

Madhya Pradesh Civil Judge - Class II (Preliminary) Examination

(M.P.C.J. - 1996)

(Law)

Part I- Law

Civil Procedure Code, 1908

1. Whether an issue heard and finally decided by a competent Court of limited jurisdiction, shall operate as res judicata in a subsequent suit, that the aforesaid Court was not competent to try ?

- (A) No
- (B) Yes
- (C) Answer would depend upon the nature of the issue
- (D) None of the above

2. An immovable property, held by 'Y' is situated at Bhopal and the wrongdoer personally works for gain at Indore. A suit to obtain compensation for wrong to the property may be instituted

- (A) At Bhopal
- (B) At Indore
- (C) Either at Bhopal or at Indore
- (D) None of these

3. Where the liability in relation to sum adjudged has not arisen out of a commercial transaction, the maximum yearly rate of interest awardable under section 34 (1) of the C.P.C. from the date of decree for payment of money to the date of payment is

- (A) 12%
- (B) 18%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 6%

4. Where the decree is for the partition of an undivided estate assessed to the payment of revenue to the Government, the partition of the estate, in accordance with the law for the time being in force, shall be made by-

- (A) The Naib-Tahsildar
- (B) The Nazir
- (C) The Collector
- (D) The Commissioner appointed by the Court

5. In execution of a decree, other than a decree for maintenance, passed against A, what shall be the attachable portion, if his salary is Rs. 700 per month ?

- (A) Rs. 300
- (B) Rs. 100
- (C) Rs. 600
- (D) Rs. 350

6. In a suit, which relates to a railway, the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant shall be

- (A) The General Manager of the Railway
- (B) A Secretary to the Central Government
- (C) The Collector of the District
- (D) The Union of India

7. In the case of a public nuisance, a suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by

- (A) Two persons, with the leave of the Court
- (B) Two persons, having obtained oral consent of the Advocate General
- (C) Two persons, having obtained the written consent of the Advocate General
- (D) Two persons, to whom no special damage has been caused by person of such public nuisance

8. An order passed under Section 151 C.P.C. is

- (A) Appealable
- (B) Revisable
- (C) Not liable to be interfered with
- (D) Not reviewable

9. Where in a suit the defendant is absent from his residence and there is no likelihood of his being found at the residence within a reasonable time, service of the summons may be made on

- (A) Servant
- (B) Minor son
- (C) Adult daughter
- (D) Munim

10. In which of the following cases can 'C' set off the claim ?

- (A) 'A' sues 'C' on a Bill of exchange. 'C' alleges that 'A' has wrongfully neglected to insure C's goods and is liable to pay in compensation
- (B) 'A' sues 'B' and 'C' for Rs. 1,000. The debt is due to 'C' by 'A' alone by 'A'
- (C) 'A' and 'B' sues 'C' for Rs. 1,000. The debt is due to 'C' by 'A' alone
- (D) 'A' sues 'C' on Bill of exchange for Rs. 500. 'C' holds a judgment against 'A' for recovery of debt of Rs. 1,000

11. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed ex parte, the application under Order 9 Rule 13, shall be

- (A) Rejected
- (B) Returned
- (C) Maintainable
- (D) Referred for opinion to the Appellate Court

12. The Court shall reject an application to sue as an indigent person

- (A) Where it contains the particulars required in regard to plaint
- (B) Where it is presented to the Court by the applicant in person
- (C) Where applicant's allegations show a cause of action
- (D) Where any other person has entered into an agreement with the applicant to finance the litigation

13. The Court may by order appoint a receiver of any property before decree

- (A) Where it appears to the Court to be just and convenient
- (B) Where the suit property is in danger of being wrongfully sold in execution of a decree
- (C) Where the defendant is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property
- (D) Where the defendant has absconded the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

14. 'A' an Indian citizen, commits adultery in England, which is not an offence in the country. The alleged offence can be tried by

- (A) The Court within whose local jurisdiction the adultery was committed
- (B) The Court of Judicial Magistrate first class situated at any place in India at which he may be found
- (C) International Court of Justice
- (D) The Supreme Court of India

15. 'X' armed with a loaded pistol and 'Y' empty-handed go to Z's shop in furtherance of their common intention to commit robbery. X enters the shop and on being resisted in carrying away property, shoots 'Z' with pistol. 'Z' dies at once. For what acts of 'X', 'Y' is liable ?

- (A) Dacoity with murder
- (B) Extortion and culpable homicide not amounting to murder

- (C) Attempt to commit robbery when armed with deadly weapon
- (D) Robbery and murder

16. 'A' a blacksmith, is seized by a gang of dacoits and forced by threat of instant death to take his tools and to force the door of B's house. The dacoits, ten in number, loot B's money and jewels and kill 'B's son 'A

- (A) is guilty of dacoity with murder
- (B) is guilty of house--breaking and abetment of dacoity
- (C) is not guilty of any offence
- (D) is guilty of making preparation to commit dacoity

17. Right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death, if the offence, which occasions the exercise of right

- (A) Reasonably causes apprehension that death will be caused
- (B) Reasonably causes an apprehension that simple injury will be caused
- (C) Is of escaping with stolen property immediately after the theft
- (D) Is of arresting a person who is running a way after having committed an offence of voluntarily causing hurt

18. "A' instigates 'B' to instigate 'C' to murder 'Z'. "B' accordingly Instigates 'C' to murder ' and 'C' commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. "A' is

- (A) Not guilty of any offence
- (B) Not guilty of abetting murder
- (C) Guilty of abetment by conspiracy
- (D) Guilty of abetting murder

19. In Rex Vs. Govinda the points of distinction between the provisions of the following sections of the I.P.C. were explained

- (A) 34 and 149
- (B) 302 and 304
- (C) 299 and 300
- (D) 403 and 405

20. 'Z' strikes 'B', 'B' is by this provocation excited to violent rage. 'A' a bystander, intending to take advantage of B's rage and to cause him to kill 'Z' puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. "B' kills 'Z' with knife. What offence 'A' is guilty of ?

- (A) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (B) Abetting culpable homicide
- (C) Attempt to murder
- (D) Murder

21. 'A', without Z's consent and with intent to cause injury, fear or annoyance to 'Z' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z'. What offence has been committed by 'A'?

- (A) Assault
- (B) Mischief
- (C) Negligent conduct with respect to animal
- (D) Use of criminal force

22. 'A' and 'B' who are cadets in the Indian Air Force, take out from the Jodhpur aerodrome an aircraft, without the authority of the Commandant and fly it away to Pakistan. What offence has been committed by them?

- (A) Theft
- (B) Criminal breach of trust
- (C) Criminal mis-appropriation
- (D) Sedition

23. 'A', by putting 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces 'Z' to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to 'A'. 'Z' signs and delivers the paper to 'A'. 'A' is guilty

- (A) Of Forgery
- (B) Of Robbery
- (C) Of Extortion
- (D) Of Cheating

24. A 'X' finds a Government Promissory note belonging to 'C' bearing a blank endorsement. 'X' knowing that the note belongs to 'C', pledged it with a banker as a security for loan, intending to restore it to 'C' within a week. 'X'

- (A) Is not guilty of any offence
- (B) Is guilty of criminal breach of trust
- (C) Is guilty of cheating
- (D) Is guilty of criminal misappropriation

25. 'A' in good faith says of a book published by 'Z'-'Z's book is indecent, 'Z' must be a man of impure mind." Is this defamation punishable under Section 500 of the I.P.C. ?

- (A) Yes, because the opinion respects Z's character
- (B) No. because it falls within one of the exceptions of Section 499
- (C) No. Because it is slander
- (D) No. because it has not been repeated

26. 'A' finds the key to Y's house door, which 'Y' had lost and commits house trespass by entering Y's house having opened the door with that key. What offence has 'A' committed ?

- (A) Lurking house trespass
- (B) Criminal Misappropriation
- (C) Attempt to commit theft
- (D) House breaking

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

27. Warrant case means a case

- (A) In which a police officer cannot arrest without warrant
- (B) In which the Court in the first instance, shall issue a warrant of arrest against the accused
- (C) Relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years
- (D) Relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

28. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of

- (A) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees or of both
- (B) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees or of both
- (C) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or of fine which may extend to any amount or both
- (D) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or of fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or of both

29. No wife shall be entitled to receive maintenance from her husband under S. 125 Cr. P.C. if-

- (A) She has obtained a divorce from her husband and has not remarried

- (B) She is unable to maintain herself
- (C) She refused to live with her husband on the ground that he keeps a mistress
- (D) She is living in adultery

30. A District Magistrate or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate may prevent environmental pollution under this provision of Cr. P.C.-

- (A) S. 151
- (B) S. 133
- (C) S. 107
- (D) S. 145

31. Under sub-section (1) of S. 146 Cr. P.C., the Magistrate may attach the subject of dispute, if-

- (A) It is movable
- (B) He decides that one of the parties was in possession of the said subject
- (C) He is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was in possession of the subject of dispute
- (D) In relation to that a receiver is appointed by any Civil Court

32. In relation to first information report, which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) It is not a substantive evidence
- (B) It merely marks the beginning of the investigation
- (C) It cannot be used as a previous statement for any purpose
- (D) The informant need not be an eye-witness

33. If it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he under Section 202 Cr. P.C., postponing the issue of process against the accused-

- (A) Shall commit the case to the Court of Session
- (B) May direct an investigation to be made by a Police Officer.
- (C) Shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on oath
- (D) Shall return the complaint for presentation before the Court of Session

34. The maximum term of imprisonment awardable in a summary trial is—

- (A) Three months
- (B) Six months
- (C) One year
- (D) Two years

35. The appeal against an order of acquittal passed by the Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class shall lie to-

- (A) The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (B) The Court of Session
- (C) The High Court
- (D) The Supreme Court

36. On an application made by a person apprehending arrest on an accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence, the High Court or the Court of Session may, under S. 438 Cr. P.(C) give the direction that-

- (A) He shall not be arrested till further orders
- (B) He shall be released on bail without taking him into custody
- (C) In the event of such arrest, he shall be released on bail
- (D) In the event of such arrest, he shall be released on bail three days after the arrest

37. If the offence is punishable with fine only, the period of limitation for taking cognizance of it shall be-

- (A) Three months
- (B) Six months
- (C) One year
- (D) Three years

38. Inherent powers, under Section 482 Cr. P.C. can be exercised by-

- (A) Any Criminal Court
- (B) The Supreme Court only
- (C) The Court of Session and the High Court
- (D) The High Court

39. 'A' is accused of an act which may amount to theft or receiving stolen property of criminal breach of trust or cheating. He is only charged with theft but it appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust. He may be-

- (A) Acquitted
- (B) Convicted of theft
- (C) Convicted of criminal breach of trust
- (D) Discharged

The Indian Evidence Act

40. In relation to the expressions defined in S. 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, which of the following statement is not correct?

- (A) "Fact" includes not only physical facts but also psychological facts.
- (B) "Court" includes arbitrators
- (C) An inscription on a stone is a 'document'
- (D) A fact is said to be "not proved" when it is neither proved nor disproved

41. The question is whether 'A' was ravished? As conduct the fact that without making a complaint she said that she was ravished is-

- (A) Not relevant
- (B) Relevant
- (C) Partly relevant
- (D) Neither relevant nor irrelevant

42. Confession of an accused is irrelevant and inadmissible when made-

- (A) In the custody of a Police Officer but in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
- (B) Before a Magistrate, who told him that if he made a full confession, he would be released
- (C) At the time when he was drunk
- (D) In police custody, if it leads to the discovery of any fact

43. A voluntarily made confession is admissible in evidence-

- (A) When made to a Police Officer
- (B) To a Magistrate having competent jurisdiction
- (C) To a village Sarpanch with a request to save him from police
- (D) Where it leads to no discovery of facts and made to the Police officer

44. Telling his wife that P's wife had called him to receive payments due to him. 'K' leaves his house. After two days his dismembered body is found in a trunk. In P's trial for murder of 'K', the statement made by 'K' to his wife is-

- (A) Inadmissible
- (B) Partly admissible
- (C) Inadmissible as it does not directly relate to K's death
- (D) Admissible as it relates to the circumstance of the transaction which resulted in K's death

45. 'A' prosecutes 'B' for stealing a cow from him. 'B' is convicted. 'A' afterwards sues 'C' for the Cow, which 'B' had sold to him before his conviction. The judgment against 'B' is-

- (A) Relevant as between 'A' and 'C'
- (B) Irrelevant as between 'A' and 'C'
- (C) Is without jurisdiction
- (D) Is conclusive proof against 'C'

46. In which of the following cases, can secondary evidence of the contents of a document not be given?

- (A) When the original is a public document
- (B) When the original has been destroyed
- (C) When the original has been found to be inadmissible
- (D) When the original is not easily movable

47. For proving execution of a registered Will it shall-

- (A) Be necessary to call at least two attesting witness
- (B) Be necessary to call at least one attesting witness
- (C) No be necessary to call any attesting witness
- (D) Be necessary to call the Registrar

48. 'A' hires lodgings of 'B' and gives a card on which is written "Rooms, Rs. 200 a month". 'A' tenders oral evidence to prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board. The evidence is-

- (A) Inadmissible under S. 91 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Inadmissible under S. 92 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (C) Admissible
- (D) Irrelevant

49. 'X' sues 'Y' for money due on a bond. The execution of the bond is admitted but 'Y' says that it was obtained by fraud which 'X' denies. The burden of proof is-

- (A) On 'Y'
- (B) On 'X'
- (C) On the State
- (D) On 'X' and 'Y' both

50. Unless non-access is proved, the presumption as to legitimacy of any child born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man is-

- (A) Rebuttable presumption of law
- (B) Presumption of fact
- (C) Mixed presumption of law and fact
- (D) Irrefutable presumption of law

51. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Estoppel is not a rule of evidence
- (B) Estoppel from record constitutes bar of res judicata
- (C) There can be estoppel on a point of law
- (D) There can be no estoppel when the truth of the matter is known to both parties

52. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination
- (B) Witnesses to character may be cross-examined
- (C) A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness
- (D) A party may with the permission of the Court, cross-examine his own witness

M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961

53. Which of the following is not an "accommodation" as defined in S. 2 (a) of the M.P. Accommodation Control Act?

- (A) House
- (B) Agricultural land
- (C) Shop
- (D) Gumti

54. If wife is the owner of the accommodation and the husband recovers rent from the tenant, Landlord according to the definition given in S. 2 (b)) of the aforesaid Act, would be-

- (A) Wife
- (B) Husband
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of the two

55. Pending final decision on the application for fixing the standard rent and interim rent may be fixed by-

- (A) Deputy Collector
- (B) Collector
- (C) Civil Court
- (D) Rent Controlling Authority

56. After the service of notice of demand, no suit for eviction of a tenant on the ground of default in payment of arrears of rent shall be instituted until the expiration of-

- (A) One month
- (B) Two months
- (C) Three months
- (D) Fifteen days

57. Which of the following acts can not form ground of eviction of the tenant?

- (A) Nuisance
- (B) Disclaimer of the title of his landlord
- (C) Material structural alteration
- (D) Use of a portion of his accommodation as his office

58. 'A' a landlord, brings a suit for eviction of 'B', his tenant on the ground of his bona fide need. During the pendency of the suit, he sells the suit accommodation to 'C'. 'C' requires the accommodation bona fide for himself. Advice 'C'-

- (A) He can continue with the suit after making necessary amendments therein
- (B) He cannot maintain a suit for eviction on any ground
- (C) He cannot maintain a suit for eviction on the ground of bona fide requirement within one year
- (D) He cannot maintain any suit unless 'B' elects to treat him as his landlord

59. For whose business can a landlord not obtain decree for eviction against his tenant in respect of a non-residential accommodation ?

- (A) Of his own
- (B) Of his unmarried daughter
- (C) Of his adult son
- (D) of his wife

60. The ground for eviction that the tenant has built accommodation suitable for his purpose is available only where the purpose of letting is-

- (A) Only residential
- (B) Only non-residential
- (C) Composite
- (D) Immoral

61. A Revision against a final order passed by the Rent Controlling Authority on an application submitted by a retired government servant for eviction of his tenant, on the ground of bona fide requirement, shall be to-

- (A) The High Court
- (B) The Court of District Judge
- (C) The Civil Court
- (D) The Commissioner

62. A Tenant's defence against eviction under the M.P. Accommodation Control Act may be struck out if he-

- (A) Fails to present written statement within the time fixed by the Court
- (B) Fails to pay such costs as ordered by the Court
- (C) Fails to deposit or pay any amount as required by S. 13
- (D) Makes untrue statements in the application under S. 25

63. On the complaint of the tenant if he is satisfied that the landlord without any reasonable cause refused to accept rent he may levy on the landlord a fine. Who is he?

- (A) Judicial Magistrate First Class
- (B) Rent Controlling Authority
- (C) District Magistrate
- (D) District Judge

64. A landlord disconnects the electric supply of a tenant unlawfully and without any reasonable cause. Who can order to retain the electric supply on the applicant's application?

- (A) Civil Court
- (B) District Magistrate
- (C) Rent Controlling Authority
- (D) Judicial Magistrate First Class

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

65. Under S. 3 of the Transfer of Property Act the following does not amount to notice-
- (A) Registration where the instrument is compulsorily registrable
 - (B) Registration where the instrument is not compulsorily registrable
 - (C) Possession
 - (D) Notice to agent
66. What may be transferred?
- (A) Spec successions
 - (B) A right to sue
 - (C) A right of re-entry to the owner for breach of a subsequent condition
 - (D) A right to future maintenance
67. In which of the following cases, a transfer of immovable property can be made without writing-
- (A) Sale of property of a value more than Rs. 100
 - (B) Lease for a term of 11 months
 - (C) Exchange
 - (D) Actionable Claim
68. 'A' transfers Rs. 500 to 'B', to be paid to him on his attaining his majority or marrying with a proviso that if 'B' dies a minor or marries without C's consent, the said Rs. 500 shall go to 'D'. 'B' marries when only 17 years of age without C's consent. The said Rs. 500 shall go to?
- (A) 'A' (B) 'B' (C) 'C' (D) 'D'
69. The farm of Sultanpur is the property of 'C' and worth Rs. 80,000. 'A' by an instrument of gift professes to transfer it to 'B', giving by the same instrument Rs. 1,00,000 to 'C'. 'A' dies before the election. 'B' shall be-
- (A) Entitled to get Rs. 20,000 from 'C'
 - (B) Entitled to get Rs. 80,000 from 'C'
 - (C) Entitled to get Rs. 80,000 from A's representative
 - (D) Not entitled to get any amount from any one

70. 'A' believing in good faith that he is absolutely entitled thereto, sows crops on B's land. The crops are growing at the time of his eviction. 'A' is entitled to-

- (A) Whole of the crops
- (B) Half of the crops
- (C) Transfer of the land in his favour
- (D) Amount employed

71. The doctrine of Lis Pendens applies where-

- (A) The suit is collusive
- (B) The transfer is made after the decree of the trial Court but before the filing of an appeal
- (C) Right to movable property is in question
- (D) Property is situated outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Court

72. If the sale and agreement to repurchase are embodied in separate documents then the transaction cannot be a mortgage. This was laid down in-

- (A) Chunchun Jha Vs. Sheikh Ebadat Ali
- (B) Beni Ram Vs. Kundanlal
- (C) Raja Kishandatt Vs. Raja Mumtaz Ali
- (D) Musahar Sahu Vs. Hakimlal

73. A mortgage by deposit of title deeds is called-

- (A) Anomalous mortgage
- (B) English mortgage
- (C) Equitable mortgage
- (D) Usufructuary mortgage

74. In which of the following cases, a lease of immovable property does not determine?

- (A) By efflux of time limited thereby
- (B) By express surrender
- (C) On the service of a notice to quit
- (D) By forfeiture

75. 'A' gives a lakh of rupees to 'B' reserving to himself with B's assent, the right to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of lakh. The gift-

- (A) Is wholly void
- (B) Is invalid
- (C) Holds goods as to Rs. 90,000
- (D) Is onerous

76. Which of the following transfers is valid ?

- (A) An unregistered usufructuary mortgage for Rs. 99
- (B) An unregistered gift of immovable property of the value of Rs. 99
- (C) An oral lease of immovable property from year to year
- (D) An oral assignment of debts

The Indian Contract Act

77. 'L' is sent to search for G's nephew. In the meantime, 'G' by advertisement, offers a reward of Rs. 501 to any one who finds his nephew. 'L' traces the boy and subsequently knowing about the reward claims it. To the reward 'L' is-

- (A) Entitled
- (B) Not entitled as the offer is general
- (C) Not entitled as the consideration is inadequate
- (D) Is not entitled as the offer was not communicated to him

78. Which of the statements as to consideration is not correct?

- (A) It may be past also
- (B) It need not be adequate
- (C) Stranger to it cannot sue
- (D) It must be real

79. "A contract by a minor is absolutely void." This was laid down in-

- (A) Mohiri Bibi Vs. Dharmadas Ghosh
- (B) Lalman Vs. Gauri Dutt
- (C) Kanhayalal V.s Girdharilal
- (D) Mohammed Said Vs. Vishambhar Nath

80. A suit for money had and received does not lie in the following set of circumstances?

- (A) Money paid by plaintiff to the defendant which he seeks to recover

(B) Money paid by the plaintiff to a third party for the benefit of the defendant which the plaintiff seeks to recover

(C) Money received by the defendant from third parties in circumstances in which it will not be looked upon as plaintiff's money which he seeks to recover

(D) Money received by the defendant from third parties in circumstances in which it will be looked upon as plaintiff's money which he seeks to recover

81. Which of the following agreements is not void?

(A) 'A' agrees to sell to 'B' a hundred tons of oil

(B) 'A' promises to obtain for 'B' an employment in the public service and 'B' promises to pay Rs. 1,000 to 'A'

(C) 'A' agrees with 'B' to discover treasure by magic

(D) 'A' finds B's purse and gives it to him, 'B' promises to give 'A' Rs. 50

82. 'A' enters into a contract with 'B' to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months and 'B' engages to pay her at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each night. 'A' wilfully absents herself on the sixth night but with the assent of 'A', sings on the seventh night. 'B'—

(A) Can put an end to the contract

(B) Cannot put an end to the contract

(C) Is not liable to pay for the five nights on which 'A' had sung

(D) Is not entitled to compensation for damage sustained by him on the sixth night

83. Which of the following is not a quasi-contract?

(A) Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act

(B) Responsibility of finder of goods

(C) Quantum Meruit

(D) Novation

84. 'A' contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to 'B' on a fixed day. 'A' knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. 'A' breaks his promise and 'B', having no cotton is obliged to close his mill. Is 'A' responsible for the loss caused to 'B' by the closing of Mill?

(A) Yes

(B) No

(C) To the extent of the agreed price of cotton

(D) None of the above

85. 'A' becomes surety to 'C' for B's conduct as a manager of C's bank. Afterwards 'B' and 'C' contract, without A's permission that 'B' shall become liable for one fourth of the losses on overdraft. 'B' allows a customer to overdraw and the bank loses a sum of money. To make good this loss 'A' is-

- (A) Wholly liable
- (B) Not liable
- (C) Liable to the extent of one fourth
- (D) Liable to the extent of three fourth

86. 'X' hires a carriage of 'Y'. The carriage is unsafe, though 'Y' is not aware of it and 'X' is injured. For the injury to 'X', 'Y' is-

- (A) Liable
- (B) Not liable
- (C) Liable to the extent of 50%
- (D) None of these

87. 'A' employs 'B' to recover Rs. 1,000 from 'C'. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered, 'B' is-

- (A) Entitled to no remuneration and must make good the loss
- (B) Neither entitled to remuneration nor liable to make good the loss
- (C) Entitled to commission from 'C'
- (D) None of the above

88. 'X' entrusts 'Y' with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. 'Y' sells them to 'Z' in violation of private orders from 'X'. The sale is-

- (A) Void
- (B) Valid
- (C) Voidable at the option of 'Y'
- (D) Voidable at the option of 'Z'

The M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959

89. 'Revenue Year' as defined in S. 2 (v) of the M.P. Land Revenue Code commences from-

- (A) 1st of January
- (B) 1st of April
- (C) 1st of July
- (D) 1st of October

90. Which of the following is the place of Principal seat of the Board of Revenue?

- (A) Bhopal
- (B) Jabalpur
- (C) Gwalior
- (D) Indore

91. If any person fails to comply with a summons to attend as witness the Revenue Officer cannot-

- (A) Issue a Bailable warrant of his arrest
- (B) Order him to furnish security for appearance
- (C) Attach his property
- (D) Impose upon him a fine

92. Under the provisions of the M.P. Land Revenue Code, an appeal shall lie from an order-

- (A) Rejecting an application for review
- (B) Removing a Patwari
- (C) Granting an application for stay
- (D) Of an interim nature

93. The jurisdiction to decide any dispute to which the State Government is not a party, relating to any right which is recorded in the record of rights is conferred on-

- (A) Civil Court
- (B) Tahsildar
- (C) Sub-division Officer
- (D) Collector

94. All entries made under Chapter IX of the M.P. Land Revenue Code in the land records shall be presumed to be-

- (A) Conclusive entry
- (B) Wrong
- (C) Correct until the contrary is proved
- (D) None of the above

95. Penalty for encroaching upon a recognised road can be imposed by-

- (A) Tahsildar
- (B) Executive Magistrate
- (C) Patwari
- (D) Judicial Magistrate Second Class

96. For recovery of arrears of land revenue the following shall not be attached and sold

- (A) Cooking vessels of the defaulter
- (B) Less than six hectares of land held by the defaulter in any scheduled area
- (C) If the defaulter is an agriculturist, implements of husbandry driven by mechanical power
- (D) Tools of artisans

97. Any land comprised in his holding may be given on lease continuously for more than three years by a Bhumiswami who-

- (A) Is a minor
- (B) Is a widdow
- (C) Is a person in the service of the Armed Forces of the Union
- (D) Holds the land for non-agricultural purposes

98. With reference to an application for partition of holding, if any question of title is raised, the Tahsildar--

- (A) Shall stay his proceedings till the decision of the Civil Court
- (B) Shall drop his proceedings
- (C) Stay his proceedings for a period of three months
- (D) Continue with his proceedings till they are stayed by the Civil Court

99. If a Bhumi-swami belonging to an aboriginal tribe is dispossessed of the land otherwise than in due course of law, he may apply for reinstatement within-

- (A) Two months
- (B) Two years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Seven years

100. In respect of which of the following matters, jurisdiction of the Civil Court is not excluded?

- (A) Ejectment of a Government lessee
- (B) Restoration of possession to an occupancy tenant
- (C) Any claim to modify any entry in the Nistar-Patruk
- (D) Partition of holding

Tentative Answers

Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.
1	B	21	D	41	A	61	A	81	D
2	C	22	A	42	B	62	C	82	B
3	D	23	C	43	B	63	B	83	D
4	C	24	D	44	D	64	C	84	B
5	B	25	B	45	A	65	B	85	B
6	A	26	D	46	C	66	C	86	A
7	A	27	D	47	B	67	B	87	A
8	B	28	C	48	C	68	D	88	A
9	C	29	D	49	A	69	C	89	D
10	D	30	B	50	D	70	A	90	C
11	C	31	C	51	D	71	B	91	C
12	D	32	C	52	C	72	A	92	B
13	A	33	C	53	B	73	C	93	A
14	B	34	A	54	C	74	C	94	C
15	D	35	B	55	D	75	C	95	A
16	C	36	C	56	B	76	A	96	A
17	A	37	B	57	D	77	D	97	D
18	D	38	D	58	D	78	C	98	C
19	C	39	C	59	D	79	A	99	C
20	D	40	B	60	A	80	B	100	D