

BGB

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Name of The Post	Legal Officer, Gujarat Drugs Service, Class-2
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Instructions / સૂચના (Physical Submission)

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet **PHYSICALLY.**
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as Cancelled.
- (7) Candidate who is present in the exam entitled to submit the objection/(s).
- (8) Candidate should attach copy of his/her OMR (Answer sheet) with objection/(s).

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.
- (7) પરીક્ષામાં હાજર રહેલ ઉમેદવાર જ વાંધા - સૂચન રજૂ કરી શકશે .
- (8) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચન સાથે પોતાની જવાબવહીની નકલ બિડાણ કરવાની રહેશે.

001. શેઠ હદીસીંગ દ્વારા ઈ.સ. 1848 માં ને સમર્પિત કરવા હદીસીંગ જૈન મંદિરનું નિર્માણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.
 (A) 15મા જૈન તીર્થંકર શ્રી ધર્મનાથ (B) 16મા જૈન તીર્થંકર શ્રી પાર્શ્વનાથ
 (C) 6ઠા જૈન તીર્થંકર શ્રી પદ્મપ્રભા (D) 8મા જૈન તીર્થંકર શ્રી ચંદ્રપ્રભા
002. દરમ્યાન અમદાવાદ એ ગુજરાતની રાજધાની હતી.
 (A) 1947 થી 1950 (B) 1947 થી 1960
 (C) 1950 થી 1960 (D) 1960 થી 1970
003. મણિનગર ખાતે આવેલ કાંકરિયા તળાવ એ, એક કૃત્રિમ તળાવ છે કે જે ઈ. સ. 1451માં દ્વારા વિકસાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું.
- (A) કુતુબ-ઉદ-દિન ઐબક, દિલ્હીના સુલતાન (B) ધિયાસ-ઉદ-દિન બલબન, દિલ્હીના સુલતાન
 (C) મહંમદ બેગડા, ગુજરાતના સુલતાન (D) ઝફરખાન, ગુજરાતના સુલતાન
004. સ્વર્ગસ્થ પ્રધાનમંત્રી શ્રી મોરારજી દેસાઈની સમાધિ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે.
 (A) અભય ઘાટ (B) અટલ ઘાટ
 (C) વિશ્રામ ઘાટ (D) આદર્શ ઘાટ
005. નર્મદા અને તાપી નદીઓ કયા રાજ્યમાં થી ઉદ્ભવે છે ?
 (A) ગુજરાત (B) રાજસ્થાન
 (C) મધ્ય પ્રદેશ (D) મહારાષ્ટ્ર
006. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ નદીઓના ઉદ્ભવસ્થાન ગિરનાર અને ગીરમાં છે ?
 (A) શિંગદા અને ગોદાવરી (B) દાતાર્ડી અને રાવલ
 (C) શેત્રુંજી અને મહુદ્રી (D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
007. ગીરનું જંગલ એ સામાન્યતઃ છે.
 (A) સમશીતોષ્ણ શંકુદ્રુમ જંગલ (B) સદાબહાર જંગલ
 (C) શુષ્ક પાનખર જંગલ (D) કાંટાળા જંગલ
008. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ બે નદીઓ જૂનાગઢમાંથી વહે છે ?
 (A) મહી, હિરણ (B) સોનરખ, કલવો
 (C) ભાદર, તાપી (D) રૂપેણ, નર્મદા
009. દામોદરજી અને સુદર્શન, આ બે તળાવો ગુજરાતના કયા શહેરમાં આવેલા છે ?
 (A) જૂનાગઢ (B) ભાવનગર
 (C) પાટણ (D) વડોદરા
010. સાબરમતી નદી એ ગુજરાતના નીચેના પૈકી કયા ત્રણ જિલ્લાઓમાંથી પસાર થાય છે ?
 (A) વડોદરા, મહેસાણા અને અમદાવાદ (B) વડોદરા, ગાંધીનગર અને અમદાવાદ
 (C) આણંદ, ગાંધીનગર અને અમદાવાદ (D) સાબરકાંઠા, મહેસાણા અને અમદાવાદ
011. ઉસ્તાદ મૌલા બક્ષ એ ઈન્ડિયન મ્યુઝીક એકેડેમી (ભારતીય સંગીત અકાદમી)ની સ્થાપના કરી હતી, જે ત્યારબાદના આશ્રય હેઠળ વડોદરામાં સંગીત મહાવિદ્યાલય બની હતી.
 (A) મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ (B) વાઘેલા રાજવંશના કર્ણદેવ
 (C) અલાઉદ્દીન ખીલજી (D) આનંદરાવ ગાયકવાડ

012. એ મૂળ ગુજરાતનું સમુહ નૃત્ય છે કે જેનો ઉલ્લેખ હરિવંશ પુરાણમાં પણ કરેલ છે.
 (A) દાંડીયા નૃત્ય (Dandiya Nritya) (B) ગોપ રાસ (Gop Ras)
 (C) હલ્લીસકા (Hallisaka) (D) કહલ્યા (Kahalya)
013. ગુજરાતમાં સાહિત્ય પરંપરા એ મહદઅંશે સાથે જોડાયેલી છે.
 (A) ભક્તિ ચળવળ (B) મહાગુજરાત ચળવળ
 (C) મરાઠા ચળવળ (D) મહાકોશલ ચળવળ
014. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ એ ગુજરાતની રંગમંચ કળા છે જે લાગણીઓને પ્રગટ કરતી અભિવ્યક્તિ સાથે રજૂ કરવામાં આવે છે ?
 (A) ભવાઈ (B) ગરબા
 (C) રાસ (D) ગરબી
015. ગુજરાતમાં કયા લોકનૃત્યનો વિચાર અને હિલચાલ ઘેટાની લડાઈમાંથી ઉદ્ભવ્યો ?
 (A) પઢાર (B) હુડો
 (C) ટિપ્પણી (D) દાંડિયા
016. ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યને સામાન્ય રીતે કયા ત્રણ કાળમાં વિભાજીત કરવામાં આવેલું છે ?
 (A) રાસ, વિલાસ અને રાગ (B) ફાગુ, રાગ અને તાલ
 (C) વિલાસ, તાલ અને ફાગુ (D) રાસ, ફાગુ અને વિલાસ
017. માલધારીઓ એ છે.
 (A) ગુજરાતમાં ગીર પ્રદેશમાં જોવા મળતો પશુપાલક સમુદાય
 (B) ગુજરાતમાં કચ્છ પ્રદેશમાં જોવા મળતો ધાર્મિક સમુદાય
 (C) ગુજરાતમાં કચ્છ પ્રદેશમાં જોવા મળતો વિચરતો પશુપાલક સમુદાય
 (D) ગુજરાતમાં ભુજ પ્રદેશમાં જોવા મળતો વિચરતો પશુપાલક સમુદાય
018. ગિરનારની ટેકરીઓ ઉપરના શિલાલેખો અનુસાર નીચેના પૈકી કયા શાસકે આશરે ઈ. સ. પૂર્વે 250માં પોતાનું સામ્રાજ્ય ગુજરાતમાં વિસ્તૃત કર્યું હતું ?
 (A) મુઘલ શાસક મહંમદ શાહ (B) મુઘલ શાસક અહમદ શાહ બહાદુર
 (C) મૌર્ય શાસક બિંદુસાર (D) મૌર્ય શાસક અશોક
019. અમદાવાદનું નીચેનું પૈકીનું કયું સ્થાપત્ય સંકુલ એ સંમિશ્રિત (Indo-saracenic) (ઈન્ડો-સારસેનિક) શૈલીમાં છે ?
 (A) ભદ્રનો કિલ્લો (B) અડાલજની વાવ
 (C) હઠીસીંગના મંદિર (D) સરખેજ રોજા
020. અજરખ એ છે.
 (A) થીગડીયું કામ અને પૃષ્ઠ ભાગ શણગાર (Patchwork and applique)
 (B) સોયકામ ઉપર આધારિત હસ્તકળા (Handicraft based on needle work)
 (C) કાપડ છાપકામની ભાત (Cloth printing pattern)
 (D) આરસી ટાંકાની ભાત (Mirror stitching pattern)
021. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ યુરોપીયન વસાહત સત્તા ગુજરાતમાં સૌ-પ્રથમ આવી ?
 (A) ડચ (B) ફ્રેન્ચ
 (C) બ્રિટીશ (D) પોર્ટુગીઝ

022. ગુજરાતના કયા સુલતાન દ્વારા ઈ.સ. 1559માં દમણ સત્તાવાર રીતે પોર્ટુગીઝને સોંપવામાં આવ્યું ?
 (A) બહાદુર શાહ (B) સુલતાન ઝફરખાન મુઝફ્ફર
 (C) મુઝફ્ફર શાહ (D) મહમુદ બેગડા
023. સેંટ જેરોમ કિલ્લો (St. Jerome Fort) એ ખાતે સ્થિત છે.
 (A) આંદામાન (B) નિકોબાર
 (C) દીવ (D) દમણ
024. કયા શાસકના શાસનકાળ દરમ્યાન વર્તમાન જૂનાગઢ શહેરની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી ?
 (A) મહંમદ જમીઅત ખાન બીજા (B) મહબત ખાનજી
 (C) મહંમદ બહાદુર ખાનજી પહેલા (D) મહંમદ બહાદુર ખાનજી બીજા
025. જૂનાગઢમાં 'બાબી રાજવંશ'ની સ્થાપના કોણે કરી ?
 (A) શેરખાનજી બાબી (B) મુરાદ બક્ષ
 (C) મનોવર ખાન બાબી (D) મહંમદ બહાદુર ખાનજી પહેલા
026. નીચેના પૈકી કયા શહેર એ 'ભારતના માન્યેસ્ટર'નું હુલામણું નામ (Nickname) પ્રાપ્ત કર્યું છે ?
 (A) સુરત (B) અમદાવાદ
 (C) વડોદરા (D) ગાંધીનગર
027. નીચેના પૈકી કયું સ્થળ એ હડપ્પન સ્થળ નથી ?
 I. લોથલ અને અમરી (Amri)
 II. રંગપુર, રોજડી
 III. લાખાબાવળ, બાબર કોટ
 IV. બાણાવલી, બાલુ
 (A) I અને II (B) I અને III
 (C) III અને IV (D) માત્ર IV
028. તરણેતરનો મેળો ની પૂજા તરીકે મનાવવામાં આવે છે ?
 (A) ભગવાન કૃષ્ણ (B) ભગવાન વિષ્ણુ
 (C) ભગવાન શિવ (D) દેવી અંબાજી
029. કયા વંશના શાસન હેઠળ ગુજરાતે સૌથી વધુ પ્રાદેશિક હદ પ્રાપ્ત કરી ?
 (A) સોલંકી રાજવંશ (B) મુઝફ્ફરીદ રાજવંશ
 (C) ચાવડા રાજવંશ (D) વાઘેલા રાજવંશ
030. બ્રિટિશ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપનીનું ભારતમાં સૌ-પ્રથમ મુખ્યાલય ખાતે હતું.
 (A) અમદાવાદ (B) કચ્છ
 (C) સુરત (D) વડોદરા
031. ભારતમાં પ્રથમ પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાનો સમયગાળો કયો હતો ?
 (A) 1950 - 1955 (B) 1951 - 1956
 (C) 1947 - 1952 (D) 1952 - 1957

032. ભારતના આયોજન પંચનું સ્થાન NITI આયોગે દ્વારા લીધું છે.
- (A) કેબીનેટ ઠરાવ (B) સંસદમાં વટહુકમ
(C) ભારતના બંધારણમાં સુધારો (D) સંસદમાં મંજૂર કરેલ વિધેયક
033. ભારત હવે કયા પૂર્વ એશિયાઈ દેશ સાથે અન્ય ચલણો ઉપરાંત ભારતીય રૂપિયાનો ઉપયોગ વ્યાપાર પતાવટના માધ્યમ તરીકે કરી શકે છે ?
- (A) સિંગાપુર (B) જાપાન
(C) મલેશિયા (D) થાઈલેન્ડ
034. ભારતમાં કઈ સંસ્થા ‘રાષ્ટ્રીય પેન્શન યોજના’નું નિયમન કરે છે ?
- (A) પેન્શન ફંડ રેગ્યુલેટરી એન્ડ ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી (PFRDA)
(B) ઈન્શ્યોરન્સ રેગ્યુલેટરી એન્ડ ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી (IRDAI)
(C) સીક્યોરીટીસ એન્ડ એક્સચેન્જ બોર્ડ ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા (SEBI)
(D) એમ્પ્લોઈઝ પ્રોવીડન્ટ ફંડ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (EPFO)
035. ભારતનું આર્થિક સર્વેક્ષણ કોણ તૈયાર કરે છે ?
- (A) NITI આયોગ
(B) ભારતના કોમ્પ્ટ્રોલર એન્ડ ઓડિટર જનરલ (મહાલેખા પરીક્ષક)
(C) ભારતીય રીઝર્વ બેંક
(D) નાણાં મંત્રાલયનો આર્થિક બાબતોનો વિભાગ
036. “Har Payment Digital” એ દ્વારા શરૂ કરાયેલ એક અભિયાન છે.
- (A) NITI આયોગ
(B) ભારતીય સ્ટેટ બેંક (SBI)
(C) ભારતીય રીઝર્વ બેંક (RBI)
(D) સીક્યોરીટીઝ એન્ડ એક્સચેન્જ બોર્ડ ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા (SEBI)
037. કઈ સંસ્થાએ (National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023) રાષ્ટ્રીય બહુપરિમાણવીય ગરીબી સૂચકાંક 2023 પ્રકાશિત કર્યો છે ?
- (A) RBI (B) NITI આયોગ
(C) નાણાં મંત્રાલય (D) NABARD
038. ભારતની સર્વોચ્ચ વિકાસ બેંક કઈ છે જે ટકાઉ અને સમાન કૃષિ તથા ગ્રામીણ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપે છે ?
- (A) ગ્રામીણ બેંક (B) ભારતીય રીઝર્વ બેંક
(C) NABARD (D) પ્રાદેશિક ગ્રામીણ બેંકો
039. Grey Revolution (ગ્રે ક્રાંતિ) નો નિર્દેશ કરે છે.
- (A) ખાતર ઉત્પાદનના સ્તરમાં વધારો કરવો (B) એલ્યુમિનિયમ ઉત્પાદનમાં વૃદ્ધિ કરવી
(C) કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારો (D) સિમેન્ટનું ઉત્પાદન વધારવું

040. આર્થિક સર્વેક્ષણ 2022-23 માં 2023-24 દરમ્યાન ભારતની જીડીપી વૃદ્ધિ ની મર્યાદામાં રહેવાની આગાહી કરવામાં આવી છે.
- (A) 5 - 6.8% (B) 6 - 6.8%
(C) 7 - 7.8% (D) 6 - 7.8%
041. ભારતનું બંધારણ કયા દિવસે 'ગ્રહણ કરવામાં' (Adopted) ક અને 'ઘડવામાં' (Enacted) આવ્યું હતું ?
- (A) ઇલ્વીસ નવેમ્બર, 1949 (B) ઇલ્વીસ જાન્યુઆરી, 1950
(C) પચ્ચીસ નવેમ્બર, 1949 (D) ઇલ્વીસ નવેમ્બર, 1950
042. ભારતના બંધારણની કલમ I અનુસાર, ભારતના રાજ્યક્ષેત્રમાં નીચેનાનો સમાવેશ થશે :
- I. રાજ્યોના રાજ્યક્ષેત્ર.
II. પ્રથમ સૂચિમાં ઉલ્લેખ કરવામાં આવેલ કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશો.
III. એવા પ્રદેશો કે જે હસ્તગત કરી શકાય છે.
IV. એવા પ્રદેશો કે જેમને જોડી શકાય છે.
- (A) માત્ર I અને II સાચા છે. (B) માત્ર I, II અને III સાચા છે.
(C) માત્ર I, II અને IV સાચા છે. (D) તમામ સાચા છે.
043. ભારતના બંધારણની કલમ 3 વિશે નીચેના પૈકી કયું વિધાન / કયા વિધાનો સત્ય છે ?
- I. સંસદ એ કાયદા દ્વારા નવા રાજ્યનું નિર્માણ કરી શકે છે.
II. કોઈપણ રાજ્યનો વિસ્તાર વધારી કે ઘટાડી શકે છે.
III. રાજ્યનું નામ બદલી શકે છે.
IV. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કાયદામાં સાર્વભૌમત્વમાં ફેરફાર એ કલમ 3 હેઠળ રાજ્યના પ્રદેશના પુનર્ગઠનને લાગુ પડતો નથી.
- (A) માત્ર I અને II સાચા છે. (B) માત્ર I અને III સાચા છે.
(C) માત્ર I, II અને III સાચા છે. (D) તમામ સાચા છે.
044. ભારતના બંધારણમાં કયો અધિકાર એ મૂળભૂત અધિકાર નથી ?
- (A) પ્રદુષણ મુક્ત હવાનો અધિકાર (B) શિક્ષણનો અધિકાર
(C) કાનૂની સહાય (D) આશ્રયસ્થાનનો અધિકાર
045. જો ભારતની સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલતના મુખ્ય ન્યાયમૂર્તિ ગેરહાજર હોય, તો ચૂંટાયેલા રાષ્ટ્રપતિ કોની હાજરીમાં શપથ ગ્રહણ કરે છે ?
- (A) પદમાંથી નિવૃત્ત થઈ રહેલા ભારતના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ
(B) ભારતના ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ
(C) લોકસભાના અધ્યક્ષ
(D) સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલતના ઉપલબ્ધ હોય તેવા સૌથી વરિષ્ઠ ન્યાયમૂર્તિ
046. આમુખ અનુસાર, ભારતનું બંધારણ એ તેની સત્તા પાસેથી મેળવે છે.
- (A) ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિ (B) ભારત સરકાર
(C) ભારતના પ્રજાજનો (D) ભારતીય સમાજ

047. 'ઈન્ડીયા, એટલે કે ભારત એ રાજ્યોનો સંઘ હશે.' તે શું સૂચવે છે ?
- I. તેની એકતાનું અવિનાશી સ્વરૂપ
II. ભારતીય સંઘનું નિર્માણ કરતાં કોઈપણ એકમો (Unit) તેનાથી અલગ થઈ શકે નહિ.
- (A) માત્ર I સાચું છે. (B) માત્ર II સાચું છે.
(C) I તથા II બંને સાચા છે. (D) I તથા II બંને ખોટા છે.
048. સામાન્ય (Ordinary) કાયદા પરની મડાગાંઠને ઉકેલવા માટે સંસદના બે ગૃહોની સંયુક્ત બેઠકની અધ્યક્ષતા કોણ કરે છે ?
- (A) ભારતના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ (B) ભારતના ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ
(C) લોકસભાના અધ્યક્ષ (D) ભારતના વડાપ્રધાન
049. ભારતના મુખ્ય કાયદા અધિકારી (Attorney-General of India) વિશે નીચેના પૈકી કઈ બાબત / બાબતો સત્ય નથી ?
- I. કોઈપણ ગૃહની કાર્યવાહીમાં બોલવાનો અધિકાર ધરાવે છે.
II. ગૃહોની કોઈપણ સંયુક્ત બેઠકની કાર્યવાહીમાં બેસવાનો અધિકાર ધરાવે છે.
III. સંસદની કોઈપણ સમિતિ કે જેમાં તે સદસ્ય હોય તે સમિતિની કાર્યવાહીમાં ભાગ લઈ શકે છે.
IV. કલમ 88 અંતર્ગત તે મત આપવાનો અધિકાર ધરાવે છે.
- (A) માત્ર I અને III (B) માત્ર III અને IV
(C) માત્ર III (D) માત્ર IV
050. ભારતના બંધારણના ભાગ IV ક માં દર્શાવેલી મૂળભૂત ફરજો વિશે નીચેના પૈકી કયું વિધાન / કયા વિધાનો સત્ય છે ?
- I. મૂળભૂત ફરજો એ Writ (ન્યાય અદાલત ફરમાન) દ્વારા લાગુ કરી શકાતી નથી.
II. તે માત્ર બંધારણીય પ્રક્રિયા દ્વારા જ લાગુ કરી શકાય છે.
III. ફરજો એ નાગરિકો માટે કાયદાકીય રીતે બંધનકર્તા છે.
- (A) માત્ર I સાચું છે. (B) માત્ર I અને II સાચા છે.
(C) માત્ર II સાચું છે. (D) તમામ સાચા છે.
051. ભારતના બંધારણની પાંચમી અનુસૂચિ હેઠળ કોઈ વિસ્તારને 'અનુસૂચિત વિસ્તાર' તરીકે ઘોષિત કરવાના માપદંડ કયા છે ?
- I. આદિવાસી વસ્તીનું વર્ચસ્વ
II. વિસ્તારની યોગ્ય ગીતયા અને વ્યાજબી કદ
III. જિલ્લા, બ્લોક અથવા તાલુકા જેવી સક્ષમ વહીવટી સંસ્થા
IV. પડોશી વિસ્તારની સરખામણીમાં વિસ્તારની આર્થિક પછાતતા
- (A) માત્ર I અને IV (B) માત્ર II અને III
(C) માત્ર I, II અને III સાચા છે. (D) ઉપરના તમામ છે.
052. બિન નિવાસી ભારતીય (NRIs) ના મતાધિકાર વિશે નીચેના પૈકી કયું વિધાન સત્ય છે ?
- I. જો NRIs એ સતત પાંચ વર્ષથી વધુ સમય માટે પરદેશ રહ્યા હોય તો તેઓ મતાધિકાર કરવા માટે પાત્રતા ધરાવતા નથી.
II. NRIs એ જ્યાં તેમનું નિવાસ સ્થાન આવેલ હોય તે મતદાર ક્ષેત્રમાં માત્ર રૂબરૂમાં મતાધિકાર ધરાવે છે.
III. NRIs એ Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot System (ETPBS) દ્વારા પરદેશથી મત આપી શકે છે.
- (A) માત્ર I સાચું છે. (B) માત્ર II સાચું છે.
(C) માત્ર I અને II સાચા છે. (D) માત્ર II અને III સાચા છે.

053. યાદી I ની કલમોને યાદી II માં આપેલી તેની જોગવાઈઓ સાથે જોડો.

I

1. કલમ 262
2. કલમ 280
3. કલમ 300A
4. કલમ 315

(A) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i

(C) 1 - ii, 2 - iii, 3 - iv, 4 - i

II

- i. આંતર રાજ્ય નદીના પાણીની વહેંચણીના તકરાર અંગેની કાયદાકીય જોગવાઈ
- ii. નાણાં આયોગ
- iii. મિલકતનો અધિકાર એ બંધારણીય અધિકાર છે.
- iv. લોક સેવા આયોગ

(B) 1 - i, 2 - ii, 3 - iii, 4 - iv

(D) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - ii, 4 - i

054. યાદી I માં આપેલ ભારતના બંધારણના લક્ષણોને યાદી II માં આપેલા તેના સ્ત્રોત સાથે જોડો.

I

1. કેન્દ્ર રાજ્ય સંબંધો
2. સમવાય યાદી
3. મૂળભૂત હકો
3. રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો
4. કેબીનેટ સ્વરૂપની સરકાર

(A) 1 - i, 2 - v, 3 - iii, 4 - iv, 5 - ii

(C) 1 - i, 2 - ii, 3 - iii, 4 - iv, 5 - v

II

- i. કેનેડા
- ii. ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા
- iii. યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટ્સ ઓફ અમેરિકા
- iv. આયર્લેન્ડ
- v. બ્રિટન

(B) 1 - ii, 2 - iii, 3 - iv, 4 - v, 5 - i

(D) 1 - v, 2 - iv, 3 - iii, 4 - ii, 5 - i

055. કેબીનેટના સંદર્ભમાં 'Primus Inter Pares' નું શું સ્થાન છે ?

(A) કેબીનેટના મુખ્ય સદસ્ય

(C) કેબીનેટના પ્રમુખ

(B) કેબીનેટના નેતા

(D) કેબીનેટના ઉપપ્રમુખ

056. ભારતના બંધારણના આમુખમાં નિર્દેશ કરવામાં આવેલા શબ્દોના ક્રમ પૈકી કયો ક્રમ સાચો છે ?

(A) લોકશાહી, સમાજવાદી, સાર્વભૌમ, બિન સાંપ્રદાયિક, પ્રજાસત્તાક

(B) સમાજવાદી, સાર્વભૌમ, બિન સાંપ્રદાયિક, પ્રજાસત્તાક, લોકશાહી

(C) બિન સાંપ્રદાયિક, લોકશાહી, સાર્વભૌમ, પ્રજાસત્તાક

(D) સાર્વભૌમ, સમાજવાદી, બિન સાંપ્રદાયિક, લોકશાહી, પ્રજાસત્તાક

057. 6 સપ્ટેમ્બર 2018 ના રોજ, ભારતની સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલતે સર્વસંમતિથી LGBTQ સમુદાયને લગતો ચુકાદો જારી કર્યો કે ગેરબંધારણીય છે.

(A) ભારતના બંધારણની 377 મી કલમ

(C) ભારતના બંધારણની 380 મી કલમ

(B) ભારતના બંધારણની 370 મી કલમ

(D) ભારતના બંધારણની 377 A મી કલમ

058. જો પંચાયતનું વિસર્જન થાય, તો કેટલા સમયગાળાની અંદર ચૂંટણી યોજવી પડે ?

(A) 1 વર્ષ

(C) 3 મહિના

(B) 6 મહિના

(D) 1 મહિનો

059. ભારતના બંધારણનો કયો ભાગ એ કલ્યાણ રાજ્યના ખ્યાલને સમાવિષ્ટ કરે છે ?

(A) આમુખ

(C) મૂળભૂત ફરજો

(B) મૂળભૂત હકો

(D) રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો

060. ભારતના બંધારણના કયા ભાગમાં 370મી કલમનો સમાવેશ થાય છે ?
 (A) XII (B) XIX
 (C) XXI (D) IXX
061. જ્યાં સુધી ખરડો એ થાય નહિં, ત્યાં સુધી તે સંસદનો અધિનિયમ બની શકે નહિ.
 (A) લોકસભા દ્વારા પારિત (B) રાજ્યસભા દ્વારા પારિત
 (C) તે લોકસભા અને રાજ્યસભા દ્વારા પારિત (D) તેને રાષ્ટ્રપતિનું અનુમોદન મળે
062. 'Westminster model of government' (સરકારની વેસ્ટમિન્સ્ટર પ્રતિકૃતિ) નો આરંભ ક્યાંથી થયો ?
 (A) બ્રિટન (B) ફ્રાંસ
 (C) જર્મની (D) આયર્લેન્ડ
063. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ બાબત એ સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલતના મૂળ ક્ષેત્રાધિકારમાં સમાવિષ્ટ કરેલ છે ?
 (A) ભારત સરકાર અને એક અથવા વધુ રાજ્ય વચ્ચેનો વિવાદ
 (B) સંસદમાં ગૃહ અથવા રાજ્યની વિધાનસભાની ચૂંટણી અંગેનો વિવાદ
 (C) ભારત સરકાર અને કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશ વચ્ચેનો વિવાદ
 (D) બે કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશો વચ્ચેનો વિવાદ
064. કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા રાષ્ટ્રીય લઘુમતી આયોગ અધિનિયમ, 1992 હેઠળ સ્થાપિત રાષ્ટ્રીય લઘુમતી આયોગ (National Commission for Minorities) (NCM) દ્વારા લઘુમતી સમુદાય તરીકે જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છ ધાર્મિક સમુદાયો નીચેના પૈકી કયા છે ?
 (A) મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી, બૌદ્ધ, પારસી, સિંધી (B) મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી, શીખ, બૌદ્ધ, સિંધી અને બહાઈ
 (C) મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી, શીખ, સિંધી, બહાઈ અને યહુદી (D) મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી, શીખ, બૌદ્ધ, પારસી અને જૈન
065. જો લોકસભાના અધ્યક્ષ અને ઉપાધ્યક્ષનું સ્થાન ખાલી હોય, તો ગૃહની ફરજ કોણ બજાવશે ?
 (A) ભારતના ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ (B) ભારતના મુખ્ય ન્યાયમૂર્તિ
 (C) સંસદીય બાબતોના મંત્રી (D) ગૃહના એવા સભ્યો કે જેમની નિમણૂંક રાષ્ટ્રપતિ કરે
066. 42મા બંધારણીય સુધારા (1976) અંતર્ગત ભારતના બંધારણના આમુખમાં કઈ બાબતને ઉમેરવામાં આવેલ છે ?
 I. સાર્વભૌમ II. બિન સાંપ્રદાયિક III. સમાજવાદી
 (A) માત્ર I અને II (B) માત્ર II અને III
 (C) માત્ર I અને III (D) માત્ર III
067. નીચે યાદી I માં આપેલા કેસને યાદી II માં આપેલા ચૂકાદાઓ સાથે જોડો

I	II
1. ગોલકનાથ વિરૂદ્ધ પંજાબ રાજ્ય	i. મૂળભૂત અધિકારો ઉપર રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતોની અગ્રીમતા
2. કેશવાનંદ ભારતી વિરૂદ્ધ કેરળ રાજ્ય	ii. બંધારણમાં સુધારો કરવાની સંસદની સત્તા મર્યાદિત છે.
3. મિનરવા મિલ્સ વિરૂદ્ધ ભારત સરકાર	iii. કેટલાક મૂળભૂત લક્ષણોમાં સુધારા થઈ શકે નહિં
4. 42 મો બંધારણીય સુધારો	iv. સંસદ બંધારણના કોઈપણ મૂળભૂત અધિકારોમાં ઘટાડો કરી શકતી નથી.
5. 44 મો બંધારણીય સુધારો	v. મિલકત હસ્તગત કરવી, ઘરાવવી અને વેચવાના અધિકારને નાબૂદ કરવો.
(A) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i, 5 - v	(B) 1 - i, 2 - ii, 3 - iii, 4 - iv, 5 - v
(C) 1 - ii, 2 - iii, 3 - v, 4 - i, 5 - iv	(D) 1 - iii, 2 - v, 3 - ii, 4 - i, 5 - iv

068. જોડકા જોડો.

I

1. ગુજરાત જાહેર સેવા આયોગ
2. તકેદારી આયોગ
3. માહિતી આયોગ
4. ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રીય રાજમાર્ગ પ્રાધિકરણ

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

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

II

- a. વૈધાનિક સંસ્થા
- b. બંધારણીય સંસ્થા
- c. અર્ધન્યાયિક સંસ્થા
- d. નિયમનકારી સંસ્થા

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

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

069. યાદી I માં આપેલ કલમને યાદી II માં તેની જોગવાઈઓ સાથે જોડો.

યાદી - I

1. કલમ 48A

2. કલમ 49

3. કલમ 50

4. કલમ 51

(A) 1 - ii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - iii

(C) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - i, 4 - ii

યાદી - II

i. સ્મારકો અને સ્થળોનું રક્ષણ

ii. પર્યાવરણનું જતન અને સુધારણા

iii. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય શાંતી અને સલામતીની અભિવૃદ્ધિ

iv. ન્યાયતંત્રને કારોબારી તંત્રથી અલગ કરવા બાબત

(B) 1 - i, 2 - iii, 3 - iv, 4 - ii

(D) 1 - iv, 2 - ii, 3 - iii, 4 - i

070. ભારતીય દંડ સંહિતા (Indian Penal Code) બદલવા માટે સંસદમાં રજૂ કરાયેલા બિલનું નામ શું છે ?

(A) ભારતીય ન્યાય સંહિતા બિલ 2023

(C) ભારતીય સાક્ષ્ય બિલ 2023

(B) ભારતીય ન્યાય પાલિકા સંહિતા બિલ 2023

(D) ભારતીય નાગરિક સુરક્ષા બિલ 2023

071. નીચે આપેલા ચાર શબ્દો પૈકી વિષમ શબ્દને પસંદ કરો.

(A) થીજવું (Freeze)

(C) બાફવું (Boil)

(B) ઉકળવું (Simmer)

(D) ગરમીથી પકવવું (Bake)

072. ખુરશીમાં બેઠેલા પુરુષની તરફ નિર્દેશ કરીને હિતેષે કહ્યું, “તેના પુત્રના પિતા એ મારા પિતા છે.” હિતેષ તે પુરુષ સાથે કયો સંબંધ ધરાવે છે ?

(A) ભાઈ

(C) પુત્ર

(B) પિતા

(D) પૌત્ર

073. P, Q, R, S, T, U અને V એક કુટુંબના સભ્યો છે. તે પૈકી 4 પુખ્ત વયના અને 3 બાળકો છે. U અને V નાની બાળકીઓ છે. P અને S ભાઈઓ છે, અને P ડોક્ટર છે. T એન્જિનિયર છે અને તેણે બે પૈકી એક ભાઈ સાથે લગ્ન કર્યા છે અને તેમને 2 સંતાનો છે. Q એ S સાથે લગ્ન કર્યા છે અને V તેમનું સંતાન છે.

ઉપરોક્ત માહિતી ધ્યાને લેતાં નીચે પૈકી કયો વિકલ્પ નિશ્ચિતપણે સાચો છે ?

(A) P એ V નો ભાઈ છે.

(C) P એ R ના પિતા છે.

(B) R એ U નો પિતા છે.

(D) T એ U નો ભાઈ છે.

074. $3895 - 1563 + 1089 = \dots\dots\dots$

(A) 3321

(C) 3329

(B) 3421

(D) ઉપરોક્ત પૈકી એક પણ નહીં

075. ‘Dear Money’ પદ એ સાથે સંબંધિત છે.

(A) વ્યક્તિગત લોન ઉપર વ્યાજનો ઓછો દર

(C) વ્યાજનો ઊંચો દર

(B) હાઉસિંગ લોન ઉપર વ્યાજનો ઓછો દર

(D) વ્યાજનો નીચો દર

076. 'હરિયાણી ક્રાંતિ'નો પ્રચાર કોણે કર્યો ?
 (A) વર્ગીસ કુરિયન (B) એ. પી. જે. અબ્દુલ કલામ
 (C) એમ. એસ. સ્વામીનાથન (D) મન મોહન સિંઘ
077. કઈ પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાએ ભારતમાં ઝડપી ઉદ્યમીકરણ ઉપર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રીત કર્યું ?
 (A) પ્રથમ પંચવર્ષીય યોજના (B) દ્વિતીય પંચવર્ષીય યોજના
 (C) તૃતીય પંચવર્ષીય યોજના (D) ચતુર્થ પંચવર્ષીય યોજના
078. ભારતમાં 'કાળી (Black) ક્રાંતિ' નો ખ્યાલ રજૂ કરે છે.
 (A) કોલસાના ઉત્પાદનમાં આત્મનિર્ભરતા (B) પેટ્રોલિયમ કુડ ઓઈલના ઉત્પાદનમાં આત્મનિર્ભરતા
 (C) લોખંડની કાચીધાતુના ઉત્પાદનમાં આત્મનિર્ભરતા (D) કાળીમાટીની ખેતીને પોષવી
079. મીરા સેઠ સમિતિએ ને સંબંધિત છે.
 (A) કાર્યાલય સ્થળે લિંગ ભેદભાવ (B) ગ્રામીણ બેંકીંગ ક્ષેત્રના સુધારા
 (C) હાથશાળનો વિકાસ (D) હસ્તકળાનો વિકાસ
080. હાલમાં ભારતમાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની કેટલી બેંકો છે ?
 (A) 11 (B) 12
 (C) 15 (D) 19
081. યુરોપિયન યુનિયન, બ્રાઝિલ અને અન્ય દેશોમાં ChatGPT ના પ્રતિસ્પર્ધી તરીકે 'Bard' (બાર્ડ) કોણે શરૂ કર્યું છે ?
 (A) Apple (B) Google
 (C) Microsoft (D) Samsung
082. DNA ફિંગરપ્રિન્ટ એ શોધવા માટે વપરાતી તકનીક છે ?
 (A) વિવાદિત પિતૃત્વ (Disputed Parentage) (B) અલ્ઝાઈમરનો રોગ (Alzheimer's disease)
 (C) યલો ફીવર (Yellow fever) (D) AIDS
083. SPAM ઈ-મેલ એ છે.
 (A) અવાંછિત બલ્ક-ઈ-મેલ (unsolicited bulk email)
 (B) અનામી બલ્ક ઈ-મેલ (Anonymous bulk email)
 (C) નકલી મોકલનારનું સરનામું (Spoofed sender address)
 (D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
084. 'Carbon foot print' પદનો અર્થ થાય છે.
 (A) કોલસાની અનામતથી સમૃદ્ધ વિસ્તાર (B) દેશ દ્વારા કાર્બન ડાયોક્સાઈડ ઉત્સર્જનમાં ઘટાડો
 (C) ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગમાં કાર્બનનો ઉપયોગ (D) માનવ પ્રવૃત્તિ દ્વારા ઉત્પાદિત ગ્રીનહાઉસ ગેસનો જથ્થો
085. ઈલેક્ટ્રીક કારમાં વપરાતી બેટરી માટે નીચેનામાંથી કયું જરૂરી છે ?
 (A) બ્રોમીન (B) નિકલ
 (C) લિથિયમ (D) સીસુ
086. ધાતુઓ અને અવાહકો વચ્ચે વાહકતા ધરાવતી સામગ્રીને કહેવામાં આવે છે.
 (A) સીરામીક્સ (Ceramics) (B) અર્ધવાહકો (Semiconductors)
 (C) ફોટોવોલ્ટેઈક્સ (Photovoltaics) (D) ઈલેક્ટ્રોનીક્સ (Electronics)

087. નીચેનામાંથી કયો પાણીજન્ય રોગ છે ?
 (A) અછબડા (B) ઓરી
 (C) ટાઈફોઈડ (D) મલેરિયા
088. નીચેના પૈકી કયું એ વિટામીન E નો સારો સ્ત્રોત છે ?
 (A) બદામ (B) ઘી
 (C) માછલી (D) માંસ
089. હવામાંથી કાર્બન કણોના નિષ્કર્ષણમાં ના સિદ્ધાંતનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.
 (A) ગાળણ (Filtration) (B) ઈલેક્ટ્રોફોરેસીસ (Electrophoresis)
 (C) કાર્બન કેપ્ચર (Carbon capture) (D) નિક્ષેપણ (Sedimentation)
090. નીચેના પૈકી કયો વાયુ એ ‘Laughing Gas’ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે ?
 (A) કાર્બન ડાયોક્સાઈડ (B) સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઈડ
 (C) કાર્બન મોનોક્સાઈડ (D) નાઈટ્રસ ઓક્સાઈડ
091. કયા પ્રશેપણ વાહન દ્વારા 14 જુલાઈ, 2023ના રોજ ચંદ્રયાન 3 નું પ્રશેપણ કરવામાં આવ્યું ?
 (A) LVM 2 (B) LVM 3
 (C) LVM 4 (D) LVM 5
092. વડાપ્રધાન નરેન્દ્ર મોદી પહેલાં, ભારતના કયા વડાપ્રધાને UAE ની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી ?
 (A) અટલ બિહારી વાજપેયી (B) મન મોહન સિંઘ
 (C) ઈન્દિરા ગાંધી (D) રાજીવ ગાંધી
093. ‘Nomadic Elephant’ એ ભારત અને બીજા કયા દેશ વચ્ચેની લશ્કરી કવાયત છે ?
 (A) દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા (B) મોંગોલિયા
 (C) ફિલિપાઈન્સ (D) USA
094. હાલમાં Group of 20 (G20) ના પ્રમુખ કોણ છે ?
 (A) યુ.એસ.એ. (USA) (B) રશિયા
 (C) ચીન (D) ભારત
095. 2022-23 દરમિયાન શાંઘાઈ કોર્પોરેશન ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (SCO) નું અધ્યક્ષ કોણ છે ?
 (A) ચીન (B) રશિયા
 (C) ભારત (D) પાકિસ્તાન
096. 2023માં એશિયન રમતોના યજમાન કોણ છે ?
 (A) ભારત (B) જાપાન
 (C) ચીન (D) સિંગાપુર
097. “ગોલ”, “પલ્લા”, “ચાકસી” અને “ખાગા” શું છે ?
 (A) કેરીના પ્રકારો (B) ચીકુના પ્રકારો
 (C) માછલીની જાતો (D) ઊંટની જાતો

098. સ્થાનિક ભાવોને સ્થિર કરવા માટે ભારતે ની તમામ નિકાસ પર પ્રતિબંધ લાગુ કર્યો છે.
- (A) બાસમતી ચોખા (B) બિન-બાસમતી ચોખા
(C) બ્રાઉન ચોખા (D) પોની ચોખા
099. US ના પેન્સિલ્વેનિયા રાજ્ય અને ન્યૂયોર્ક શહેરે કયા હિંદુ તહેવારને શાળા જાહેર રજા તરીકે માન્ય કર્યો છે ?
- (A) હોળી (B) દિવાળી
(C) દશેરા (D) ઉપરોક્ત પૈકી એક પણ નહીં
100. 30 જુલાઈ 2023 ના રોજ સ્પેનને હરાવીને કઈ ટીમે 'Torneo del Centenario 2023' નો ખિતાબ જીતી લીધો છે ?
- (A) ભારતીય મહિલા હોકી ટીમ (B) બાંગ્લાદેશની મહિલા હોકી ટીમ
(C) સ્પેનની મહિલા હોકી ટીમ (D) બ્રાઝિલની મહિલા હોકી ટીમ

101. What is the maximum punishment for the manufacturing and sale of any drug deemed to be adulterated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940?
- (A) 1 year imprisonment (B) 5 years imprisonment
(C) 10 years imprisonment (D) Life imprisonment
102. Which section of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, deals with the definition of “cosmetic”?
- (A) Section 3(aa) (B) Section 3(aaa)
(C) Section 2(aa) (D) Section 2(b)
103. Who is responsible for the regulation and control of drugs and cosmetics in India under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940?
- (A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
(B) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
(C) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)
(D) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)
104. Under which sections of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, provisions are there for the appointment of Inspectors and their powers?
- (A) Section 20 and 21 (B) Section 21 and 22
(C) Section 22 and 23 (D) Section 25 and 26
105. Which of the following cases established that the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, applies to the sale of drugs through e-commerce platforms?
- (A) Amazon India v. Union of India
(B) Flipkart v. State of Kerala
(C) Snapdeal v. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
(D) None of the above
106. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 aims to regulate which of the following?
- (A) Import and manufacture of drugs and cosmetics
(B) Import and sale of drugs and cosmetics
(C) Import, manufacture, distribution and sale
(D) Import and distribution of drugs and cosmetics
107. According to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which of the following is the most appropriate definition of cosmetics:
- (A) Any article intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or or sprayed on, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human body and includes any article intended for use as a component of cosmetic
(B) Any article intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or or sprayed on, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and includes any article intended for use as a component of cosmetic
(C) Any article applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and includes any article intended for use as a component of cosmetic
(D) None of the above

108. As per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, “drug” includes:
- (A) All substances intended for use as components of a drug excluding empty gelatin capsules
 - (B) All substances intended for use as components of a drug including empty gelatin capsules
 - (C) All substances intended for use as components of a drug including filled gelatin capsules
 - (D) None of the above
109. Which section of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, provides for the establishment of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board?
- (A) Section 12
 - (B) Section 33B
 - (C) Section 5
 - (D) Section 9
110. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a drug will be considered a misbranded drug under which of the following conditions?
- (A) If the drug has not been labelled in the manner as it has been prescribed.
 - (B) If it is coloured, coated, powdered, or polished in order to conceal any damage, or if it is made as such, it appears to be of better or greater therapeutic value than it actually is.
 - (C) If the label or container coming with the drug bears any statement, design, or device making a false claim about the drug or giving any misleading information
 - (D) All of the above
111. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India observed “The definition of “drugs” is comprehensive enough to take in not only medicines but also substances intended to be used for or in the treatment of diseases of human beings or animals. The expression “substances”, therefore, must be something other than medicines but which are used for treatment.”
- (A) Chimanlal Jagjivandas Sheth v State of Maharashtra, AIR 1963 SC 665
 - (B) Ishwar Singh Bindra v State of U.P., (1969) 1 SCR 219
 - (C) CCE v Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Ltd., (2009) 12 SCC 419
 - (D) None of the above
112. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India observed “when a mixture of different drugs is prepared by the medical practitioner for the use of a patient in the treatment of an ailment or discomfort diagnosed by the medical practitioner by his professional skill, and which mixture is normally incapable of being passed from hand to hand as a commercial commodity the medical practitioner supplying the medicines cannot be said to be a manufacturer of the mixture.”
- (A) State of Kerala v. Orison J. Francis, (2009) 2 SCC 160
 - (B) Aletta Grace Bell (Dr) v. S. Tirkey (Dr), (1996) 1 SCC 285
 - (C) Commissioner, Sales Tax v. Sukh Deo, AIR 1969 SC 499.
 - (D) None of the above
113. Which provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 provides for offences to be cognizable and non-bailable in certain cases?
- (A) Section 36
 - (B) Section 36A
 - (C) Section 36AB
 - (D) Section 36AC

114. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India observed “The Rules under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act regulate only manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs for sale and not for consumption, use or possession.”
- (A) Sukhdev Singh v Bhagatram Sardar Singh Raghuvanshi, (1975) 1 SCC 421
(B) State of Bihar v Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan (P) Ltd., (2005) 2 SCC 762
(C) Mukhtiar Chand (Dr.) v State of Punjab, (1998) 7 SCC 579
(D) None of the above
115. The Drugs Rules, 1945 as amended vide G.S.R. 823(E) dated 17-11-2022 came into effect from:
- (A) 01-01-2023 (B) 01-03-2023
(C) 01-04-2023 (D) 01-08-2023
116. The loan licence to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs issued under Rule 70A of the Drugs Rules, 1945 shall be issued in:
- (A) Form 25 (B) Form 25A
(C) Form 25B (D) Form 25F
117. Which schedule of the Drugs Rules, 1945, contains a list of drugs exempted from the operation of Chapter III of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940?
- (A) Schedule A (B) Schedule B
(C) Schedule C (D) Schedule D
118. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India while interpreting the scope of Rule 2(ee) (iii) of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 held that the the said rule “covers practitioners enrolled in Medical Register of a State who, though not covered by clauses (i) and (ii), are de facto practising modern system of medicine (allopathic). It does not cover left-out qualified allopathic doctors.”
- (A) Mukhtiar Chand (Dr) v State of Punjab, (1998) 7 SCC 579
(B) Vinod Kumar Gupta v State of U.P., 2010 SCC OnLine 368
(C) Bhagwan Singh v State of Punjab, (1999) 9 SCC 573
(D) Raj Kishan v State, AIR 1960 SC 460
119. Under the Drugs Rules, 1945, fees for test or analysis by the central drugs laboratories or state drugs laboratories are specified in:
- (A) Schedule A (B) Schedule B
(C) Schedule C (D) Schedule D
120. Under the Drugs Rules, 1945, the licence fee prescribed for import licence is:
- (A) Five thousand rupees for a single drug and an additional fee at the rate of five hundred rupees for each additional drug
(B) Ten thousand rupees for a single drug and an additional fee at the rate of one thousand rupees for each additional drug
(C) Fifteen thousand rupees for a single drug and an additional fee at the rate of five hundred rupees for each additional drug
(D) Twenty thousand rupees for a single drug and an additional fee at the rate of one thousand rupees for each additional drug

121. As per rule 30B of the Drugs Rules, 1945, no drug, the manufacture, sale or distribution of which is prohibited in the country of origin, shall be imported under the same name or under any other name except for the purpose of:
- (A) Examination (B) Test
(C) Analysis (D) All of the above
122. As per rule 49 of the Drugs Rules, 1945, a person who is appointed as an Inspector under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 shall be a person who has a degree in:
- (A) Pharmacy (B) Pharmaceutical Sciences
(C) Microbiology (D) None of the above
123. As per rule 49A of the Drugs Rules, 1945, which of the following is correct in regard to the qualification of a licensing authority?
- (A) experience in the manufacture or testing of drugs or enforcement of the provisions of the Act for a minimum period of three years
(B) experience in the manufacture or testing of drugs or enforcement of the provisions of the Act for a minimum period of five years
(C) experience in the manufacture or testing of drugs or enforcement of the provisions of the Act for a minimum period of seven years
(D) experience in the manufacture or testing of drugs or enforcement of the provisions of the Act for a minimum period of ten years
124. The duration of licences provided under rule 67E of the Drugs Rules, 1945 for Homoeopathic medicines is:
- (A) Five years (B) Six years
(C) Three years (D) Seven years
125. Which section of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 defines “specified warning”?
- (A) Section 2 (p) (B) Section 2 (l)
(C) Section 2 (m) (D) Section 3 (o)
126. As per the provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, in a hotel having ___ rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of ___ persons or more, a separate provision for smoking area or space may be made:
- (A) 30 and 30 (B) 50 and 50
(C) 30 and 50 (D) 50 and 30
127. Which section of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 provides for the prohibition of advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products?
- (A) Section 3 (B) Section 4
(C) Section 5 (D) Section 6

128. As per the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, no person shall sell cigarette or any other tobacco product to any person who is under eighteen years of age, and:
- (A) In an area within a radius of 50 yards of any educational institution
 (B) In an area within a radius of 100 yards of any educational institution
 (C) In an area within a radius of 200 yards of any educational institution
 (D) In an area within a radius of 150 yards of any educational institution
129. As per Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, the specified warning on a package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products shall be:
- (A) legible (B) prominent
 (C) conspicuous as to size and colour (D) All of the above
130. What is the maximum punishment for failure to give specified warning and nicotine and tar contents under the provision(s) of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003?
- (A) two years (B) three years
 (C) five years (D) seven years
131. What is the punishment for smoking in a public place under the provision(s) of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003?
- (A) fine which may extend to two hundred rupees
 (B) fine which may extend to three hundred rupees
 (C) fine which may extend to five hundred rupees
 (D) fine which may extend to one thousand rupees
132. Which section of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 provides for the punishment for advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products?
- (A) Section 20 (B) Section 21
 (C) Section 22 (D) Section 23
133. What is the punishment for sale of cigarettes or any other tobacco products to persons below the age of eighteen years under the provision(s) of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003?
- (A) Fine which may extend to one thousand rupees
 (B) Fine which may extend to five hundred rupees
 (C) Fine which may extend to three hundred rupees
 (D) Fine which may extend to two hundred rupees
134. An offence punishable under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 shall be:
- (A) bailable (B) non-bailable
 (C) cognizable (D) non-cognizable

135. Which of the following is not a tobacco products specified in the Schedule of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003?
- (A) Cheroots (B) Snuff
(C) Tooth powder containing tobacco (D) None of the above
136. Which section of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 defines 'magic remedy'?
- (A) Section 2 (c) (B) Section 2 (d)
(C) Section 2 (e) (D) Section 3 (g)
137. As per section 3 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for:
- (A) the procurement of miscarriage in women or prevention of conception in women
(B) the maintenance or improvement of the capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure
(C) the correction of menstrual disorder in women
(D) All of the above
138. Which provision of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 provides for the prohibition of misleading advertisements relating to drugs?
- (A) Section 4 (B) Section 5
(C) Section 6 (D) Section 5A
139. What is the maximum punishment prescribed under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954?
- (A) Six months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years
140. An offence punishable under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 shall be:
- (A) Bailable (B) Non-bailable
(C) Cognizable (D) Non-cognizable
141. Which court shall have Jurisdiction to try offences under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954?
- (A) Presidency Magistrate (B) Magistrate of the first class
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
142. Which section of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act?
- (A) Section 14 (B) Section 15
(C) Section 16 (D) Section 17

143. In which of the following case the constitutional validity of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 was challenged?
- (A) Cooverjee B. Bharucha v The Excise Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, 1954 AIR 220
- (B) Messrs. Dwarka Prasad Laxmi Narain v The State of Uttar Pradesh and Two Others, 1954 AIR 224
- (C) R. M. D. Chamarbaugwalla v The Union of India, 1957 AIR 628
- (D) Hamdard Dawakhana (Wakf) Lal Kuan, Delhi and Another v Union of India and Others, 1960 AIR 554
144. The disease, disorder, or condition specified in the Schedule annexed to the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955 is/are:
- (A) Asthma and AIDS (B) Epilepsy and Cancer
- (C) Diseases and disorders of the brain (D) All of the above
145. Which of the following rule of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955 provides for the procedure to be followed in prohibiting Import into, and Export from India of Certain Advertisements?
- (A) Rule 4 (B) Rule 5
- (C) Rule 6 (D) Rule 7
146. Which of the following rule of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955 provides for the manner in which Advertisements may be sent Confidentially?
- (A) Rule 4 (B) Rule 5
- (C) Rule 6 (D) Rule 7
147. In which of the recent case the Court held that “though a separate, specific, distinct procedure has been laid down in FSS Act 2006 to initiate/launch a proceeding against the offender of Food Laws that does not ipso facto debar the police to initiate/register a case u/s 272 or 273 of IPC”?
- (A) Sushil Kr. Gupta v The State of West Bengal & Connected Applications
- (B) State of Maharashtra & Anr. v Sayyed Hasan and Sayyed Subhan and Ors
- (C) Kaptan Sing v State of U.P.
- (D) None of the above
148. Which of the following act(s)/order(s) related to food are repealed by the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006?
- (A) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- (B) The Meat Food Products Order, 1973
- (C) The Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992
- (D) All of the above
149. For the purpose of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which ministry is responsible for administration of this Act?
- (A) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (C) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- (D) Ministry of Food Processing Industries

150. Under which section of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 the Food Authority may recognise any organisation or agency for the purposes of food safety audit?
(A) Section 43 (B) Section 44
(C) Section 45 (D) Section 46
151. As per section 13 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Authority may establish as many Scientific Panels as it considers necessary consist of independent scientific experts. However, the Food Authority must establish Scientific Panel(s) on:
(A) Biological hazards (B) Pesticides and antibiotics residues
(C) Labelling (D) All of the above
152. Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and twenty-two members out of which how many shall be women?
(A) Half (B) One third
(C) Two third (D) One fourth
153. Which was the first city in the country to be accorded the Clean Street Food Hub (CSFH) tag by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in 2008?
(A) Mumbai (B) Chandigarh
(C) Indore (D) Ahmedabad
154. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 received the assent of the President of India on:
(A) 18 November 2006 (B) 15 October 2007
(C) 28 May 2008 (D) 23 August 2006
155. As per the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, “adulterant” means any material which is or could be employed for making the food:
(A) Sub-standard (B) Containing extraneous matter
(C) Mis-branded (D) All of the above
156. As per the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which of the following is NOT correct with regard to ‘extraneous matter’?
(A) Any matter contained in an article of food which may be carried from the raw materials used for its manufacture or which is added to it, but such matter does not render such article of food unsafe
(B) Any matter contained in an article of food which may be carried from the packaging materials used for its manufacture or which is added to it, but such matter does not render such article of food unsafe
(C) Any matter contained in an article of food which may be carried from the process systems used for its manufacture or which is added to it, but such matter does not render such article of food unsafe
(D) Any matter contained in an article of food which may be carried from the raw materials used for its manufacture or which is added to it, but such matter renders such article of food unsafe
157. Which section of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for the liability of manufacturers, packers, wholesalers, distributors and sellers?
(A) Section 26 (B) Section 28
(C) Section 29 (D) None of the above

158. Which of the following Authority/Authorities shall be responsible for the enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006?
- (A) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
(B) State Food Safety Authorities
(C) State Food Safety Nodal Authorities
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
159. Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, if a licence is not issued within the prescribed period from the date of making the application or application is not rejected, the applicant may start his food business after expiry of the said period. The period prescribed for the same is:
- (A) Two months (B) Three months
(C) Six months (D) One year
160. Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, an appeal against the order of rejection for the grant of licence shall lie to:
- (A) Director of Food Safety (B) Commissioner of Food Safety
(C) Designated Officer of Food Safety (D) Special Office appointed for the same
161. Any Food Safety Officer exercising powers under the the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 found guilty of an offence as per section 39 of the Act shall be liable to a penalty:
- (A) Which may extend to fifty thousand rupees
(B) Not less than fifty thousand rupees but may extend to one lakh rupees
 (C) Which may extend to one lakh rupees
(D) Which may extend to two lakh rupees
162. As per procedure provided for launching prosecution under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Analyst after receiving the sample from the Food Safety Officer shall analyse the sample and send the analysis report mentioning method of sampling and analysis to Designated Officer within:
- (A) 7 days (B) 14 days
(C) 15 days (D) 30 days
163. As per section 43 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, The Food Authority may notify food laboratories and research institutions accredited by:
- (A) Central Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
 (B) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
(C) Central Accreditation Board for Sampling and Analysis Laboratories
(D) National Accreditation Board for Sampling and Analysis Laboratories
164. As per section 76 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, any person aggrieved by a decision or order of a Special Court may prefer an appeal to:
- (A) Supreme Court (B) High Court
(C) Session Court (D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

165. As per the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, who can be appointed as the Commissioner of Food Safety?
- (A) No person below the rank of “Commissioner and Secretary” to State Government
 (B) No person below the rank of “Commissioner and Secretary” to Central Government
 (C) No person below the rank of “Commissioner” to Central Government
 (D) No person below the rank of “Commissioner” to State Government
166. As per rule 2.4.5 of the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, the Food Analyst in-charge of the accredited laboratory shall analyse the sample within:
- (A) 30 days (B) 15 days
 (C) 14 days (D) 7 days
167. As per the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, an appeal as provided under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, preferred to the Designated Officer by the Food Business Operator against the report of the Food Analyst shall be filled within:
- (A) 15 days from the date of the receipt of the copy of the analysis report
 (B) 30 days from the date of the receipt of the copy of the analysis report
 (C) 45 days from the date of the receipt of the copy of the analysis report
 (D) 60 days from the date of the receipt of the copy of the analysis report
168. While holding an inquiry under the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, the Adjudicating Officer shall pass the final order within:
- (A) 90 days from the date of first hearing (B) 60 days from the date of first hearing
 (C) 30 days from the date of first hearing (D) 6 months from the date of first hearing
169. As per the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, the selection panel for appointment as a Presiding Officer of an Appellate Tribunal shall consist of which of the following?
- (A) Serving Judge of the High Court (B) Law Secretary of the State Government
 (C) Secretary of the concerned department (D) All of the above
170. As per the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011, what is the limitation period for filing appeal to Appellate Tribunal?
- (A) 30 days (B) 45 days
 (C) 90 days (D) 120 days
171. As per Law Officers (Appointment and Conditions of Service) and Conduct of Legal Affairs of the Government Rules, 2009, any matter on which legal opinion is required by all Secretariat Heads of administrative departments of the Government, may be referred directly to:
- (A) the Advocate General
 (B) Special Public Prosecutor
 (C) Government Pleader
 (D) the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (R.L.A.)
172. As per the Law Officers (Appointment and Conditions of Service) and Conduct of Legal Affairs of the Government Rules, 2009, ‘Law Officer’ includes:
- (A) Government Pleader (B) Advocate General
 (C) Special Counsel (D) All of the above

173. As per the Law Officers (Appointment and Conditions of Service) and Conduct of Legal Affairs of the Government Rules, 2009, all the Law Officers in the High Court shall submit a:
- (A) Daily statement (B) Weekly statement
(C) Monthly statement (D) Half-yearly statement
174. As per the Law Officers (Appointment and Conditions of Service) and Conduct of Legal Affairs of the Government Rules, 2009, when shall the performance of the Law Officers be reviewed by a Committee?
- (A) Once in every three months (B) Once in every six months
(C) Twice in every six months (D) Once in every eleven months
175. As per the Law Officers (Appointment and Conditions of Service) and Conduct of Legal Affairs of the Government Rules, 2009, a Law Officer shall hold office for a term of:
- (A) Two years (B) Three years
(C) Five years (D) Ten years
176. What is the limitation period for the suits relating to contracts for the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging-house?
- (A) One year (B) Two years
(C) Three years (D) Five years
177. As per section 2(l) of the Limitation Act 1963 'suit' includes:
- (A) An application (B) An appeal
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
178. Computation of time mentioned in instruments for the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963 shall be deemed to be made with reference to:
- (A) Gregorian Calendar (B) English Calendar
(C) Swis Calendar (D) Indian Calender
179. Which section of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides for extinguishment of right to property?
- (A) Section 26 (B) Section 27
(C) Section 29 (D) None of the above
180. How many Food Safety and Standards Regulations have been enacted in the year 2022?
- (A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
181. Which license is required by a food business operator to run a food business in more than two states?
- (A) Central License (B) Separate license/ Registration
(C) Composite License (D) Both (A) and (B)
182. How many Food Safety and Standards Regulations have been enacted in the year 2011?
- (A) three (B) five
(C) seven (D) six
183. eCourts project implemented in association with e-Committee Supreme Court of India and Department of Justice has recently completed which phase of the project?
- (A) Phase I (B) Phase II
(C) Phase III (D) Phase IV

184. Which software was launched by Gujarat High Court for the welfare of prisoners and their families across the state?
 (A) Prisoner Information Module (B) Prisoner Information Medium
 (C) Prisoner Welfare Module (D) Prisoner Welfare Medium
185. The software developed by the Supreme Court of India to make all its 17 benches paperless is called:
 (A) SCI-Scannet (B) SCI-Interact
 (C) SCI-eFiling (D) None of the above
186. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* means:
 (A) A personal right of action dies with the person
 (B) Personal Care of citizens.
 (C) An action directed toward a Criminal for reformation.
 (D) An action is not given to him who is not injured
187. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the legal maxim *res communes*?
 (A) Whence there is truth, there is light. (B) Things belonging to no body.
 (C) Things belonging to everybody. (D) Rest of the communities.
188. What is the maximum period within which the Lokpal must complete the preliminary inquiry under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?
 (A) 60 days (B) 90 days
 (C) 120 days (D) 180 days
189. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, which of the following government officials are required to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities?
 (A) Members of Parliament only (B) All public servants
 (C) the Prime Minister only (D) None of the above
190. The Lokpal shall consist of a Chairperson and such number of Members, not exceeding
 (A) 6 (B) 7
 (C) 8 (D) 10
191. Which school of jurisprudence prescribed that the law is based on what is “correct”?
 (A) Analytica (B) Historical
 (C) Sociological (D) Natural Law
192. Who among the following is considered to be founder of positivism in the modern sense of the term?
 (A) John Austin (B) Jeremy Bentham
 (C) HLA Hart (D) Pavlos Eleftheriadis
193. Which of the following is correct as per Salmond’s theory of sovereignty?
 (A) No sovereign has anywhere possessed unlimited power and the attempt to exert it has always resulted in the establishment of safeguards
 (B) The sovereign power may have “de facto” limitations because it is dependent upon two factors which are coercive force and docile disposition of the people
 (C) Sovereign power is determinate, divisible and it may be legally limited
 (D) There can be no concept of sovereignty distinct and separate from and above the law

194. Which of the following is incorrect?
- (A) According to Force Theory, any State comes into being on account of the use of force because the strong will subject the weak to their control and this relationship evolve in the form of the State
 - (B) According to Natural Theory, the State is the creation of God. The kind has been given the authority by God to do anything he likes and people cannot interfere with his powers
 - (C) According to Evolutionary Theory, the State is the result of a course of evolution and the State came into being through a gradual process of development
 - (D) None of the above
195. Léon Duguit has given the principle of:
- (A) Volksggeist
 - (B) Social Engineering
 - (C) Social Solidarity
 - (D) Folkspirit
196. Which of the following theory provided the concept that “the punishment is an end itself”?
- (A) Deterrent theory
 - (B) Restorative theory
 - (C) Reformatory Theory
 - (D) Retributive theory
197. Freedom of speech is:
- (A) Right in rem
 - (B) Imperfect Right
 - (C) Limited right
 - (D) Right in personam
198. The following statement is based on which of the theory?
“If the offender repents for the crime, he should be forgiven as repentance is itself a punishment”
- (A) Restorative theory
 - (B) Reformatory theory
 - (C) Expiatory theory
 - (D) Deterrent theory
199. Ownership is:
- (A) The right to consume, destroy or alienate things
 - (B) The right to use and enjoy things
 - (C) The right to possession of things
 - (D) All of the above
200. An amendment of the Constitution may be initiated:
- (A) Only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament
 - (B) Only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in both the House of Parliament
 - (C) Only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in the Uper House of Parliament
 - (D) Only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in Lower House of Parliament
201. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327
 - (B) The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 328
 - (C) The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 329
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

202. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India provides for duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health?
 (A) Article 43 (B) Article 46
 (C) Article 47 (D) Article 49
203. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India provides that the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code?
 (A) Article 41 (B) Article 42
 (C) Article 43 (D) Article 44
204. The executive power of the Union is vested in:
 (A) the House of the People (B) the President
 (C) the Prime Minister (D) the Vice-president
205. Who may dispose of the civil matters relating to 'appeals against orders relating to disposal of property and orders directing payments of compensation expenses and/or fees' under the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993?
 (A) Single Judge (B) Division Court of minimum three Judges
 (C) Division Court of two Judges (D) All of the above
206. Which chapter of the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993 provides for the rules for the issue of writs of habeas corpus under article 226 of the Constitution of India?
 (A) Chapter-XXXII (B) Chapter-XXVIII
 (C) Chapter-XXX (D) Chapter-XI
207. Under Rule 1 of the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be exercised by:
 (A) Single Judge (B) Division Court of minimum three Judges
 (C) Division Court of two Judges (D) All of the above
208. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, if in any matter, the Supreme Court directs the High Court to undertake the preparation and printing of the Transcript Record, the same shall be prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of:
 (A) The High Court of Gujarat (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 2011
 (B) The Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993
 (C) The Supreme Court Rules, 1966
 (D) The Supreme Court Rules, 1960
209. Under Chapter - XXVI (Criminal Business) of the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, the matter shall be placed before the court if the service of any notice cannot be effected within:
 (A) One month from the date of its issue (B) Two months from the date of its issue
 (C) Three months from the date of its issue (D) Six months from the date of its issue
210. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, in all Letters Patent Appeals, which of the following paper(s) shall be filed?
 (A) Judgment of the High Court
 (B) Memorandum of Appeal, Petition or Application before the High Court' as the case may be
 (C) Judgment of the subordinate Court, if any
 (D) All of the above

211. As per rule 178 of the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993 regarding Rule Nisi, any rule so granted shall not be made returnable within:
- (A) 15 days after the service thereof on the respondent
 (B) 30 days after the service thereof on the respondent
 (C) 45 days after the service thereof on the respondent
 (D) 60 days after the service thereof on the respondent
212. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, if the deficit court fee is not paid or the valuation not rectified within the time prescribed or enlarged, the appeal, memorandum of cross objections or application shall be placed before the Registrar for orders within:
- (A) Seven days (B) Ten days
 (C) Fifteen days (D) Thirty days
213. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, The prescribed rates for copying and comparing shall be increased at the rate of:
- (A) 5% in every two years (B) 10% every year
 (C) 5% every year (D) 10% twice a year
214. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, in cases in which a party is represented by more than one Advocate, it shall be necessary for:
- (A) For all of them to file a joint appointment
 (B) For each of them to file a separate one
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Either (A) or (B)
215. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, which of the following is not correct?
- (A) The decree shall ordinarily bear the date on which the judgment of the High Court was pronounced. The decree shall also show the date on which it is signed by the Deputy Registrar.
 (B) When any correction is made in the, judgment by the court on speaking on the minutes, such correction shall be carried out in the judgment approved and initialed by the Judge or Judges delivering it and when made shall be initialed by them in token of their approval.
 (C) A judgment delivered by the Court, when initialed as well as signed by the Judge or Judges below the entire text of the judgment or order, be regarded as the final judgment from which copies could be supplied to the parties or their advocates.
 (D) Whenever an Advocate wants a judgment to be kept before the Court for speaking to the minutes, he shall file a note in the office showing the points on which he wants to speak to the minutes and he is not required to serve a copy thereof on the Advocate for the other side.
216. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, the Registrar shall issue the usual notices of the date of hearing, which shall be ____ from the date of issue of notice to the parties.
- (A) Thirty days (B) Four weeks
 (C) Fifteen days (D) One month
217. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, when party has been ordered to furnish security for costs, such security shall be deposited with:
- (A) Deputy Registrar (B) Assistant Registrar
 (C) Nazir (D) None of the above

218. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, a memorandum of an appeal or application presented by a party personally shall be:
- (A) In English language (B) In Gujarati language
 (C) Either (A) or (B) (D) Both (A) and (B)
219. Which chapter of the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993 provides for the rules under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958?
- (A) Chapter-XXXIII (B) Chapter-XXXI
 (C) Chapter-XXVIII (D) Chapter-XIV
220. As per the Gujarat High Court Rules, 1993, which of the following is not correct?
- (A) Every affidavit to be used in the High Court shall be entitled “In the High Court of Gujarat”
 (B) An affidavit relating to a proceeding pending in this court shall be entitled “In the matter of (state the proceeding and its number) and shall bear the short title
 (C) Every affidavit containing any statement of facts shall not be divided into paragraphs
 (D) Subject to the provisions of Rule 26, all oaths in any judicial proceedings shall be administered according to the appropriate form given in the Schedule to the Oaths Act, 1961.
221. Punishment for gang rape of woman under sixteen years of age under section 376DA of Indian Penal Code, 1860 was inserted through:
- (A) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2015
 (B) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018
 (C) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2021
 (D) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2020
222. Which of the following offence falls within the scope of section 404 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
- (A) Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death
 (B) Dishonest misappropriation of property
 (C) Criminal breach of trust
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
223. *Maxim Judex non potest esse testis in propira causa* stands for
- (A) A judge cannot be witness in his own cause
 (B) A judge cannot punish a wrong done to himself.
 (C) A judge does not give more than the plaintiff himself demands
 (D) None of the above
224. In which of the following landmark judgment, the Supreme Court of India laid down the guidelines regarding the availability and sale of Acid:
- (A) Laxmi v Union of India, (2014) 4 SCC 427
 (B) K.M. Nanavati v State of Maharashtra, 1962 AIR 605
 (C) Shivanand Mallappa Koti v State of Karnataka, 2007 (8) Scale 408
 (D) Lakhjit Singh v State of Punjab, 1994 Supp. (1) SCC 173

225. The term 'foreign Court' in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 includes which of the following:
- (A) A Court situated outside India
 - (B) A Court not established by the authority of the Central Government
 - (C) A Court not continued by the authority of the Central Government
 - (D) All of the above
226. As per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 no Court shall proceed with the trial of any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim litigating under the same title where such suit is pending in the same or any other Court in India have jurisdiction to grant the relief claimed, or in any Court beyond the limits of India established or continued by the Central Government and having like jurisdiction, or before the Supreme Court.
- (A) For above provision the pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.
 - (B) For above provision the pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does preclude the Courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.
 - (C) For above provision the pendency of a suit in a foreign Court may or may not preclude the Courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.
 - (D) None of the above
227. Which of the following maxim is related to the offences committed by a child
- (A) Absoluta sententia expositore non indige
 - (B) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 - (C) Malitia Supplet Aetatem
 - (D) None of the above
228. Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the same parties or between parties under whom they or any of them claim litigating under the same title except in the following:
- (A) Where it has not been pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (B) Where it has not been given on the merits of the case.
 - (C) Where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are in consonance to the principles of natural justice.
 - (D) Where it has been obtained by fraud.
229. On the application of any of the parties and after notice to the parties and after hearing such of them as desired to be heard, or of its own motion without such notice _____ may at any stage transfer any suit, appeal or other proceeding pending before it for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same.
- Which of the following is appropriate Court of competent jurisdiction as per the general power of transfer and withdrawal as incorporated under section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- (A) The High Court or the District Court
 - (B) Only High Court
 - (C) Only District Court
 - (D) Supreme Court

230. Who among the following propounded that Justice is divided in two parts- distributive justice and corrective justice?
- (A) Plato (B) Socrates
 (C) Aristotle (D) Abraham Lincoln
231. As per the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, where a suit for obtaining the relief or compensation for wrong to immovable property situate within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in which of the following Court
- (A) Only within the local limits of whose jurisdiction Maximum portion of the property is situated
 (B) Within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situated
 (C) Within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate but with the permission of Court in whose jurisdiction remaining portion is situated.
 (D) None of the above
232. Which of the following is related to ‘Legal Personality’
- (A) Legal realism (B) Feminist Jurisprudence
 (C) The bracket theory (D) Both (A) and (B)
233. The propounder of Interest theory of legal right is
- (A) Ihering (B) Pound
 (C) Salmond (D) Duguit
234. Who among the following propounded the will theory of rights whereby the purpose of the law is to grant to the citizen the means of free expression of his will
- (A) Herbert L.A. Hart (B) Austin
 (C) Jeremy Bentham (D) Rudolf von Ihering
235. Who among the following propounded the Pure theory of Law which complies with legal positivism’s principles?
- (A) Holland (B) Hans Kelson
 (C) Jeremy Bentham (D) Salmond
236. The word Jurisprudence has been derived from Latin Word *Jurisprudencia* which means:
- (A) Knowledge of law (B) Research on law
 (C) Combination of principles (D) Origin of law
237. Which of the following theories regards crime as a social anomaly and criminal justice as means of social education to bring about fundamental changes in offenders and their behavior?
- (A) Deterrent Theory (B) Reformatory Theory
 (C) Retributive Theory (D) Preventive Theory
238. Which of the following propounded the “possession is the assurance to practice physical authority over a thing all alone benefit combined with the ability to do as such”
- (A) Maine (B) Savigny
 (C) Blackstone (D) Markby
239. As per analytical framework developed by Wesley Hofeld in 20th Century for understanding the interests in property, the Correlative of Immunity is:
- (A) No-right (B) Liability
 (C) Disability (D) Privilege

240. **Joseph Shine v Union of India, AIR 2018 SC 4898 is related to which of the following:**
 (A) Struck down of section 497 of Indian Penal Code
 (B) Right to health
 (C) Right to food
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
241. **Which of the following cases are related to criminal attempt?**
 1. **Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee v State of West Bengal**
 2. **State of Maharashtra v Mohd. Yakub**
 3. **Abhayanand Mishra v State of Bihar**
 4. **Danial Latifi v Union of India, (2001)**
 (A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 4, 2 and 3
 (C) 3, 2 and 1 (D) 4, 1 and 3
242. **R v Dudley and Stephens (1884) 14 QBD 273, DC is related to which of the general exceptions of criminal liability?**
 (A) Necessity is not a defence (B) Private defence of the property
 (C) Unsoundness of mind (D) Mistake of fact
243. **which of the following english case held that the mens rea is necessary for criminal liability and should be required for the elements central to the wrongfulness of the act**
 (A) **Sherras v De Rutze, [1895] 1 QB 918.** (B) **Rex v Prince, L.R. 2 C.C.R. 154 (1875)**
 (C) **R v Tolson (1889) 23 QBD 168** (D) **None of the above**
244. **Reg v Govinda (1877) ILR Bom 342 is leading case on which of the following:**
 (A) **Maintenance**
 (B) **Serious and grave hurt**
 (C) **Difference between murder and culpable homicide**
 (D) **Sexual assault**
245. **Under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in section 99 of the Indian Pena Code, to defend:**
 (A) **His own body against any offence affecting the human body**
 (B) **The body of any other person against any offence affecting the human body**
 (C) **The property, whether movable or immovable, of himself against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft.**
 (D) **All of the above**
246. **In which of the following circumstances the right of private defence of the body may extends to the voluntary causing of death of assailant under the restrictions as contained in the in the Indian Penal Code, 1860:**
 1. **An assault with the intention of committing rape**
 2. **An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust**
 3. **An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting**
 4. **Rioting**
 (A) 4, 3 and 1 (B) 1, 2 and 4
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 4, 3 and 2

247. A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigated C to murder Z, and C committed that offence in consequence of B's instigation. As per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860:
- (A) A will not be punished for anything & B shall be punished for murder
 (B) Only C will be punished for murder not B and A
 (C) Only B and C will be punished for murder not A
 (D) A, B and C will be punished for the offence of murder
248. According to the Limitation Act, 1963 what is the limitation period for property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane?
- (A) Two years (B) Three Years
 (C) Seven years (D) Twelve years
249. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides that the bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India _____ shall be the offence of sedition:
- (A) By words, either spoken or written (B) By signs
 (C) By visible representation (D) All of the above
250. In which of the following case Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court held that 'Right to Life' as stated under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, does not include the 'Right to die'
- (A) Chandi Kumar Das Karmarkar v Abanidhar Roy, AIR 1965 SC 585
 (B) K. N. Mehra v State of Rajasthan, 1957 AIR 369
 (C) Gyan Kaur v State of Punjab, 1996 SCC (2) 648
 (D) Govindha Majhi v Arobinda Kar, AIR 1950 Ori 106
251. Which of the following offence was inserted in the Indian Penal Code by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?
- (A) Cruelty
 (B) Lurking house-trespass
 (C) Monitoring the use of internet by women
 (D) Dowry death
252. Article 75(5) of the Constitution of India provides that a Minister who for any period of _____ is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister:
- (A) Six consecutive months (B) Eight consecutive months
 (C) Twelve consecutive months (D) Three consecutive months
253. Which of the following is not a Constitutional Body:
- (A) Election Commission of India
 (B) Lokayukta
 (C) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
 (D) Union Public Service Commission

254. Maxim “Qui facit per alium per se” stands for:
- (A) He, who does an act through another is deemed in law to be have done it himself
 - (B) He, who does an act through another is not deemed in law to be have done it himself
 - (C) He, who does an act through another is deemed in law to be have done partially himself
 - (D) All of the above
255. In the proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, No objection as to the place of suing shall be allowed by any Appellate or Revisional Court:
1. Unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity
 2. Unless there has been a consequent failure of justice
- (A) 1 is only correct
 - (B) 2 is only correct
 - (C) 1 and 2 both are correct
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2
256. The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court of competent jurisdiction in which of the following circumstances:
- (A) If the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or
 - (B) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or
 - (C) The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (D) All of the above
257. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of the decree-holder cannot order execution of the decree:
- (A) by delivery of any property specifically decreed
 - (B) by appointing a receiver
 - (C) By appointing the liquidator
 - (D) by attachment and sale
258. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, any Court of competent jurisdiction may issue a commission
1. to examine any person
 2. to make a local investigation
 3. to make a partition
 4. to hold a scientific, technical, or expert investigation
- (A) 1, 2 and 4
 - (B) 2, 3 and 4
 - (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (D) 1, 3 and 1
259. For the purpose of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 “foreign State” mean any State outside India:
- (A) Which has been recognised by the Central Government
 - (B) Which has been recognised by the Government of any state of India
 - (C) Which has been recognised by the United Nations
 - (D) All of the above

260. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for Classification based on Educational Qualifications in matters of public employment?
 (A) Article 16 (B) Article 17
 (C) Article 15 (D) Article 20
261. Which of the following decisions is not related to the definition or ambit of State under Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
 (A) Ramana Dayaram Shetty v The International Airport Authority of India (1979)
 (B) U.P State Warehousing Corporation v Vijay Narayan (1980)
 (C) Union of India v RC Jain (1981)
 (D) State of UP & Anr v Radhey Shyam Rai (2009)
262. Which of the provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 prescribes the essential elements of estoppels?
 (A) Section 112 (B) Section 113
 (C) Section 115 (D) Section 114
263. Which of the following immunity has or have been provided to the President and Governors under Article 361 of the Constitution of India?
 1. The President, or the Governor shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office
 2. No criminal proceedings whatsoever can be instituted in any court during his term of office.
 3. No process for the arrest or imprisonment can be issued from any court during his term of office.
 (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only
 (C) 3 and 1 only (D) 1, 2 and 3
264. Equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws under article 14 of the Indian Constitution can be extended to
 (A) Citizens only (B) Citizens and Non Citizen both
 (C) Only for Natural Person (D) All the above
265. In which of the following case, Supreme Court held that Article 19 of the Constitution, which deals with right to free speech and expression, and also holding of meetings peaceably, is restricted to citizens unlike in the case of Article 21, which mandates that “no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law?”
 (A) Louis De Raedt v Union of India, 1991 AIR 1886
 (B) Kedar Pandey v Narain Bikram Singh, [1965] 3 SCR 793
 (C) Minerva Mills v Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1789
 (D) Gilles Pfeiffer v Union of India and others, AIR 1996 Mad 322
266. Article 18 of the Constitution of India does not restrict the state to confer the _____ title:
 1. Military title
 2. Academic distinction
 3. Title from any foreign State
 (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 2
 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 2 and 3

267. Which of the following provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibits the arrest of women after sun set and before sun rise without the prior permission of the Judicial Magistrate
 (A) Section 46 (4) (B) Section 41
(C) Section 44 (D) Section 46 (3)
268. Which one of the following writs means 'by what authority' ?
(A) Certiorari (B) Prohibition
 (C) Quo Warranto (D) Mandamus
269. The principle of 'Harmonious Construction' propounded by the Supreme Court in *Unni Krishnan, J.P. and others v State of Andhra Pradesh and others* in 1993 is in relation with:
(A) Relationship between the Union and States
(B) President and the Prime Minister including the Council of Ministers
(C) Judiciary and Legislature
 (D) Relationship between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principle
270. Which of the following right is not covered within the scope of Article 19 of the Constitution of India?
(A) Freedom of speech and expression (B) Freedom of Assembly
 (C) Freedom of strikes (D) Freedom of Association
271. Which of the following is correct for the capacity of Parliament of India to amend any of the Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution?
(A) Parliament can do so only after a referendum and upon consensus from states
(B) Parliament cannot amend any fundamental rights
(C) Parliament can do so only in joint session of the parliament with 2/3rd majority
 (D) Parliament can amend them by special majority
272. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for _____ appeals.
(A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 2
273. Which of the following criminal court is not provided under section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973?
(A) Courts of Session
(B) Judicial Magistrates of the first class and, in any metropolitan area, Metropolitan Magistrates
(C) Executive Magistrates
 (D) Munsiff Court
274. Under Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the State Government may appoint Executive Magistrates for particular areas or for the performance of particular functions and confer such powers as are conferrable under the Code on Executive Magistrates for the duration as it may deem fit. Such executive magistrates are called as:
 (A) Special Executive Magistrates
(B) Adhoc Executive Magistrates
(C) Executive Magistrates (Special purpose)
(D) Executive Magistrates (Temporary)

280. What is the Tenure of the members of Rajya Sabha?
(A) Three years (B) Four years
(C) Five years (D) Six years
281. Rajya Sabha must return the money bill passed by the Lok Sabha within how many days?
(A) Seven days (B) Fourteen days
(C) Thirty days (D) Sixty days
282. A judge of the Supreme Court may be removed:
(A) At the will of the Chief Justice
(B) At the will of the President
(C) For proved misbehavior and incapacity
(D) For violation of the Constitution
283. Under which Article of the Constitution of India the Supreme Court can review its own judgment?
(A) Article 136 (B) Article 137
(C) Article 138 (D) Article 139
284. Which of the following case deals with the principle of prospective overruling?
(A) Golaknath v State of Punjab (B) S.R Bomai v Union of India
(C) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India (D) All of the above
285. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Administrative Tribunals?
(A) Article 322 (B) Article 323
(C) Article 323 A (D) Article 323 B
286. For the purpose of section 113 A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, meaning of cruelty shall be the same as has been given in:
(A) Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act,1872
(B) Section 304 B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) Section 498 A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) Section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
287. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 an incompetent witness is one who is:
(A) Dumb (B) Deaf
(C) Lunatic (D) All of the above
288. A, a client, says to B, an attorney "I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue, according to the Indian Evidence Act,1872:
(A) this communication is protected from disclosure
(B) this communication is not protected from disclosure.
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
289. According to the Indian Evidence Act,1872 how many minimum numbers of witness required for the proof of any fact?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) None of the above

290. With regard to leading questions choose the suitable response/s:
- (A) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question
- (B) Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination
- (C) Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court
- (D) All of the above
291. Which section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with the adulteration of drugs?
- (A) Section 272 (B) Section 273
- (C) Section 274 (D) Section 278
292. According to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ months, or with fine, or with both:
- (A) Three (B) Six
- (C) Seven (D) Twelve
293. A, a revenue officer, tortures Z in order to compel him to pay certain arrears of revenue due from Z. A is guilty of an offence of:
- (A) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act
- (B) Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property
- (C) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property
- (D) None of the above
294. Section 11 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with:
- (A) Exclusion of time in legal proceedings
- (B) Suits on contracts entered into outside the territories to which the Act extends
- (C) Suits against trustees and their representatives
- (D) None of the above
295. Which section of the Limitation Act, 1963 states that in the case of a continuing breach of contract or in the case of a continuing tort, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the tort, as the case may be, continues:
- (A) Section 19 (B) Section 20
- (C) Section 21 (D) Section 22
296. What is the limitation period for the possession of an immovable property mortgaged?
- (A) Three years (B) Seven years
- (C) Ten years (D) Twelve years
297. According to the Limitation Act, 1963 what is the limitation period for compensation for slander?
- (A) One year (B) Three Years
- (C) Seven years (D) Twelve years

