

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GRADE III OF MIZORAM JUDICIAL SERVICE (CIVIL JUDGE CADRE)
UNDER LAW & JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, APRIL, 2024
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (SCREENING TEST)

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. How many medals did India win in the Asian Indoor Athletics Championships, 2024?
(a) Three gold medals and one silver medal (b) Four gold medals and one silver medal
(c) Two gold medals and two silver medals (d) Three gold medals and three silver medals
2. Which indigenous road construction technology has been successfully utilized in Arunachal Pradesh for constructing high altitude bituminous roads under challenging temperature conditions?
(a) REJUPAVE (b) BITUMIX
(c) BITUVIRON (d) PAVEINDIA
3. Which state government has launched an app-based electric bike taxi service called 'Baayu'?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Assam
(c) West Bengal (d) Odisha
4. Which ministry has received the highest budgetary allocation in the Union Interim Budget 2024-25?
(a) Ministry of Railways (b) Ministry of Defence
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs (d) Ministry of Rural Development
5. The current India's Finance Commission is:
(a) 14th (b) 15th
(c) 16th (d) 17th
6. FIFA World Cup 2026 will be hosted by which one of the following countries?
(a) Canada, Mexico, and the United States (b) Italy and France
(c) Spain and Russia (d) Africa, Europe and South America
7. What is the theme of 'International Day of Women and Girls in Science 2024'?
(a) Innovate. Demonstrate. Elevate. Advance
(b) Women and Girls in Science Leadership, a New Era for Sustainability
(c) Investment in Women and Girls in Science for Inclusive Green Growth
(d) Equality and Parity in Science for Peace and Development
8. What is the theme of World Radio Day celebrated on the 13th February, 2024?
(a) Radio: A Century Informing, Entertaining and Educating
(b) Radio: A Century Knowledge, Entertainment and Educating
(c) Radio: A Century Diversity, Informing and Entertaining
(d) Radio: A Century Dialogue, Informing, and Educating

9. Carpenter A makes a chair in 6 hours, B makes it in 7 hours and C makes it in 8 hours. If every carpenter works for 7 hours in a day, then how many chairs can be made in 21 days approximately?
- (a) 61 (b) 67
(c) 63 (d) 79

Direction to solve Question No. 10 : Choose the best option.

10. As an Executive Director (R&D) of a cosmetic multinational company, you are besieged with the following dilemma. Your company is about to make a public launch of a sunscreen cum anti-ageing cream. You are aware that another rival company is about to launch a similar cream shortly. As a marketing strategy, it is important for you to launch your company's product earlier so as to capture the market as a pioneer in this domain. But field trial reports show that nearly 10% of the human samples showed a sign of allergy to the cream. Products in which allergies/adverse reaction is observed in more than 2% of sample are not permitted to be launched. But not launching the product timely will imply economic loss to the company and may jeopardise your career. What action would you take?

- (a) Ask your R & D team to conduct a fresh trial on those persons who did not have allergy to the cream. Specific selection of sample is not to be disclosed in the R & D report. This way the trial will be successful.
- (b) Launch the cream irrespective of the R & D report by suppressing it. By the time complaints of allergies are received from the consumers the R & D division will be able to identify the allergen and remove the ingredient/find suitable substitute.
- (c) Withhold the launch despite the economic consequences and ask the R&D division to identify the cause of allergy and rectify it.
- (d) Present the finding to the Board of Directors in a Board meeting which is to take place in another 10 days and await their decision.
11. Chhana said, pointing to Ruata, "His father is my father's only son". How is Chhana related to Ruata?
- (a) Grandfather (b) Grandson
(c) Son (d) Father
12. If "THRASH" is coded as 'UGSZTG', then how will 'HEAD' be coded?
- (a) IDBC (b) GDZC
(c) IECD (d) GDBC

Direction to solve Question No. 13 : In the following question, one number is wrong in the series. Find out the wrong number.

13. 3, 5, 7, 12, 17, 19, 23
- (a) 12 (b) 23
(c) 5 (d) 7

Direction to solve Question No. 14 & 15 : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow: Six friends Mary, Faith, John, Sarah, Earl and Ferguson are sitting on a bench facing the same direction. John is sitting between Mary and Earl. Sarah is not at the end. Faith is sitting to the immediate right of Earl. Ferguson is not at the right end.

14. How many persons are there to the left of John?
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
15. Who is fourth from the left end?
- (a) Mary (b) John
(c) Faith (d) Cannot be determined

Direction to solve Question No. 16 : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of a given word.

16. CORPULENT

- (a) Obese (b) Gaunt
(c) Emaciated (d) Lean

Directions (Question No. 17 & 18) : Choose the correct synonyms of the underlined words:

17. The Minister reprimanded the officers for their unconventional method in handling the public.

- (a) trained (b) admonished
(c) demand a report (d) praised

18. Mawia had a reputation of being a prudent businessman

- (a) judicious (b) proud
(c) dishonest (d) generous

Directions (Question No. 19 & 20) : Choose the correct antonyms of the underlined words:

19. You are advised to show clemency to the defeated party.

- (a) leniency (b) mercy
(c) forbearance (d) ruthlessness

20. The convict stated cogent reasons for committing the crime.

- (a) sad (b) valid
(c) unconvincing (d) compelling

Directions (Question No. 21 & 22) : Choose the correct meaning of the following idioms and phrases:

21. The politician could win the crowd with his gift of the gab.

- (a) fluency of speech (b) distributing money
(c) giving gifts (d) making promises

22. It was he who put a spoke in my wheel.

- (a) caused an accident (b) thwarted the execution of the plan
(c) speed up the execution of the plan (d) spoke about a plan

Directions (Question No. 23 & 24) : Select the most suitable alternative to fill in the blanks:

23. She is so _____ that she always believes whatever I say.

- (a) credible (b) incredible
(c) vociferous (d) credulous

24. Although they are poor, they always wear _____ clothes.

- (a) respectful (b) respective
(c) respectable (d) respected

25. The maxim *nemo debet esse judex in causa propria sua* means:

- (a) Affected party should be heard (b) Rule against bias
(c) Notice must be given (d) The Court would like to consider

26. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure is in the:

- (a) Union List (b) State List
(c) Concurrent List (d) All of these

27. As per the Constitution of India, "*Promotion of international peace and security*" is:
- (a) Fundamental duty (b) Fundamental right
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) None of these
28. Under Article 124 of the Constitution of India, a distinguished jurist can be appointed as a Judge of the:
- (a) Supreme Court
(b) High Court
(c) Any Court within the territory of India
(d) A person must either be a lawyer or in the Judicial Service
29. Which amendment to the Constitution of India requires ratification by the States' Legislatures?
- (a) Any changes in Articles 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241
(b) Any changes in any of lists in Seventh Schedule
(c) Any changes in the representation of states in Parliament
(d) All of the above
30. The doctrine of territorial nexus states that only those laws, which have a direct connection with a State or have the potential to affect and impact the interests of a State and her citizens can have a valid and legally justifiable extraterritorial applicability. This doctrine is found under which Article of the Constitution?
- (a) Article 255 (b) Article 260
(c) Article 245 (d) Article 253
31. Can the Governor of Mizoram, with the previous consent of the President of India, authorise the use of Mizo language in judgements, decrees or orders passed or made by the Aizawl Bench of the Gauhati High Court under Article 348.
- (a) Yes, under Article 348 (1).
(b) No, the authorisation is barred under Article 348 (2).
(c) Yes, under the proviso to Article 348 (1).
(d) No, the authorisation is barred under the proviso to Article 348 (2).
32. In which of the following case was it held by the Supreme Court of India that the right to shelter is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India and the State has a Constitutional duty to provide house sites to the poor.
- (a) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (b) Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra
(c) Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India (d) Rajesh Yadav v. State of UP
33. "*Although the obiter dictum of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts, it has only persuasive authority as far as the Supreme Court itself is concerned.*" Analysed in the light of Article 141 of the Constitution of India, this statement is:
- (a) Correct
(b) Incorrect
(c) Partly Correct
(d) Decisions of Constitutional Benches are binding and have precedential value as well
34. Can changes in procedural laws applicable to criminal trials be applied retrospectively?
- (a) Yes, Article 20(1) allows for retrospective application of change in procedural laws.
(b) No, Article 20(1) prohibits retrospective application of any kind.
(c) Application of changes in procedural laws depend on the discretion of the court.
(d) Procedural law changes can only be applied prospectively.

35. Under Order 26 Rules 10A, 10B and 10C of the Code of Civil Procedure, Commission for one of the following purposes cannot be issued:
- (a) For scientific investigation.
 - (b) To ascertain as to who is in possession of immovable property.
 - (c) For performance of a ministerial act.
 - (d) For the sale of movable property.
36. Power of transferring any suit, on its own motion, from one Court to another under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure can be exercised by:
- (a) The High Court.
 - (b) The District Court.
 - (c) Both the High Court and the District Court.
 - (d) Neither the High Court nor the District Court.
37. An application to set aside the abatement of a suit has to be filed under _____ of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (a) Order 22 Rule 3
 - (b) Order 22 Rule 4
 - (c) Order 22 Rule 9
 - (d) Order 22 Rule 10
38. Which amongst the following is incorrect under the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (a) Order 1 Rule 8 – Adding or striking out the names of parties improperly joined.
 - (b) Order 8 Rule 5 – unless a person suffers from some disability, every allegation must be admitted to, denied, or acquiesced to.
 - (c) Order 18 Rule 4 – the xxx of a witness whose evidence has been submitted by way of affidavit may be taken either by the Court or a Commissioner.
 - (d) Order 23 Rule 3 – A decree shall be passed by a Court on a lawful agreement that has adjudged a suit whether or not the subject matter of the suit and the agreement are the same.
39. When a decree is passed against the Government, execution shall not be issued on such decree against the Government unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of _____ from the date of the decree.
- (a) 2 months
 - (b) 12 months
 - (c) 6 months
 - (d) 3 months
40. When the Court permits a Plaintiff to institute a suit against the Government without serving notice under Section 80 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure:
- (a) Court can grant the relief sought for from the Government without giving due opportunity of showing cause.
 - (b) Court cannot grant any kind of relief against the Government without giving due opportunity of showing cause.
 - (c) it is the discretion of the Court to grant any interim relief or not.
 - (d) Court can pass an *ex parte* order of status quo against the Government.
41. Which amongst the following is correct under the Code of Civil Procedure:
- (a) The party having the right to begin has no other option but to first produce all its evidence on every issue framed.
 - (b) The party having the right to begin may reserve to produce its evidence on issues the burden of proving which lies on the opposite party.
 - (c) It is incumbent on the opposite party to necessarily lead its evidence entirely in reply to the party beginning.
 - (d) The party beginning can never be entitled to reply generally on the whole case after the opposite party has specially replied.

42. Order 22 Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, provides that if any party to the suit dies after conclusion of hearing, but before judgment is pronounced:
- (a) The suit shall not abate.
 - (b) The suit shall abate.
 - (c) The suit shall not abate if cause of action and right to sue survives.
 - (d) It will be deemed that the judgment is pronounced after death of a party.
43. A Magistrate, after finding an accused guilty, is of the opinion that the accused ought to receive punishment more severe than the Magistrate is empowered to inflict, he shall submit the proceedings to the _____ to whom he is subordinate.
- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (b) Principle District and Sessions Judge
 - (c) Additional District and Sessions Judge
 - (d) None of these
44. In a summons triable case, if a complainant is permitted to withdraw its complaint, it would result in:
- (a) Discharge of the Accused.
 - (b) Acquittal of the Accused.
 - (c) Conviction of the Accused and release on probation.
 - (d) It would depend on the stage of the proceeding.
45. Bail granted under Section 167 of the CrPC is:
- (a) Statutory bail.
 - (b) Anticipatory bail.
 - (c) Regular bail.
 - (d) Interim bail.
46. In *Zunaid v. State of UP* what was it that the Supreme Court affirmed Magistrates have the authority to do after receiving the final police report under Section 173 CrPC?
- (a) Magistrates must accept the final report without any discretion.
 - (b) Magistrates can only order for a reinvestigation.
 - (c) Magistrates can exercise discretion to treat a protest petition as a complaint case.
 - (d) Magistrates can only take cognizance of the offense upon the Police's recommendation.
47. At the conclusion of a trial, an order for the disposal by delivery of the property in respect of which the offense had been committed was passed by a Magistrate. The said order would not be carried out immediately except where:
- I. The property is livestock
 - II. The property is subject to speedy and natural decay
 - III. Until the appeal that had been filed is disposed of.
 - IV. A bond has been executed for its delivery to a person.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (a) I, II, III and IV
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) I, II and III
 - (d) III
48. The power of a Magistrate to commit a case under Section. 323 CrPC can be exercised mid-trial. However, it must be exercised:
- (a) Only before the deposition or examination-in-chief of a witness.
 - (b) Only during cross-examination of a witness.
 - (c) During but before the final arguments of the case is closed.
 - (d) At any time before signing the judgment

49. The Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgment *Selvi & Ors vs State of Karnataka & Anr* held that the value of a statement made by a person subjected to narcoanalysis test with his consent is similar to:
- (a) Judicial statement. (b) Confessional statement.
(c) Statement made to the police. (d) Extra-judicial confession.
50. In which case did the Supreme Court recently hold that failure to put incriminating circumstances to an accused who is examined under Section 313 CrPC will not vitiate trial if no prejudice is caused?
- (a) Sunil v. State of NCT of Delhi.
(b) Irfan @ Naka v. State of Uttar Pradesh.
(c) Phool Mohd. v. Executive Engineer.
(d) Niranjana Das @ Niru Das @ Mahanto v. State of West Bengal.
51. A lets out his immovable property to B for manufacturing purpose. In the lease agreement, both A and B agreed that the lease would be terminable by one year's notice. But, as per Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, lease for manufacturing purposes shall be terminable by six months' notice. A can terminate the lease agreement by:
- (a) Six months' notice. (b) One year's notice.
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
52. A accepts a membership in a Society and secures for himself allotment of a plot of land by virtue of that membership. The Society's bye laws state that he should have the prior consent of the Society for transferring his property.
- (a) The condition of the bye law falls within the mischief of Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act.
(b) The condition of the bye law does not fall within the mischief of Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act because the condition was void from the first instance.
(c) In making the condition absolute and not qualified by which the property was to be reconveyed, the restraint placed on A was absolute.
(d) The restriction, if any, is a self-imposed restriction and does not amount to the mischief of absolute restraint on alienation.
53. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called:
- (a) Lease (b) Sale
(c) Gift (d) Exchange
54. Which amongst the following would not be hit by *Spes Successionis*?
- (a) A buys a lottery. Being fully assured of a win, A transfers his lottery to C for a consideration.
(b) A daughter C who for a consideration of Rs. 5 lakhs paid by her father A executes a release of her right to share in the inheritance to A's property.
(c) X wills off his right to receive offerings made at a temple independent of an obligation to render services involving qualifications of personal nature to Y.
(d) The right of a reversionary heir expectant on the death of a Hindu widow.
55. Which amongst the following is correct?
- (a) *Lis pendens* does not operate in the interval between decree and application for review or revision.
(b) All transfers made *pendente lite* are void ab initio.
(c) An appeal under Art. 136 being extraordinary, a transfer pending the grant of such leave is not affected by *lis pendens*.
(d) A transfer during the pendency of a writ petition is not hit by the principle of *lis pendens*.

56. Feeding the grant by estoppel comes into operation when the transfer is made:

- (a) By an unauthorised person
- (b) By an ostensible owner
- (c) Under a mistaken impression that the transferor is authorised
- (d) After the transferee act in good faith

57. Where the mortgagor ostensibly sells the mortgaged property, the transaction is called:

- (a) anomalous mortgage
- (b) mortgage by deposit of the title deeds
- (c) English mortgage
- (d) Mortgage by conditional sale

58. Read the illustration below and choose the correct answer:

A transfers to B an estate to which C is entitled, as part of the same transaction A gives C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it.

- (a) C confirms the transfer of the estate to B.
- (b) Irrespective of taking possession, C did not specifically make an election.
- (c) C's confirmation or dissent cannot be assumed.
- (d) None of the above.

59. A promise made without any intention of performing it is:

- (a) Misrepresentation
- (b) Undue influence
- (c) Coercion
- (d) Fraud

60. "In order to constitute an agency, it is not necessary to have a formal agreement." This statement is:

- (a) Correct as consideration is not an essential element for authorising one to act on one's behalf so as to affect one's relations with third parties.
- (b) Incorrect as lawful consideration is part and parcel to an agreement.
- (c) Partly Correct but the contract will be voidable at the instance of the principal or agent.
- (d) Partly Correct but as agency creates a fiduciary relationship, there has to be either an expressed or implied consent.

61. In contract law, "continuing guarantee" is:

- (a) A guarantee with an auto-renewal clause.
- (b) A guarantee, the determination of which depends on mutual consent between the parties.
- (c) A guarantee extending to a series of transactions.
- (d) A guarantee which can be renewed *suo motu* by the guarantor in specified circumstances.

62. Forbearance to sue the promisor in return for a promise made by the promisor:

- (a) Is always regarded a good consideration.
- (b) Does not serve as a good consideration at all.
- (c) Serves as a good consideration if it is not induced by coercion only.
- (d) Serves as good consideration only when it is promised at the request of the promisor.

63. B and C enters into an agreement whereby B promises to write a book for C, and C promises to pay A a sum of Rs. 1 lakh. As a general rule:

- (a) A can enforce the contract as the consideration moved from him.
- (b) A cannot enforce the contract as only persons bound are entitled to sue.
- (c) A can enforce the contract to the extent of his entitlement in terms of benefits.
- (d) A cannot enforce because no *jus quaesitum tertio* arose by way of contract.

64. Which amongst the following is false:
- (a) Whether or not there is a breach of contract must be adjudicated before setting about the question of damages.
 - (b) When the contract provides that a delay would entitle extension of time for completion of the contract, entitlement to damages naturally follow.
 - (c) The existence of a concluded contract is a *sine qua non* in a claim for compensation arising out of a breach of contract.
 - (d) When a contract is rescinded affecting its formation, the parties are restored to be rehabilitated and restored to original position.
65. Where *X* describing himself as surety agreed to reimburse an employer to the extent of a stated amount for the loss caused to the employer by the conduct of a certain bill collector, and the document was signed by *X* but not the bill collector. The agreement is a:
- (a) Contract of guarantee.
 - (b) Contract of insurance.
 - (c) Contract of indemnity.
 - (d) Contract of absolute obligation.
66. *Mark* accepts an offer made by *Luke* via a letter. *Mark* posts the acceptance letter on 10th October and the letter reaches *Luke* on 22nd October. *Mark* then decides to revoke his acceptance. *Mark* can make such revocation:
- (a) Before 22nd October.
 - (b) On 22nd October but not after.
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
67. "Causing grievous hurt whilst committing lurking house trespass or house breaking", is an offence punishable under Sec.459 of Indian Penal Code, and it is triable by the Court of:
- (a) Any Magistrate
 - (b) Judicial Magistrate First Class
 - (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (d) Court of Session
68. The maxim '*de minimis non curat lex*' is the foundation of which general exception under Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Act causing slight harm
 - (b) Act of child under seven years of age
 - (c) Act of child above seven and twelve of immature understanding
 - (d) Accident in doing a lawful act.
69. Doing of an act which would bring the Government established by law in India into hatred or contempt is called:
- (a) Conspiracy.
 - (b) Waging war against the Government.
 - (c) Sedition.
 - (d) Abetment.
70. *Ares* is sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.200/- only. What would be the term of imprisonment that a Magistrate can sentence *Ares* to undergo upon his default of payment of the fine?
- (a) Not exceeding 2 months
 - (b) Not exceeding 4 months
 - (c) Not exceeding 6 months
 - (d) Not exceeding 8 months
71. A Magistrate published a written proclamation requiring *Apollo* to appear at a specified place and time within a period of 30 days from the date of the proclamation. *Apollo* failed to appear. As a consequence he was pronounced and declared a proclaimed offender. Thereafter, *Apollo* was arrested. Can *Apollo* be punished under the IPC for the declaration as well as his failure to appear in addition to the offense he was originally wanted for?
- (a) No, there is no punishment under the IPC as it would be double jeopardy.
 - (b) Yes, but only for the declaration under Section. 172A IPC
 - (c) Yes, but only for his failure to appear under Section. 173A IPC.
 - (d) Yes, separately for both his failure to appear and the declaration under Section. 174A IPC.

72. The case of *Joseph Shine v Union of India* struck down which amongst the following offences as unconstitutional.
- Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife.
 - Cohabitation with a partner to whom one thinks one is lawfully married.
 - Sexual intercourse with another man's wife without the husband's consent.
 - Dishonestly going through the ceremony of being married.
73. Accused *C* was arrested and charged for the offense of voyeurism as he was found to have captured the image of a woman *X* engaging in a sexual act with *Y* which he then used against *X* as a leverage. At his trial, the counsel for *C* makes the argument that *C* should be acquitted as *C* had not disseminated the image he captured to anyone but had only sent it to *X* herself, and therefore *C* cannot be guilty of voyeurism. In light of Section. 354C IPC, does the argument have bearing?
- Yes
 - No
 - Maybe
 - It is the Court's discretion
74. *Hera* is conveyed without her consent to Thailand by *Artemis*. *Artemis* is tried for the offense of kidnapping. Would *Artemis* be found Guilty?
- Yes, *Artemis* would be found guilty of the offense of kidnapping.
 - No, *Artemis* would not be found guilty of the offense of kidnapping.
 - No, but *Artemis* would be guilty of the offense of abduction.
 - It would depend on whether or not *Hera* is below 18 years old because adults cannot be kidnapped.
75. A leading decision of the Supreme Court of India on Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act is:
- Arjun Panditrao Khotkar vs Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal and others.
 - Gurubaksh Singh Sibbia and others vs State of Punjab.
 - Lalitha Kumari Vs. Government of Uttar Pradesh and others.
 - Arnesh Kumar Vs. State of Bihar.
76. As far as the comparison between ocular evidence and the opinion of medical experts goes, which statement is correct?
- Medical expert opinions should always take precedence over eyewitness accounts.
 - Ocular evidence should be considered only if it matches the medical expert opinions.
 - Ocular evidence holds greater importance than the opinion of medical experts.
 - The opinion of medical experts is the sole determinant of guilt in criminal trials.
77. Under Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act, contents of public documents can be proved:
- By examining the public servant concerned.
 - By production of certified copies of the documents in question.
 - By securing the original public documents.
 - By obtaining digitalized copies of the said documents.
78. In the context of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, what are the two essential conditions that the Supreme Court in *Rajesh v State of MP* held must be met for a confession made to the police to be admissible?
- The individual must be in police custody, and the confession must relate to an offense.
 - The individual must be accused of an offense, and the confession must be made to a police officer.
 - The individual must be in police custody, and the confession must be voluntary.
 - The individual must be accused of an offense, and the confession must be in writing.

79. "Admission" as defined under Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act is:
- (a) A statement in writing only.
 - (b) An oral statement only.
 - (c) A statement in electronic form only.
 - (d) A statement either in oral or documentary or electronic form.
80. According to a recent Supreme Court judgment what is the nature of a plea of alibi, and who bears the burden of proof for this plea?
- (a) It is part of the General Exceptions under the IPC, and the burden is on the prosecution.
 - (b) It is part of the General Exceptions under the IPC, and the burden is on the defence.
 - (c) It is a rule of evidence under Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act, and the burden is on the person taking the plea.
 - (d) It is a rule of evidence under Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, and the burden is on the prosecution.
81. When does Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act come into play for the accused?
- (a) When the accused is unable to prove his innocence.
 - (b) When the prosecution fails to provide evidence.
 - (c) When the accused fails to provide an explanation for facts within his knowledge.
 - (d) When there is lack of witnesses.
82. How is public documents defined under Section. 74(2) of the Indian Evidence Act?
- (a) Documents accessible to the general public
 - (b) Documents created by government officials
 - (c) Public records kept of private documents
 - (d) Documents available for public inspection
83. "*It is open to the courts in India to reject the outmoded rules of common law and to apply new rules, if those are more in consonance with justice, equity and good conscience*" This statement is:
- (a) Untrue as the jurisdiction to administer the English Common Law was continued unabrogated.
 - (b) Untrue as the Supreme Courts that replaced the Mayors' Courts established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were modelled on the English pattern.
 - (c) True as the English Common Law can be selectively applied with those not suited to Indian society and circumstances carved out.
 - (d) True, the Common Law which in a constitutional context means judicially developed equity, covers everything which is not covered by statute.
84. Where in a case the bridegroom and his father refused to take the bride to their home after the marriage ceremony, in full gaze of the guests, the tort of _____ has been committed:
- (a) Negligence
 - (b) Innuendo
 - (c) Nuisance
 - (d) Defamation
85. Qualified privilege under the Common Law of Tort is a defence for:
- (a) Defamatory statements
 - (b) Malicious prosecution
 - (c) Misfeasance in public office.
 - (d) Adverse intimidation.

86. *Malcolm* slipped and suffered an injury while descending a ladder at company Bee that had become slippery due to the negligence of Bee. *Malcolm* approached a doctor and was given an injection but the prescribed protocol was not properly followed. A week later, *Malcolm* suffered from a complication that was a possible but a rare consequence of the injection he received. In a suit for damages brought against the doctor:

- (a) the doctor would be liable for negligence.
- (b) the doctor would not be liable as his wrongful act was not the primary cause for which the damage was sought.
- (c) the doctor would be liable because *but for* the wrongful act of the doctor the damage would not have been caused.
- (d) the doctor would be liable as the damage would still have been caused even though his wrongful act was not the primary cause.

87. Public nuisance:

- 1. Can only be the subject of one action.
- 2. Indictment will fail if the nuisance complained of only affects one or a few individuals.
- 3. Cannot be legalised by any length of time.
- 4. May create a civil cause of action for an individual.

Select the correct answer from below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 & 4
- (b) 1, 2 & 3
- (c) 1 & 2
- (d) None of these

88. When an administrative order is successfully challenged as invalid or void:

- (a) The officer passing the order cannot be sued in tort.
- (b) The officer passing the order can be sued for the tort of misfeasance in public office if he acted with malice.
- (c) The officer passing the order can be sued for the tort of misfeasance, even in the absence of malice, if the officer knew what he did was invalid and injury was caused.
- (d) The officer passing the order can be sued for the tort of misfeasance, even in the absence of malice, if the officer knew what he did was invalid, injury was caused, and it has been proved that the power exercised had statutory origin.

89. In which case did the Supreme Court of India say that a person may be responsible for an act, but at the same time may not be negligent.

- (a) National Insurance Company Ltd v. Sinitha
- (b) Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab and Anr
- (c) MC Mehta v. Union of India
- (d) Kasturi Ralia Ram v. State of Uttar Pradesh

90. Strict liability as recognised in *Ryland v Fletcher* is not absolute being subject to certain exceptions such as:

- 1. Vis Major
- 2. Plaintiff's own fault
- 3. Wrongful act of a third party
- 4. Act done under the authority of a statute.

Select the correct answer from below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 & 4
- (b) 1, 2 & 3
- (c) 1 & 2
- (d) None of these

91. What is the penalty for *Thlailfur*?

- (a) Salam
- (b) Tlaisial
- (c) Rs. 20
- (d) Rs. 50

92. Which of the following is a bad demon?
(a) Khuavang (b) Chawm
(c) Lasi (d) Pheichham
93. It is a festival is meant for the dead:
(a) Chapchar kut (b) Pawlkut
(c) Mimkut (d) Thal-favang kut
94. The village that was abandoned after *Dawithiam rawt* of 1901 is
(a) Muallianpui (b) Lungphun
(c) Riangtlei (d) Thingsai
95. Which of the following is not a correct pair?
(a) Fatlum-youngest son (b) In thuai-below the house
(c) Sarthi-unnatural death (d) Archhiar-counting chicken
96. A famous Mizo woman Hrângchhawni was mostly famous for-
(a) Singing (b) Her beauty
(c) Good character (d) Dancing
97. To solve a crime between two persons: what is the method commonly used by the primitive Mizo people?
(a) Zawlzawng thlah (b) Laksang pek
(c) Thihthiap ven (d) Tuichhe in
98. *Bengbung* is a musical instrument generally played by
(a) Men (b) Women
(c) Boys (d) Pasaltha
99. It is a spear that is not primarily meant for hunting:
(a) Muzuk fei (b) Feitluan
(c) Fei Kibar (d) Sai fei
100. Which of the following is not a belt?
(a) Darkawngchilh (b) Rangkha
(c) Darzai (d) Thimkual

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