Rajasthan JLO Paperathon

Covered 2023 Exam Paper

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Note : *The above index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for Raj. JLO Prelim/mains Examination.*

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Year & Chapter - Wise Weightage Analysis

Rajasthan JLO Paper- I- 2023 (Constitution) Linking Weightage Analysis			
Part	Part / Chapter Name	Total Questions No.	
		2024	Total No. of Q.
-	**History & Sources**	63	**1**
-	**Preamble**	94, 97	**2**
I	**The Union & Its Territory**	-	-
II	**Citizenship**	-	-
III	**Fundamental Rights**	14, 36, 39, 43, 61, 76, 87, 92, 93, 96, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 123, 128, 129, 131, 133, 134, 136, 139, 148	**31**
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-	Supreme Court	25, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 110, 144	**22**
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-	Attorney General/advocate General	21	**1**
-	Parliament/State legislature	71, 83, 89, 90	**4**
VI	**The States**	-	-
VII	**The States in Part B of the First Schedule**	-	-
VIII	**The Union Territories**	-	-
IX	**The Panchayatsi**	-	-
IXA	**The Municipalities**	-	-
IXB	**The Co-Operative Societies**	-	-
X	**The Scheduled & Tribal Areas**	-	-
XI	**Relations Between the Union and the States**	-	-
XII	**Finance, Property, Contracts & Suits**	-	-
XIII	**Trade, Commerce & Intercourse Within the Territory of India**	-	-
XIV	**Services Under the Union and the States**	-	-
XIVA	**Tribunals**	-	-
XV	**Elections**	-	-
XVI	**Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes**	-	-
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XX	**Amendment of the Constitution**	15, 10, 16, 23, 28, 37, 98, 103, 141	**9**
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XXII	**Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi & Repeals**	69	**1**
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Source of Constitution

63. "Equal protection of Laws" in Article 14 adopted from -/ विधियों के समान संरक्षण अनुच्छेद 14 में ग्रहण किया गया है :

(1) Constitution of Ireland. / आयरलैण्ड के संविधान से
(2) Constitution of Japan. / जापान के संविधान से
(3) British Constitution. / ब्रिटेन के संविधान से
(4) Constitution of the United States of America. / संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान से
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans [4]

Explanation:- Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners.

The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of Laws' has been taken from the American Constitution. The first concept connotes:

- The absence of any special privileges in favour of any person,
- The equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts, and
- No person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.

स्पष्टीकरण:- अनुच्छेद 14 कहता है कि राज्य भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी भी व्यक्ति को विधि के समक्ष समानता या विधि के समान संरक्षण से वंचित नहीं करेगा। यह प्रावधान सभी व्यक्तियों को अधिकार प्रदान करता है चाहे वे नागरिक हों या विदेशी।

'विधि के समक्ष समानता' की अवधारणा ब्रिटिश मूल की है जबकि 'विधि के समान संरक्षण' की अवधारणा अमेरिकी संविधान से ली गई है। पहली अवधारणा का अर्थ है:

- किसी भी व्यक्ति के पक्ष में किसी विशेष विशेषाधिकार का अभाव,
- सामान्य विधि न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रशासित देश के सामान्य विधि के प्रति सभी व्यक्तियों की समान अधीनता, और
- कोई भी व्यक्ति (चाहे अमीर हो या गरीब, उच्च या निम्न, आधिकारिक या गैर-सरकारी) विधि से ऊपर नहीं है।

Preamble of Constitution

94. At the time of enactment of the Constitution, which one of the following ideals was not included in the preamble? / संविधान की अधिनियमिति के समय निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा आदर्श प्रस्तावना में शामिल नहीं किया गया था ?

(1) Justice / न्याय
(2) Socialist / समाजवादी
(3) Liberty / स्वातंत्र्य
(4) Equality / समता
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans [2]

Linked Provisions:- Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

Explanation:- The Preamble of the Indian Constitution, as adopted on 26th November 1949, did not include the terms socialist, secular, and integrity. However, these terms were subsequently added through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 to further clarify the goals and principles of the Indian State.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान:- संविधान (42वां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976

स्पष्टीकरण:- 26 नवंबर 1949 को अपनाए गए भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष और अखंडता शब्द शामिल नहीं थे। हालाँकि, इन शर्तों को बाद में भारतीय राज्य के लक्ष्यों और सिद्धांतों को और स्पष्ट करने के लिए 1976 के 42वें संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से जोड़ा गया था।

97. Which one of the following statement is correct? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

(1) Preamble is not part of Constitution and can't be amended. / प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा नहीं है और इसमें संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है ।
(2) Preamble is part of Constitution and can be amended without change in the basic structure. / प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा है और मूल संरचना के अलावा संशोधित किया जा सकता है ।
(3) Preamble can be amended by Parliament by an objective resolution. / प्रस्तावना को संसद द्वारा केवल एक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रस्ताव द्वारा संशोधित किया जा सकता है ।
(4) Preamble is part of Constitution and can be amended under Article 368 without any restriction. / प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा है और इसे अनुच्छेद 368 के तहत बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के संशोधित किया जा सकता है।
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans [2]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 368 –** Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.
2. Kesavananda Bharati (1973) case.

Explanation:- The Preamble is considered the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution. Although it can be amended as per the provisions of the constitution, its basic structure cannot be altered. So far, only one amendment has been made to the Preamble of the constitution. As a part of the Constitution, preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution, but the basic structure of the preamble can not be amended.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान:-

1. **अनुच्छेद 368 –** संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति और उसके लिए प्रक्रिया।
2. केशवानंद भारती (1973) मामला।

स्पष्टीकरण:- प्रस्तावना को भारतीय संविधान का हृदय और आत्मा माना जाता है। हालाँकि संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार इसमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इसकी मूल संरचना में बदलाव नहीं किया जा सकता है। अभी तक संविधान की प्रस्तावना में केवल एक संशोधन किया गया है। संविधान के एक भाग के रूप में, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 के तहत प्रस्तावना में संशोधन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन प्रस्तावना की मूल संरचना में संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है।

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PRELIMINARY

90. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched? / निम्नलिखित में से किस युग्म का सही मिलान नहीं है?

(1) Decree Holder - Sec. 2(3) / डिक्रीदार - धारा 2(3)
(2) Government Pleader - Sec. 2(7) / सरकारी प्लीडर - धारा 2 (7)
(3) Legal Representative - Sec. 2(11) / विधिक प्रतिनिधि - धारा 2 (11)
(4) Mesne Profits - Sec. 2(13) / अन्तःकालीन लाभ - धारा 2 (13)
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [4]

Linked Provisions- Sec.2(12) L/w O.20 R.12 CPC.

Explanation- Sec.2(12) defines “mesne profits”. It means those profits which a person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might have received with ordinary diligence, together with interest on such profits. However, it shall not include profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 2(12) L/w O.20 R.12 CPC।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 2(12) "अन्तःकालीन लाभ" को परिभाषित करती है। इसका अर्थ लाभों पर ब्याज सहित वे लाभ है जो ऐसी संपत्ति पर सदोष कब्ज़ा रखने वाले व्यक्ति को उससे वस्तुतः प्राप्त हुए हो या जिन्हें वह मामूली तत्परता से उससे प्राप्त कर सकता था। हालाँकि, इसमें सदोष कब्जा रखने वाले व्यक्ति द्वारा की गई अभिवृद्धियों के कारण हुए लाभ शामिल नहीं होंगे।

93. What is not included in the term 'Pleader' under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ? / सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अन्तर्गत 'प्लीडर' पद में क्या सम्मिलित नहीं है ?

(1) Advocate / एडवोकेट
(2) Judge / न्यायाधीश
(3) Attorney of a High Court / उच्च न्यायालय का अटार्नी
(4) Vakil / वकील
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [2]

Linked Provisions- Sec.2(15) L/w Sec.2(7), O.3, O.27 R.8B CPC.

Explanation- Sec.2(15) defines “pleader” as any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 2(15) L/w धारा 2(7), O.3, O.27 R.8B CPC।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 2(15) “प्लीडर" को किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के रूप में परिभाषित करता है जो न्यायालय में किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए उपसंजात होने और अभिवचन करने का हकदार है, और इसके अंतर्गत अधिवक्ता, वकील और किसी उच्च न्यायालय का अटॉर्नी शामिल है।

94. Before coming into force of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, it was enacted in the year: / दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के प्रवर्तन में आने से पूर्व यह अधिनियमित की गई :

(1) 1859, 1877 and 1882
(2) 1858, 1878 and 1898
(3) 1833, 1853 and 1857
(4) 1833, 1853 and 1858
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [1]

Explanation- Before 1859, there was no uniform codified law w.r.t. civil procedure in India. For the first time in **1859**, uniform code of civil procedure was introduced. The code of 1859 was further amended and was replaced by the Code of **1877**. In **1882**, the third Code of Civil Procedure was enacted and ultimately the present Code of Civil Procedure, **1908** was passed overshadowing the defects of the Code of 1882.

स्पष्टीकरण- 1859 से पहले, भारत में सिविल प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में कोई समान संहिताबद्ध विधि नहीं थी। **1859** में पहली बार समान सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता लागू की गई। 1859 की संहिता में और संशोधन किया गया और **1877** की संहिता द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया। **1882** में, तीसरी सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता अधिनियमित की गई और अंततः 1882 की संहिता के दोषों को दूर करते हुए वर्तमान सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, **1908** को पारित किया गया।

95. In which of the following section the pecuniary jurisdiction has been provided under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ? / सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित में से किस धारा में धन-सम्बन्धी अधिकारिता का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

(1) Section 7 / धारा 7
(2) Section 2(5) / धारा 2 (5)
(3) Section 6 / धारा 6
(4) Section 5 / धारा 5
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [3]

Linked Provisions- Sec.6 L/w Sec.15-21 CPC.

Explanation- Sec.6 deals with pecuniary jurisdiction. It states that nothing shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which exceeds the pecuniary limits of its ordinary jurisdiction. The civil courts have different grades to try suits of a civil nature. Small causes courts have Jurisdiction upto a fixed amount. However, High courts, District and Civil judge courts have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 6 L/w धारा 15-21 CPC ।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 6 धन-सम्बन्धी अधिकारिता से संबंधित है। इसमें कहा गया है कि किसी बात का प्रभाव ऐसा नहीं होगा कि वह किसी भी न्यायालय को उन वादों पर अधिकारिता दे दे जिनकी रकम या विषय-वस्तु का मूल्य उसकी मामूली अधिकारिता की धन-सम्बन्धी सीमाओं से अधिक है। सिविल प्रकृति के वादों की सुनवाई के लिए सिविल न्यायालयों के पास अलग-अलग ग्रेड होते हैं। लघु वाद न्यायालयों का क्षेत्राधिकार एक निश्चित राशि तक होता है। हालाँकि, उच्च न्यायालयों, जिला और सिविल जज न्यायालयों के पास असीमित धन-सम्बन्धी क्षेत्राधिकार है।

99. The word 'Jurisdiction' is a derivation from the terms Juris and dicto. / 'जुरिस्डिक्सन' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति जूरिस (Juris) और डिक्टो (Dicto) ----- पदों से हुयी है।

(1) Roman / रोमन
(2) Latin / लैटिन
(3) American / अमेरिकन

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(4) French / फ्रेंच
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [2]

Linked Provisions- Sec.6, 9, 15-21 CPC.

Explanation- The word "jurisdiction" is nowhere defined in CPC. It is derived from the Latin word juris meaning "law" and dicto means "to speak". It is defined as the limit of judicial authority or extent to which a court of law can exercise its authority over suits, cases, appeals etc.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 6, 9, 15-21 CPC ।

स्पष्टीकरण- सीपीसी में "अधिकारिता" शब्द को कहीं भी परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। यह लैटिन शब्द ज्यूरिस से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ है "विधि" और डिक्टो का अर्थ है "बोलना"। इसे न्यायिक प्राधिकार की सीमा या विस्तार के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है जहां विधिक न्यायालय वादों, मामलों, अपीलों आदि पर अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकती है।

103. What is not included in the definition of 'Legal representative' under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ? / सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अन्तर्गत 'विधिक प्रतिनिधि' की परिभाषा में क्या सम्मिलित नहीं है ?

(1) A person who does not in law represent the estate of a deceased person. / एक व्यक्ति जो मृत व्यक्ति की सम्पदा का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है ।
(2) Any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased. / कोई व्यक्ति जो मृतक की सम्पदा में दखलंदाज़ी करता है ।
(3) Where a party sues in a representative character of the person on whom the the estate devolves on the death of the party so suing or sued. / जहाँ कोई पक्षकार प्रतिनिधि के रूप वाद में लाता है, वहाँ वह व्यक्ति जिसे वह सम्पदा उस पक्षकार के मरने पर न्यागत होती है जो इस प्रकार वाद लाया है या जिस पर इस प्रकार वाद लाया गया है।
(4) A person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person. / एक व्यक्ति जो मृत व्यक्ति की सम्पदा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ।
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [1]

Linked Provisions- Sec.2(11) L/w Sec.50, 52, 146, O.1 R.8, O.7 R.14, O.23, R.3B CPC.

Explanation- Sec.2(11) defines "legal representative". As per this sec., legal representative means a person-

i) who in law represents the estate of a deceased person; and
ii) who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased.
iii) on whom the estate devolves on the death of the party so suing or sued (if a party sues or is sued in a representative character).

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 2(11) L/w धारा 50, 52, 146, O.1 R.8, O.7 R.14, O.23 R.3 ख CPC ।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 2(11) "विधिक प्रतिनिधि" को परिभाषित करता है। इस धारा के अनुसार, विधिक प्रतिनिधि का अर्थ वह व्यक्ति है-

i) जो विधि की दृष्टि से मृत व्यक्ति की संपत्ति का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है; और
ii) जो मृतक की संपत्ति से दखलंदाजी करता है।
iii) वाद लाने या वाद करने वाले पक्षकार की मृत्यु पर संपत्ति जिसे न्यागत होती है (यदि कोई पक्ष प्रतिनिधि के रूप में वाद लाता है या वाद लाया जाता है)।

105. Which one of the following decision is not a decree? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा निर्णय डिक्री नहीं है ?

(1) Order of dismissal of suit under Order XXIII Rule 1 / आदेश 23 नियम 1 के अन्तर्गत वाद ख़ारिज करने का आदेश
(2) Modification of scheme under Section 92 of the Code / संहिता की धारा 92 के अन्तर्गत स्कीम का उपान्तरण
(3) An award passed by Lok Adalat / लोक अदालत द्वारा पारित पंचाट
(4) Order of abatement of suit / वाद के उपशमन का आदेश
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [1]

Linked Provisions- Sec.2(2) L/w Sec.33, O.20 R.6, 6A, 7-20, O.34 R.2-5, 7-8, O.42 CPC.

Explanation- Sec.2(2) defines "decree". Acc. to the sec., decree may be understood by the following essentials-

1. An adjudication;
2. Adjudication must have been given in a suit;
3. It must have determined the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matter in controversy in the suit;
4. Such determination must be of a conclusive nature;
5. There must be a formal expression of adjudication.

Further, definition provides that **decree shall be deemed to include** the-

(a) rejection of a plaint; and
(b) determination of any question within sec.144.

Decree shall not include the-

(a) any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order, or
(b) any order of dismissal for default.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 2(2) L/w धारा 33, O.20 R.6, 6क, 7-20, O.34 R.2-5, 7-8, O.42 CPC ।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 2(2) "डिक्री" को परिभाषित करता है। इस धारा के अनुसार, डिक्री को निम्नलिखित आवश्यक बातों से समझा जा सकता है-

1. एक न्यायनिर्णयन;
2. वाद में न्यायनिर्णयन अवश्य होना चाहिए;
3. वाद में के सभी या किन्हीं विवादग्रस्त विषयों के सम्बन्ध में पक्षकारों के अधिकारों का अवधारण होना चाहिए;
4. ऐसा निर्धारण निश्चायक प्रकृति का होना चाहिए;
5. न्यायनिर्णयन की प्ररूपिक अभिव्यक्ति होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, परिभाषा यह प्रावधान करती है कि **डिक्री में शामिल माना जाएगा-**

(क) वादपत्र का नामंजूर किया जाना; और
(ख) धारा 144 के भीतर किसी भी प्रश्न का अवधारण।

डिक्री में शामिल नहीं होगा-

(क) कोई न्यायनिर्णयन जिसकी अपील किसी आदेश की अपील की भांति होती है, या
(ख) व्यतिक्रम के लिए खारिज करने का कोई आदेश।

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130. Under Civil Procedure Code, find the incorrect match of the following: / सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता के अन्तर्गत निम्न असुमेलित युग्म को बताइये :

(1) Provincial Small Cause Courts - Section 7 / प्रान्तीय लघुवाद न्यायालय - धारा 7
(2) Pecuniary Jurisdiction - Section 9 / धन-संबंधी अधिकारिता - धारा 9
(3) Presidency Small Cause Courts - Section 8 / प्रेसीडेन्सी लघुवाद न्यायालय - धारा 8
(4) Revenue Courts - Section 5 / राजस्व न्यायालय - धारा 5
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [2]

Linked Provisions- Sec.6 L/w Sec.15-21 CPC.

Explanation- Sec.6 deals with pecuniary jurisdiction. It states that nothing shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which exceeds the pecuniary limits of its ordinary jurisdiction. The civil courts have different grades to try suits of a civil nature. Small causes courts have Jurisdiction upto a fixed amount. However, High courts, District and Civil judge courts have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 6 L/w धारा 15-21 CPC।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 6 धन-सम्बन्धी अधिकारिता से संबंधित है। इसमें कहा गया है कि किसी बात का प्रभाव ऐसा नहीं होगा कि वह किसी भी न्यायालय को उन वादों पर अधिकारिता दे दे जिनकी रकम या विषय-वस्तु का मूल्य उसकी मामूली अधिकारिता की धन-सम्बन्धी सीमाओं से अधिक है। सिविल प्रकृति के वादों की सुनवाई के लिए सिविल न्यायालयों के पास अलग-अलग ग्रेड होते हैं। लघु वाद न्यायालयों का क्षेत्राधिकार एक निश्चित राशि तक होता है। हालाँकि, उच्च न्यायालयों, जिला और सिविल जज न्यायालयों के पास असीमित धन-सम्बन्धी क्षेत्राधिकार है।

PART - I SUITS IN GENERAL

91. In which of the following sections the procedure for summons and discovery have been provided under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ? / सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित में से किन धाराओं में समन और प्रकटीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

(1) Sections 27 to 30 / धारा 27 से 30
(2) Sections 27 to 32 / धारा 27 से 32
(3) Sections 26 to 34 / धारा 26 से 34
(4) Sections 26 to 31 / धारा 26 से 31
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [2]

Linked Provisions- Sec.27-32 L/w O.5, 11, 16 CPC.

Explanation- Sec.27-32 deals with summons and discovery which are as follows-

- **Sec.27** deals with summons to defendants.
- **Sec.28** deals with service of summons where defendant resides in another State.
- **Sec.29** deals with service of foreign summonses.
- **Sec.30** deals with power to order discovery and the like.
- **Sec.31** deals with summons to witness.
- **Sec.32** deals with penalty for default.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 27-32 L/w O.5, 11, 16 CPC।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 27-32 समन और प्रकटीकरण से संबंधित है जो निम्न प्रकार हैं-

- **धारा 27** प्रतिवादियों को समन से संबंधित है।
- **धारा 28** जहां प्रतिवादी किसी अन्य राज्य में निवास करता है वहां समन की तामील से संबंधित है।
- **धारा 29** विदेशी समनों की तामील से संबंधित है।
- **धारा 30** प्रकटीकरण और उसके सदृश बातों के लिए आदेश करने की शक्ति से संबंधित है।
- **धारा 31** साक्षी को समन देने से संबंधित है।
- **धारा 32** व्यतिक्रम के लिए शास्ति से संबंधित है।

92. Which one of the following statement is not correct regarding application of res-judicata between co-defendants? / सह-प्रतिवादियों के मध्य प्रांगन्याय की प्रयोज्यता के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ?

(1) It must be necessary to decide that conflict in order to give relief to the plaintiff. / वादी को अनुतोष प्रदान करने के लिए ऐसे टकराव को विनिश्चित करना आवश्यक हो।
(2) The question between co-defendants must have been finally decided. / सह - प्रतिवादियों के मध्य प्रश्न को अंतिम रूप से विनिश्चित कर दिया गया हो ।
(3) The co-defendants were not necessary parties in the former suit. / सह - प्रतिवादीगण पूर्ववर्ती वाद में आवश्यक पक्षकार न हों ।
(4) There must be a conflict of interest between co-defendants. / यह कि सह-प्रतिवादियों के हितों के मध्य टकराव हो।
(5) Question not attempted / अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

Ans. [3]

Linked Provisions- Sec.11 L/w Sec.9, 10, 12 CPC, 115 IEA, 300 CrPC, Art.20(2) COI.

Explanation- Sec.11 deals with Res judicata. Res-judicata means a matter already adjudged or adjudicated or decided. It is based on the need of giving finality to judicial decisions. As a matter may be res judicata between a plaintiff and a defendant, similarly, it may be res judicata between co-defendants and co-plaintiffs also.

Case Law- In **UOI vs. Narasimhulu Naidu (Dead) Thr. LRs (2021),** SC held that an adjudication will operate as res judicata between co-defendants if the following conditions are satisfied-

i) There must be a conflict of interest between co-defendants;
ii) It must be necessary to decide that conflict in order to give relief to the plaintiff;
iii) The question between co-defendants must have been finally decided;
iv) The co-defendants were necessary or proper parties in the former suit.

लिंकिंग प्रावधान- धारा 11 L/w धारा 9, 10, 12 CPC, 115 IEA, 300 CrPC, अनु. 20(2) COI।

स्पष्टीकरण- धारा 11 प्राङ्न्याय से संबंधित है। रेस-जुडिकाटा (प्राङ्न्याय) का अर्थ है पहले से ही न्यायनिर्णित या निर्णय लिया जा चुका कोई मामला। यह न्यायिक निर्णयों को अंतिम रूप देने की आवश्यकता पर आधारित है। जैसे किसी मामले में रेस-जुडिकाटा वादी और प्रतिवादी के बीच हो सकता

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Rajasthan JLO paper- IV- 2023 (ENGLISH)			
Sr. No.	**SUBJECTS**	**Ques. No.**	**Total Ques.**
1.	Tenses	119,120,121,122,123,124,127,128,	**8**
2.	Determiners	91,92,93,96,97,102,103,125,126, 129, 130, 131,132,133,134,139	**16**
3.	Phrasal verbs and Idioms	140,141,142,147,	**4**
4.	Active & Passive Voice	77,78,79,82,115,148,149,150	**8**
5.	Co-ordination & Subordination	98,99,108,	**3**
6.	Direct and Indirect Speech	76,83,100,101,104,105,106,107,109, 110, 111	**11**
7.	"Modals expressing various concepts- (Obligation, Request, Permission, Prohibition, Intention, Condition, Probability,Possibility, Purpose, Reason, Companions, Contrast.)"	80,81,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,94,95, 112,113, 114,116,117, 118,135, 136,137,138,143,144, 145,146,	**25**
Total			**75**

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Tenses

119. Fill in the blank with the correct tense form:
Do you ------- something burning?
(1) smelling
(2) smell
(3) smelt
(4) smelled
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [2]

120. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense:
Abdul ------- to be a doctor since his childhood.
(1) want
(2) is wanting
(3) is been wanting
(4) wants
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

121. Choose the correct tense and fill in the blank:
Here ------------- the Indigo!
(1) comes
(2) has come
(3) is come
(4) come
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

122. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense form:
I ----------- never ---------- her to lose her temper.
(1) have, known
(2) do not, knew
(3) can, knew
(4) will, know
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

123. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense :
Jim -------- to continue the course, even though it ---- difficult.
(1) deciding, was proving
(2) is deciding, was proved
(3) was deciding, proves.
(4) decided, was proving
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

124. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense:
I wish I ----- typing.
(1) knows
(2) had knowing
(3) have knows
(4) knew
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

127. Fill in the blank with the correct tense form option:
If you had asked me, I --- you.
(1) would have told
(2) can tell
(3) had told
(4) would tell
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

128. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense:
I ------------ Rakesh at the Zoo yesterday.
(1) have seeing
(2) had see
(3) has seen
(4) saw
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

Determiners

91. Choose the correct conjunction and fill in the blank:
------ he has not paid the bill, his electricity was cut off.
(1) As
(2) Still
(3) That
(4) Although
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

92. Choose a conjunction from the given options that meaningfully completes the sentence:
He says he'll pay, ------- I don't think he will.
(1) neither of
(2) since
(3) though
(4) moreover
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [3]

93. Choose a conjunction from the given options that meaningfully completes the sentence:
I know you aren't rich, -------- you could do something to help him.
(1) moreovers
(2) either
(3) not only
(4) still
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [4]

96. Fill in the blank with the correct conjunction:
--------- he got married to Samantha, he gave up his job.
(1) Still
(2) However
(3) As soon as

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104. Choose the grammatically correct. option that shows the change of Direct to Indirect Speech:
"I will pay for the damage" said the man who had bumped into our car.
(1) The man who had bumped. into our car offered to pay for the damage.
(2) I promise to paying for the damage said he who was bumped into our car.
(3) I would paid for the damage said the man who had bumped into our car.
(4) The man who had been bumped into our car offered that he would pay for the damage.
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

105. Change the following sentence into Indirect Speech: (Choose the correct option):
He said, "I had a wonderful dream last night."
(1) He told that he had see a wonderful dream the previous night before.
(2) He said that he had wonderful dream the previous night.
(3) He told that he had seen a wonderful dream last night.
(4) He said that I had wonderful dream yesterday night,
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [2]

106. Change the following sentence into Indirect Speech: (Choose the correct option)
The policeman said to the woman, "Would you mind if I looked inside your bag ?"
(1) The policeman told the woman if she would mind if he would look inside her bag.
(2) The policeman enquired if the woman would minded if he should look inside the bag.
(3) The policeman asked the woman if she would mind if he looked inside her bag.
(4) The policeman told the woman that would you mind if I had looked inside your bag.
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [3]

107. Choose the grammatically correct option that shows the change from Direct to Indirect Speech:
"Ugh!" She exclaimed and turned the programme off.
(1) In an exclamation of anger she exclaimed the programme off.
(2) With an exclamation of disgust she turned the programme off.
(3) With an exclamation of ugliness she turned disgusted programme off.
(4) Disgustedly exclaiming she turned of the ugly programme.
(5) Question not attempted **Ans. [2]**

109. Choose the correct Direct Speech transformation of the following sentence:
Her friends encouraged her to try again.
(1) "Do it again," her friends tried to encouraged.
(2) "Again," tried her friends.
(3) "Try again," said her friends encouragingly.
(4) "We encourage you," said her friends trying..
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [3]

110. Choose the correct Direct Speech transformation of the following indirect sentence:
He explained that he knew the place well because he used to live there.
(1) He explained, "I am knowing the place well since I lived here."
(2) "I know the place well because I used to live here," he explained.
(3) "I know that place well because he used to live there," he explained.
(4) Giving an explanation he said, "I knew the place well because he used to live here."
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [2]

111. Choose the option that is the grammatically correct transformation into Direct Speech of the following:
She asked what had happened.
(1) She said, "What happened?"
(2) She asked to me "What happened?"
(3) She said, "What has been happen?"
(4) "What had happened?" She says.
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

"Modals expressing various concepts- (Obligation, Request, Permission, Prohibition, Intention, Condition, Probability,Possibility, Purpose, Reason, Companions, Contrast.)"

80. Fill in the blank with an appropriate modal that expresses the given concept/notion:
You --------- do as the doctor says and stay in bed. (Suggestion)
(1) had better
(2) used to
(3) ought
(4) need
(5) Question not attempted

Ans. [1]

81. Fill in the blank with the correct modal auxiliary:
He ------ be ashamed of his behaviour. (Moral obligation)

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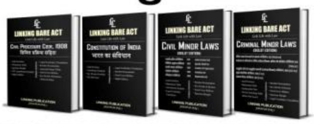

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