221. (1) Proclamation for person absconding
 (2) Attachment of property of person absconding
 With reference to THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973, these provisions are made under which section?
 (A) 82 and 83 (B) 81 and 82
 (C) 80 and 81 (D) 79 and 80
222. "Magistrate may, require from habitual offenders to show-cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behavior for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit."
 With reference to THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973, this provision is made under which section?
 (A) 108 (B) 109
 (C) 110 (D) 111
223. ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS"
 With reference to THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973, this provision is made under which chapter:
 (A) CHAPTER IX (B) CHAPTER VIII
 (C) CHAPTER VII (D) CHAPTER VI
224. CHAPTER XI of THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973, explains the concept of :
 (A) Power of Courts
 (B) Preventive Action of the Police
 (C) Order for maintenance of wives, Children and Parents
 (D) Arrest of persons
225. Under section 164 of THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973. Recording of confessions and statements, from the following, which is/are correct statement?
 (1) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate, may, record any confession or statement made, in the course of an investigation.
 (2) The Magistrate shall, before recording any such confession, explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him.
 (A) statement 1 is not correct (B) statement 2 is not correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct
226. (1) The Indian Penal Code was drafted by the first Indian Law Commission under the presidentship of Macaulay.
 (2) The Indian Penal Code Bill was passed by the Legislative Council and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th October, 1860.
 From the following, which is/are correct statement?
 (A) statement 1 is correct (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct. (D) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct

227. "Public Servant" is explained under which section of THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973?
- (A) 19 (B) 20
 (C) 21 (D) 22
228. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) are –
- (1) Death;
 (2) Imprisonment for life; Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:– (1) Rigorous, Simple;
 (3) Forfeiture of property and fine
 (4) Written warning.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 3
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4
229. With reference to, Nothing is an offence, under The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), Which are correct statements,
- (1) Act of Judge when acting judicially
 (2) Act of a child under seven years of age
 (3) Act of a person of unsound mind.
 (4) Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for person's benefit.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4
230. Definition of "criminal conspiracy" is mentioned under which section of The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- (A) 120 (B) 120 A
 (C) 120 B (D) 120 C
231. Under which chapter of The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860 "OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE" are mentioned?
- (A) CHAPTER III (B) CHAPTER IV
 (C) CHAPTER V (D) CHAPTER VI
232. "OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS" are mentioned under which chapter of The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- (A) CHAPTER VII (B) CHAPTER VIII
 (C) CHAPTER IX (D) CHAPTER X
233. THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, come into force
- (A) on the first day of September, 1872 (B) on the first day of January, 1872
 (C) on the first day of May, 1872 (D) on the first day of July, 1872
234. 1-Evidence. Evidence means and includes –
- (1) all oral evidence, statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it, by witnesses,;
 (2) all documents including electronic records produced for the inspection of the Court; such documents are called documentary evidence.
- From the above mentioned statements, which statement is/are correct?
- (A) statement 1 is correct. (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct

235. With reference to “Admission” which are correct statements?
- (1) An admission is a statement
 - (2) it may be oral or documentary or contained in electronic form,
 - (3) It suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons.
- (A) 1 and 3 statements are correct (B) 2, and 3 statements are correct
 (C) 1, 2, and 3 statements are correct (D) 1 and 2 statements are correct
236. (1) Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, irrelevant in criminal proceeding.
 (2) Confession to police-officer, not to be proved.
 (3) Confession by accused while in custody of police,
 With reference to “Confession” which are correct statements?
- (A) 1 and 2 statements. (B) 1, and 3 statements
 (C) 2, and 3 statements. (D) 1, 2, and 3 statements.
237. (1) When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting, or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons especially skilled are relevant facts.
 (2) When in a proceeding, the court has to form an opinion on any matter relating to any information transmitted or stored in any computer resource or any other electronic or digital form, the opinion of the Examiner of Electronic Evidence referred to in section 79A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, is a relevant fact.
 With reference to “THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872 which is/are correct statement/s?
- (A) statement 1 and 2 are not correct. (B) Statement 1 and 2 are correct.
 (C) Statement 1 is correct. (D) Statement 2 is correct.
238. Secondary evidence means and includes —
- (1) certified copies given made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;
 - (2) copies made from or compared with the original;
 - (3) counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;
 - (4) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.
- From above mentioned statements, which are included in Secondary Evidence?
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4.
239. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 came into force on
- (A) The first day of May, 1909. (B) The first day of August, 1909.
 (C) The first day of September, 1909. (D) The first day of January, 1909.
240. Under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 “Res judicata” is explained?
- (A) section 11. (B) section 10.
 (C) section 9. (D) section 8.

241. With reference to “Place of suing” Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which statement/ is/are correct?
 (1) Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade, competent to try it.
 (2) Suits to be instituted where subject-matter is situated Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any, law, suits-
 (3) Other suits to be instituted where plaintiff resides.
 (A) 2, and 3 are correct (B) 1 and 3 are correct
 (C) 1, 2, and 3 are correct (D) 1 and 2 are correct
242. The Court may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under section 30 and for that purpose may take following steps:
 (1) issue a warrant for his arrest;
 (2) attach and sell his property;
 (3) impose a fine upon him not exceeding five thousand rupees;
 (4) Order him to furnish security for his appearance and in default commit him to the civil prison.
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) 1, 3 and 4
243. “The Court, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgment, and on such judgment a decree shall follow.”
 Under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, above mentioned situation, is explained?
 (A) 34 (B) 33
 (C) 32 (D) 31
244. Property not liable to be attachment and sale in execution of decree, Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,
 (1) The necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgment debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments.
 (2) Tools of artisans, and, where the judgment debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed grain.
 (3) The wages of labourers and domestic servants, whether payable in money or in kind
 (4) Government securities belonging to the judgment debtor ;
 (A) as per statement no 1, 3 and 4 (B) as per statement no 2, 3 and 4
 (C) as per statement no 1, 2, 3 and 4 (D) as per statement no 1, 2, 3
245. Under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 “Power of court to issue commissions” is explained?
 (A) 73 (B) 74
 (C) 75 (D) 76
246. (1) No suits shall be instituted against the Government, until the expiration of four months, next after notice in writing has been delivered.
 (2) in the case of a suit against the Central Government, notice in writing to be given to a Secretary to that Government;
 (3) In the case of a suit against any other State Government, notice in writing to be given to a Secretary to that Government.
 With reference to Notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which statement is/are not correct?
 (A) 1, 2 and 3 all statements. (B) 3
 (C) 2 (D) 1

247. "Exemption from arrest and personal appearance, in a suit instituted against a public officer" This provision is made under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- (A) 82 (B) 81
 (C) 80 (D) 79
248. Under which situation, Settlement of disputes outside the Court, is possible?
- (1) arbitration;
 (2) conciliation
 (3) judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat;
 (4) Mediation.
- (A) As per 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) As per 2, 3 and 4
 (C) As per 1,3 and 4 (D) As per 1, 2 and 4
249. Under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Compensation for obtaining arrest, attachment or injunction on insufficient grounds" is explained
- (A) 95 (B) 94
 (C) 93 (D) 92
250. The Gujarat High Court Rules, come into force in which year?
- (A) 1993 (B) 1992
 (C) 1991 (D) 1990
251. The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004 shall come into force on
- (A) 6th January, 2004 (B) 6th April 2004
 (C) 6th March, 2004 (D) 6th May, 2004
252. COMPUTATION OF FEES under The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004, discussed under which chapter?
- (A) CHAPTER I (B) CHAPTER II
 (C) CHAPTER III (D) CHAPTER IV
253. Any document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable is mentioned under:
- (A) the First Schedule (B) the Second Schedule
 (C) the First or Second Schedule (D) the third or Second Schedule
254. "Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee" is explained under which section of The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004?
- (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
255. The amount of fees payable under The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004 in the different suits, is mentioned under which section?
- (A) 6 (B) 5
 (C) 4 (D) 3
256. In suits for declaration of easement or right to benefit arising out of immovable property, with or without an injunction or other consequential relief, the amount of fee payable is mentioned, under which section of The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004?
- (A) sec 6(2) (B) sec 6(3)
 (C) sec 6(4) (D) sec 6(5)

257. In suits for declaration of a charge in favour of the plaintiff on movable or immovable property, fee payable is :
- (A) one-fourth of the *ad valorem* charge (B) one-half of the *ad valorem* charge
 (C) one-third of the *ad valorem* charge (D) 1.5 (1½)time of the *ad valorem* charge
258. The amount of fee payable under The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004, on a memorandum of appeal against an award of a Claims Tribunal preferred under section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, shall be computed as per section?
- (A) 8 (B) 7
 (C) 6 (D) 5
259. (1) The State Government may appoint, in any local area, one or more officers to be called inspecting officers.
 (2) The inspecting officer may, examine the records of any case which is pending or has been disposed of, with a view to finding out whether proper fees have been paid therein.
 (3) If, the inspecting officer finds that the fee payable under this Act, has not been paid or has been insufficiently paid, he shall report the fact to the presiding officer of the court.
 (4) After recording the finding, the presiding officer shall issue a notice to the person referred to show cause as to why he should not be ordered to pay the fee and the costs determined.
- (A) 10 (B) 11
 (C) 12 (D) 13
260. From the following documents, which documents are exempted from payment of fees under The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 200.
- (1) Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.
 (2) Application relating to supply for irrigation of water belonging to Government.
 (3) Petition of appeal against any municipal tax.
 (4) Complaint by a public servant.
- (A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (C) 2, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 3 and 4
261. Under CHAPTER IV of The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004, the rules for PROCESS FEES are framed by:
- (A) Hon. High Court. (B) The legal department.
 (C) the general administration department. (D) none of above.
262. “No document requiring a stamp under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.”
 This provision is made under which section of The Gujarat Court-fees Act, 2004?
- (A) 39 (B) 40
 (C) 41. (D) 42
263. To reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of the fees, mentioned in the First and the Second Schedule annexed to this Act, the powers are given to:
- (A) the central government. (B) the state government
 (C) Hon. high court (D) the collector of the district.

264. (1) In SCHEDULE I, *Ad valorem fees with Name of proceeding Description and Fees* are mentioned.
 (2) In SCHEDULE II, *Fixed Fees with Nature of proceeding Description Fees* are mentioned
 (A) statement 1 is correct (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 and 2 are correct. (D) Statement 1 and 2 are not correct.
265. Under SCHEDULE II, *Fixed Fees with Nature of proceeding Description Fees* are mentioned. Form the following statements which is/are correct?
 (1) Description When presented to a Collector or other officer of revenue, for Assistance under section 86 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 or under any corresponding law for the time being in force;==== Fees =====Ten rupees.
 (2) Description When presented to the High Court--for directions, orders or writs under article 226 of the Constitution of India for any purpose other than the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred by Part III thereof ===== Fees five hundred rupees
 (A) statement 1 is correct (B) statement 2 is correct
 (C) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct. (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct
266. Which are important points of Ownership?
 (1) The full and complete right of dominion over property
 (2) At its most extreme and absolute, it means the power to enjoy and dispose of things absolutely.
 (3) Ownership is often considered to be the ultimate residual right. From above statements, which statement is /are correct.
 (A) 1, 2, and 3 statements are not correct. (B) 2, and 3 statements are correct
 (C) 1 and 3 statements are correct (D) 1, 2, and 3 statements, all are correct.
267. The rights and freedoms, can be divided in to how many groups?
 (A) civil rights (B) political rights
 (C) social and economic rights (D) all of above
268. Civil & Political rights
 (1) Primarily protect individuals from state power.
 (2) Primarily protect individuals from unjustified intervention in their lives.
 (3) They basically ensure that you can live safely within society
 (4) They basically ensure that you can participate in public life
 From the above which are correct statements?
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 statements, all are correct. (B) 1, 2, and 3 statements are correct.
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 statements are correct. (D) 1, 2, and 4 statements, are correct.
269. From the following which are some of the most important civil and political rights?
 (A) Life, Fair trial and property (B) Torture
 (C) Liberty (D) All of above.

270. With reference to “Doctrine of Precedent in India” which statements are correct?
- (1) ‘Precedent means “A previous instance or case which is or may be taken as an example of rule for subsequent cases”,
- (2) Under the Government of India Act 1935, a Federal Court was established in India, and the decisions of the Federal Court were made binding on all the subordinate Courts in India.
- (3) Judgements of the particular High Court are binding on all subordinate to it.
- (A) statement 1 is correct. (B) statement 2 is correct
- (C) statement 3 is correct (D) statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct
271. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.
- This provision is made under which article of CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?
- (A) 139 (B) 140
- (C) 141 (D) 142
272. With reference “Doctrine of Precedent in India “which is/are correct statement/s?
- (1) According to Salmond, an authoritative Precedent is one which Judges must follow whether they approve it or not. Authoritative Precedents are the legal sources of law.
- (2) A persuasive Precedent is one which, the Judges are under no obligation to follow but which they will take into consideration and to which they will attach great weight as it seems to them to deserve
- (A) statement 1 is correct. (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Statement 1 and 2 both are not correct. (D) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct.
273. From the following statements which statements is /are correct?
- (1) Sources of law is” agencies through which the rules of conduct acquire the character of law by becoming definite, uniform and compulsory eventually fashioned, through the activity of judges”
- (2) Salmond has classified the Legal Sources of Law into four divisions.
- (a) Legislation (b) Precedent (c) Custom (d) Agreement
- (A) statement 1 is correct. (B) statement 2 is correct.
- (C) statement 1 and 2 are correct. (D) statement 1 and 2 are not correct.
274. Punishment has the following features: Which is/are correct statement?
- (1) It involves the deprivation of certain, recognized rights, or other measures considered unpleasant. It is consequence of an offence,
- (2) It is applied against the author of the offence and is applied by an organ of the system that made the act an offence.
- (A) statement 1 and 2 are correct. (B) statement 2 is correct.
- (C) statement 1 and 2 are not correct. (D) statement 1 correct.

275. Under Definition of crime, which are important points,
- (1) Crime is an act deemed by law to be harmful for the society.
 - (2) As a whole its victim may be an individual.
 - (3) Punishment can be used as a method of educating the incidence of criminal behavior and preventing them from repeating the offence or by reforming them into law-abiding citizens.
- (A) statement 1, 2, and 3 are not important. (B) statement 1, and 3 are important
 (C) statement 2, and 3 are important (D) statement 1, 2, and 3 are important
276. For Punishment, which are correct statements?
- (1) Punishment inflicted is a feeling of uncomfortable and unpleasant circumstances and is a result of a wrongful act.
 - (2) There is no relationship between the punishment inflicted and the crime-committed.
 - (3) The punishment is a form by which a criminal is made answerable to the society.
- (A) statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct. (B) Statement 2 and 3 are correct.
 (C) Statement 1 and 3 are correct (D) Statement 1, 2 and 3 not are correct
277. How many types of punishments are promoted by Sir John Salmond?
- (A) two (B) three
 (C) four (D) five
278. Now how many types of punishment are mentioned under I.P.C.?
- (A) five (B) four
 (C) three (D) two.
279. (1) Administrative law, is part of the branch of law commonly referred to as public law. It is the composition of powers, duties, rights and liabilities of the various organs of the Government.
 (2) Law regulates the relationship between the citizen and the state and involves the exercise of state power.
 (3) Law regulates the exercise of power conferred under the law upon governmental bodies.
- From the above which are correct statements?
- (A) 1 and 3 are correct statements. (B) 2 and 3 are correct statements
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 are correct statements (D) 1 and 2 are correct statements
280. (1) *Laissez faire* promoted the theories of individualism, Individual enterprise and self-help. The philosophy envisages minimum Government control, maximum free enterprise and contractual freedom.
 (2) Because of *Laissez faire*, slums, unhealthy and dangerous conditions of work, child labour, wide spread poverty and exploitation of masses, were created and on the other hand, concentration of wealth in a few hands, took place.
- Comment on the above mentioned statement.
- (A) 1 and 2 statements are not correct. (B) 1 and 2 statements are correct
 (C) 1 statement is not correct (D) 2 statement is not correct

281. For the study of administrative law, Constitution of India is very important because:—
- (1) It deals with the organization and structure not only of the central Government but also of the states.
 - (2) in a federal constitution, Center-State relationship is a matter of crucial importance.
 - (3) provisions on Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and fundamental duties, safeguards to minorities, Scheduled tribes scheduled castes and backward classes are mentioned..
 - (4) includes foreign policy and foreign trade concept.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 statements are applicable. (B) 2, 3 and 4 statements are applicable
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 statements are applicable (D) 1, 3 and 4 statements are applicable
282. In India, the administrative discretion, may be reviewed by the court on the following grounds
- (1) Malafide or Bad faith and Non-application of mind::
 - (2) working as per provision of law, rules and regulations
 - (3) Colourable Exercise of Power, Acting under Dictation.
 - (4) Unreasonableness
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 grounds. (B) 1, 2, and 4 grounds.
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 grounds. (D) 2, 3 and 4 grounds.
283. Which are basic pillars of Principles of Natural Justice?
- (1) Nemo in propria causa judex, esse debet - No one should be made a judge in his own case, or the rule against bias.
 - (2) Audi alteram partem - Hear the other party, or the rule of fair hearing, or the rule that no one should be condemned unheard.
- (A) only 1 (B) only 2
 (C) both 1 and 2 (D) None of above
284. Form the following well-known judgments, which are important for understanding “Principles of Natural Justice”?
- (1) Cantonment Board, Dinapore v. Taramani
 - (2) Nandini Satpathy v. P.L. Dani
 - (3) Parry & Co V. P.C.Pal
 - (4) Vishaka & Ors vs State Of Rajasthan & Ors
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 1, 3 and 4
285. (1) On the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), bodies like Lokpal and Lokayukta are set up under Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013.
 (2) Lokayukta is an ombudsman appointed to work on citizens’ complaints and grievances regarding corruption at the central level.
 (3) Lokpal is set up to take action against the corruption complaints made by the residents of the state.
- From the above, which statements is correct?
- (A) statement 1. (B) statement 2.
 (C) statement 1, 2 (D) statement 1, 2 and 3

291. (1) The United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women.
 (2) The United Nations have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
 (A) statement - 1 is correct (B) statement- 2 is correct
 (C) statement 1 and 2 both are correct (D) statement 1 and 2 both are not correct.
292. Under universal declaration of Human rights, how many articles are approved by United Nations?
 (A) 30 (B) 31
 (C) 32 (D) 33
293. (1) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.
 (2) The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace, in New York (United States of America).
 (3) The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.
 (A) statements 1 and 2 are correct. (B) statements 1 and 3 are correct
 (C) statements 2 and 3 are correct (D) statements 1, 2 and 3 all, are correct
294. (1) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is composed of 15 judges.
 (2) The official languages of the Court are English and French.
 (3) Only Member States of United Nations, are eligible to appear before the Court.
 (A) Statements 2 and 3 are correct. (B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 all, are correct.
 (C) Statements 1 and 3 are correct. (D) Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
295. With reference to decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which statement/s is/are correct?
 (1) Judgments delivered by the Court in disputes between States, are binding upon the parties concerned.
 (2) Judgments are final and without appeal. If either of the parties challenges their scope or meaning, it has the option to request an interpretation.
 (A) Statements 1 and 2 are correct (B) Statements 1 and 2 are not correct
 (C) Statements 1 is correct (D) Statements 2 is correct
296. For the settlement of an international dispute, which are amicable means:
 (1) Negotiation and good-offices: –
 (2) Mediation and Inquiry:-
 (3) Arbitration and Judicial Settlement: -
 (4) Security Council and General Assembly:
 (A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 1, 3 and 4
 (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4

297. Which are main organs of United Nations organisation?

- (1) *The General Assembly*
- (2) Security Council
- (3) Economic and Social Council
- (4) Trusteeship Council
- (5) International Court of Justice
- (6) Secretariat

(A) 3, 4, 5 and 6

(B) 1, 2 and 5

(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 all

298. From the following, Which are main functions of United Nations Organisation?

- (1) maintain internal peace and security
- (2) protect Human Rights
- (3) deliver Humanitarian aid
- (4) promote sustainable Development
- (5) Uphold internal Law.
- (6) Protect environment and natural resources.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6

(B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

(D) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

299. (1) Sovereignty as a term has its origin in the French word 'Supera' meaning supreme.

(2) sovereignty is commanding power of the state; it is the will of the nation organized in the state; it is a right to give unconditional orders to all individuals in the territory of the state with a final and absolute political authority.

From the above statements, which statement is/are correct?

(A) statement 1 is correct

(B) statement 2 is correct

(C) statements 1 and 2 are correct

(D) statements 1 and 2 are not correct

300. The President shall, constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.

This provision is mentioned under which article of Indian Constitution?

(A) 280

(B) 281

(C) 282

(D) 283