

Andhra Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2019

100 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. What is the minimum number of witnesses required in any case as a proof to prove a particular fact?

- (a) 3
- (b) 5
- (c) 7
- (d) No such number is defined

Q2. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 came into force on:

- (a) September, 1372
- (b) 1 March, 1872

Q3. 1 June, 1872

- (a) 1 December, 1872
- (b) Which of the following is correct?
- (c) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then re-examined, then cross-examined
- (d) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then cross-examined, then re-examined

Q4. Witnesses shall be first cross-examined, then re-examined, then examined-in-chief

- (a) According to Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a fact is said not to be proved:
- (b) when it is neither proved nor disproved
- (c) on the discretion of the court
- (d) when it is not proved

Q5. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Witnesses to character can not be cross-examined
- (b) Witnesses to character can not be re-examined
- (c) Leading questions can not be asked in cross-examination
- (d) A person summoned to produce a document cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness

Q6. Confidential communications between legal adviser and client are privileged and protected under:

- (a) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) Section 129 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (c) Section 135 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (d) & Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Q7. An agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession is:

- (a) enforceable
- (b) void
- (c) voidable
- (d) valid

Q8. Section 59 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that:

- (a) all facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence
- (b) all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.
- (c) all facts may be proved by oral evidence.
- (d) all facts, except the contents of electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence.

Q9. Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that an agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is:

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) enforceable

Q10. Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that the gift of future property is:

- (a) valid
- (b) void
- (c) voidable
- (d) Enforceable

Q11. Which of the following is not an immovable property?

- (a) house
- (b) pond
- (c) river
- (d) standing timber

Q12. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Stipends allowed to military can be transferred
- (b) Z An easement can be transferred together with the dominant heritage.
- (c) A mere right to sue can be transferred.
- (d) A public office can be transferred.

Q13. According to Section 53(2) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, every transfer of immovable property made without consideration with intent to defraud a subsequent transferee is:

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) enforceable
- (d) voidable at the option of such transferee

Q14. Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides:

- (a) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void
- (b) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is valid
- (c) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is voidable
- (d) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is enforceable

Q15. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) A proposal, when accepted, becomes an agreement.
- (b) An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.
- (c) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
- (d) The person making the proposal is called the " promisor"

Q16. Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act provides that finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as:

- (a) bailee
- (b) debtor
- (c) creditor
- (d) Bailor

Q17. A agrees to let her daughter hire B for concubinage. The agreement is:

- (a) enforceable
- (b) void
- (c) valid
- (d) Voidable

Q18. "period of limitation" is the period of limitation prescribed by the Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963 for:

- (a) suit only
- (b) suit or appeal only
- (c) suit or application only
- (d) suit., appeal or application

Q19. What is the period of limitation prescribed for a suit to recover movable property pawned from a pawnee (by the Limitation Act, 1963)?

- (a) 6 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 2 years

Q20. Where the prescribed period for a suit expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit can be instituted:

- (a) within a month from the elate of reopening of the court
- (b) within a week from the elate of reopening of the court
- (c) within two weeks from the elate of reopening of the court
- (d) on the clay when the court reopens

Q21. What is the period of limitation prescribed for a suit to establish a periodically recurring right (by the Limitation Act, 1963)?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 6 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Q22. Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with:

- (a) continuing breaches and torts
- (b) effect of acknowledgment in writing
- (c) acquisition of easement by prescription
- (d) computation of time mentioned in instruments

Q23. According to Section 37 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, has the power to make rules.

- (a) the State Government
- (b) the High Court
- (c) the Supreme Court
- (d) the Central Government

Q24. Which of the following Sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines domestic violence?

- (a) section 2(m)
- (b) section 3
- (c) section 2(p)
- (d) section 7

Q25. The offence under sub-section(1) of Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is:

- (a) cognizable and non-bailable
- (b) non-cognizable and non-bailable
- (c) cognizable and bailable
- (d) non-cognizable and bailable

Q26. _____ appoints Protection Officers under Section 8 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

- (a) The High Court
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The Supreme Court
- (d) The Central Government

Q27. The Registration Act, 1908 came into force on:

- (a) 1 January., 1909
- (b) 1 January, 1908
- (c) 1 May, 1909
- (d) 1 May, 1908

Q28. _____ of the Registration Act, 1908 deals with documents of which registration is optional.

- (a) Section 37
- (b) Section 30
- (c) Section 27
- (d) Section 18

Q29. Section 12 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 deals with:

- (a) Examination and impounding of instruments
- (b) Cancellation of adhesive stamps
- (c) Bill and notes drawn out of India
- (d) Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law

Q30. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with the specific performance of a part of a contract?

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 7

Q31. A suit, under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act. 1963 cannot be filed after:

- (a) 15 days from the date of dispossession
- (b) 6 months from the date of dispossession
- (c) 3 months from the date of dispossession
- (d) 4 months from the date of dispossession

Q32. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with rectification of instruments?

- (a) Section 35
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 25
- (d) Section 26

Q33. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with contracts not specifically enforceable?

- (a) Section 36
- (b) Section 35
- (c) Section 14
- (d) Section 25

Q34. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against the Government.
- (b) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a corporation.
- (c) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a firm.
- (d) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a minor.

Q35. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with grievous hurt?

- (a) Section 320
- (b) Section 310
- (c) Section 303
- (d) Section 294

Q36. _____ of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with General Exceptions.

- (a) Sections 68 to 103
- (b) Sections 64 to 111
- (c) Sections 76 to 106
- (d) Sections 73 to 118

Q37. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence of wrongful restraint?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year

Q38. What is the minimum number of persons required to constitute the offence of dacoity?

- (a) 5 persons
- (b) 4 persons
- (c) 6 persons
- (d) 7 persons

Q39. Punishment for mischief is provided under:

- (a) Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Section 419 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q40. Which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with offences by companies?

- (a) Section 119
- (b) Section 127
- (c) Section 141
- (d) Section 139

Q41. Section 142A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 was inserted by:

- (a) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1947
- (b) the Negotiable Instruments (amendment) Act, 1934
- (c) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1955
- (d) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015

Q42. Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides that every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is:

- (a) bailable
- (b) non-bailable
- (c) compoundable
- (d) Non-compoundable

Q43. Which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with cognizance of offences?

- (a) Section 142
- (b) Section 124
- (c) Section 116
- (d) Section 137

Q44. Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines:

- (a) Promissory note
- (b) Bill of exchange
- (c) Cheque
- (d) Inland Instrument

Q45. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with suit for disturbance of easement?

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 22
- (d) Section 33

Q46. The Indian Easements Act, 1882 came into force on:

- (a) 1 March, 1883
- (b) 1 February, 1883
- (c) 1 July, 1882
- (d) 1 September, 1882

Q47. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with extinction of easement by revocation?

- (a) Section 39
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 34
- (d) Section 25

Q48. What is the time period provided under Section 15 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 for acquisition by prescription?

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 13 years
- (c) 8 years
- (d) 6 years

Q49. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with extinction of useless easement?

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 42
- (c) Section 52
- (d) Section 53

Q50. _____ has the power to make rules under Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905.

- (a) The Central Government
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The High Court
- (d) The Supreme Court

Q51. What is the time period provided under Section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905 for filing an appeal?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 00 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 90 days

Q52. Section 2(12) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 defines:

- (a) excise revenue
- (b) excise tree
- (c) export
- (d) foreign liquor

Q53. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed under Section 41 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 2 year
- (d) 3 months

Q54. What is the time period prescribed under Section 46C of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 for filing an appeal?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 48 45 days
- (d) 38 90 days

Q55. According to Section 2(35) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "juvenile" means a child below the age of:

- (a) 16 years
- (b) 18 years
- (c) 19 years
- (d) 15 years

Q56. According to Section 27 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a person cannot be appointed as a member of the Child Welfare Committee for a period of more than:

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 4 years

Q57. According to Section 28 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Child Welfare Committee must meet:

- (a) at least 7 days in a month
- (b) at least 15 days in a month
- (c) at least 20 days in a month
- (d) at least 10 days in a month

Q58. Which of the following Sections of the Andhra-Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 defines "gaming"?

- (a) Section 1(3)
- (b) Section 1(2)
- (c) Section 2(3)
- (d) Section 2(2)

Q59. What is the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed under Section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 6 months

Q60. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with restitution of conjugal rights?

- (a) Section 4
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 7

Q61. What is the minimum age requirement prescribed for bride and bridegroom under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- (a) Bride - 18 years ; Bridegroom -18 years
- (b) Bride - 16 years . Bridegroom -21 years
- (c) Bride - 16 years ; Bridegroom -- 16 years
- (d) Bride - 18 years : Bridegroom - 21 years

Q62. Which of the following is a class II heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- (a) Daughter
- (b) Father
- (c) Widow
- (d) Son

Q63. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with testamentary succession?

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 29
- (c) Section 28
- (d) Section 27

Q64. Which one of the following is a class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- (a) Sister's son
- (b) Brother's widow
- (c) Father's widow
- (d) Widow of a predeceased son

Q65. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with notional partition?

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 6

Q66. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court may adjourn the framing of issues for a period not exceeding days while examining the witnesses or examining the documents presented before the court.

- (a) 3
- (b) 30
- (c) 11
- (d) 7

Q67. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, no second appeal shall lie from any decree, when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding:

- (a) Rs.21,000/-
- (b) Rs.50,000/-
- (c) RS.25,000/-
- (d) Rs.75,000/-

Q68. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the grade competent to try it.

- (a) lowest
- (b) highest
- (c) any
- (d) Medium

Q69. As per section 23(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961, who among the following has got the Right of pre-audience over all other advocates?

- (a) The Attorney-General of India
- (b) Solicitor General of India
- (c) Additional Solicitor-General of India
- (d) Advocate-General of any State

Q70. The Criminal Rules of Practice lays down that no magistrate shall record any statement or confession made by an accused under Section Criminal Procedure Code, until he has explained to the accused that he is under no obligation to answer any question at all and has warned the accused that it is not intended to make him an approver and that anything he says may be used against him.

- (a) 163
- (b) 164
- (c) 161
- (d) 162

Q71. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Courts shall ordinarily sit from:

- (a) 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
- (b) 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
- (c) 10.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
- (d) 10.00 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Q72. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Abbreviations:

- (a) can be used in Judgments or Orders.
- (b) shall not be used in Judgments or Orders.
- (c) can be used in Judgments but not in Orders.
- (d) shall not be used in Judgments but can be used in Orders.

Q73. A criminal case consists of one cognizable offence and one non-cognizable offence. This case shall be deemed to be:

- (a) a cognizable case
- (b) a non-cognizable case
- (c) neither cognizable nor non-cognizable case
- (d) either cognizable or non-cognizable case

Q74. Under Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a woman of seventy years of age can be required to join the investigation:

- (a) at the Police station
- (b) at any place decided, by the investigating officer
- (c) at her residence
- (d) at the residence of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police station

Q75. Which of the following offences cannot be tried in a summary way under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (a) Offences punishable with imprisonment for life
- (b) Offence under Section 454 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Offence under Section 456 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Receiving or retaining stolen property, under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 where the value of the property does not exceed two thousand rupees

Q76. An Executive Magistrate may authorise the detention of an accused in custody for the period:

- (a) not exceeding 7 days
- (b) not exceeding 24 hours
- (c) not exceeding 15 days
- (d) not exceeding 3 days

Q77. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a private person may arrest a person whose presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence?

- (a) Section 43
- (b) Section 42
- (c) Section 41
- (d) Section 44

Q78. Who can file an application for plea bargaining under Section 265-B of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973?

- (a) The Public Prosecutor
- (b) The complainant
- (c) The investigating officer
- (d) The accused

Q79. Under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the person competent to compound an offence is dead:

- (a) the legal representative of such person can compound the offence without the permission of the Court
- (b) the legal representative of such person can compound the offence with the permission of the Court
- (c) the offence cannot be compounded
- (d) the investigating officer can compound the offence

Q80. When the plaintiff dies after the conclusion of the hearing and before the pronouncement of the judgement:

- (a) the suit shall not abate only if the cause of action survives.
- (b) the suit shall abate.
- (c) the judgement may be pronounced and shall have the same effect as it has been pronounced before the death of the plaintiff.
- (d) the judgement shall not be pronounced.

Q81. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a preliminary decree:

- (a) can be passed in suits for possession and mesne profits under Rule 12 of Order XX
- (b) cannot be passed in suits for dissolution of the partnership under Rule 15 of Order XX
- (c) cannot be passed in administration suits under Rule 13 of Order XX
- (d) cannot be passed in suits for accounts between principal and agent under Rule 16 of Order XX

Q82. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) In an interpleader suit, an immovable property can never be in dispute.
- (b) The plaintiff claims full interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit.
- (c) The plaintiff claims no interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit except charges or costs.
- (d) Section 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides an interpleader suit.

Q83. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure provides a right of review?

- (a) Section 113
- (b) Section 114
- (c) Section 108
- (d) Section 101

Q84. Which of the following is NOT a suit of a civil nature?

- (a) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
- (b) Suit for specific reliefs
- (c) Suit relating to rights to property
- (d) Suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies

Q85. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides the rule of res judicata?

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 13

Q86. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to summoning and attendance of witnesses?

- (a) Order XIV
- (b) Order XV
- (c) Order XVI
- (d) Order XVII

Q87. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) The plaint can be rejected if the plaint does not disclose a cause of action
- (b) The plaint cannot be rejected if the plaint is not filed in duplicate
- (c) The plaint can be rejected if the suit appears from the statements in the plaint to be barred by any
- (d) The plaint can be rejected if the relief claimed by the plaintiff is undervalued and the valuation is r corrected within the time fixed by the court.

Q88. The Magistrate should endeavour to dispose of an application made under Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 within a period of:

- (a) 90 days from the date of its first hearing
- (b) 60 days from the date of its first hearing
- (c) 30 days from the date of its first hearing
- (d) 45 days from the date of its first hearing

Q89. Which of the following Sections of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 deals with presumptive proof of gaming?

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 12

Q90. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with judicial separation?

- (a) Section 15
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 27
- (d) Section 20

Q91. Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:

- (a) Voidable marriages
- (b) Void marriages
- (c) Divorce by mutual consent
- (d) Punishment of bigamy

Q92. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Summons should be delivered to the defendant within _ days from the date of filing of the suit.

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 60 days

Q93. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, any party to the suit will not be given more than..... adjournment(s) during the hearing of any suit.

- (a) one
- (b) three
- (c) five
- (d) seven

Q94. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, all notices issued by the high Court under Section 385 and 422 and clause (2) of Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

- (a) shall be served in duplicate
- (b) shall be served in a single copy
- (c) shall be served in three copies
- (d) shall be served in four copies

Q95. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, for "Defence at State expense", the panel of Advocates shall be known as:

- (a) State Brief Counsel
- (b) State Brief Panel
- (c) State Counsel Panel
- (d) State Brief Advocates

Q96. Which of the following can record a confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (a) A police officer
- (b) A registered medical practitioner
- (c) A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate
- (d) The investigating officer

Q97. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the High Court has the power to confirm a sentence death passed by the Court of Session under:

- (a) Section 365
- (b) Section 368
- (c) Section 364
- (d) Section 363

Q98. According to rule 3A of Order XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, where an injunction is passed without giving notice to the opposite party, the court will try to decide the application within:

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 40 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 10 days

Q99. Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with:

- (a) Appeals from original decree.
- (b) Reference to High Court
- (c) Review
- (d) Revision

Q100. Under which section of Hindu Marriage Act.1955, the appropriate court may pass interim orders with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of minor children?

- (a) Section 29
- (b) Section 27
- (c) Section 28
- (d) Section 26

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 expressly provides that no particular number of witnesses is required to prove any fact.

Q2. Answer: A

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 came into force on 1 September 1872. The options are OCR-garbled ('September, 1372' is a mangled '1 September, 1872'); option (a) is the closest match to the correct date.

Q3. Answer: D

Stem/options are OCR-scrambled and bleed from Q2. Treating the real question as order of witness examination, Section 138 prescribes examination-in-chief, then cross-examination, then re-examination, matching option (d).

Q4. Answer: B

Stem is OCR-scrambled; the real question is when a fact is 'not proved' under Section 3. A fact is 'not proved' when it is neither proved nor disproved, i.e. option (b).

Q5. Answer: D

Section 139 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that a person summoned merely to produce a document does not become a witness and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Q6. Answer: B

Section 129 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 protects confidential communications between a client and his legal adviser from disclosure (the client's privilege).

Q7. Answer: B

Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 makes every agreement in restraint of a lawful profession, trade or business void to that extent.

Q8. Answer: A

Section 59 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that all facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence.

Q9. Answer: A

Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 renders agreements in restraint of legal proceedings void to that extent.

Q10. Answer: B

Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that a gift comprising future property is void.

Q11. Answer: D

Standing timber, growing crops and grass are expressly excluded from 'immovable property' under Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (and the General Clauses Act).

Q12. Answer: B

Under Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage but can be transferred together with it; the other options (stipends to military, mere right to sue, public office) are non-transferable.

Q13. Answer: D

Section 53(2) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 makes a gratuitous transfer made with intent to defraud a subsequent transferee voidable at the option of such transferee.

Q14. Answer: A

Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 requires acceptance during the donor's lifetime; if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void.

Q15. Answer: A

Under Section 2 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a proposal when accepted becomes a promise (not merely an agreement); the set of promises forming consideration constitutes the agreement, so statement (a) is the incorrect one.

Q16. Answer: A

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 places a finder of goods under the same responsibility as a bailee.

Q17. Answer: B

An agreement to hire out a daughter for concubinage is immoral and opposed to public policy, hence void under Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (this is the Act's own illustration).

Q18. Answer: D

Section 2(j) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'period of limitation' as the period prescribed by the Schedule for any suit, appeal or application.

Q19. Answer: B

Under Article 70 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit to recover movable property deposited or pawned from a depositary or pawnee has a limitation period of three years.

Q20. Answer: D

Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that where the prescribed period expires on a day the court is closed, the suit may be instituted on the day the court reopens.

Q21. Answer: D

Under Article 104 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit to establish a periodically recurring right carries a three-year limitation period.

Q22. Answer: C

Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with the acquisition of an easement (right to access, light, air, water, etc.) by prescription.

Q23. Answer: D

Section 37 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Q24. Answer: B

Section 3 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines 'domestic violence'.

Q25. Answer: A

Section 32(1) provides that the offence under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Q26. Answer: B

Section 8 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 empowers the State Government to appoint Protection Officers in each district.

Q27. Answer: A

Section 1(3) of the Registration Act, 1908 provides that the Act came into force on the first day of January, 1909.

Q28. Answer: D

Section 18 of the Registration Act, 1908 lists documents of which registration is optional.

Q29. Answer: B

Section 12 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 deals with cancellation of adhesive stamps so that they cannot be reused.

Q30. Answer: C

Section 12 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with specific performance of a part of a contract.

Q31. Answer: B

A suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be brought after the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession.

Q32. Answer: D

Section 26 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with rectification of instruments where they do not express the real intention of the parties.

Q33. Answer: C

Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 enumerates contracts not specifically enforceable.

Q34. Answer: A

Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 expressly bars filing such a suit against the Government.

Q35. Answer: A

Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 defines grievous hurt (Section 325 provides its punishment).

Q36. Answer: C

Chapter IV of the IPC, comprising Sections 76 to 106, contains the General Exceptions.

Q37. Answer: A

Section 341 IPC punishes wrongful restraint with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine up to Rs.500, or both.

Q38. Answer: A

Under Section 391 IPC, dacoity requires five or more persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit robbery.

Q39. Answer: B

Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides the punishment for mischief (Section 425 defines mischief).

Q40. Answer: C

Section 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with offences by companies.

Q41. Answer: D

Section 142A was inserted into the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015 (No. 26 of 2015).

Q42. Answer: C

Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 declares that every offence punishable under the Act is compoundable, notwithstanding the CrPC.

Q43. Answer: A

Section 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with cognizance of offences (e.g., under Section 138).

Q44. Answer: B

Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines a bill of exchange.

Q45. Answer: D

Section 33 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 provides for a suit for compensation for disturbance of an easement.

Q46. Answer: C

Section 1 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 provides that the Act came into force on the first day of July, 1882.

Q47. Answer: A

Section 39 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 provides for extinction of an easement by revocation by the servient owner.

Q48. Answer: A

Section 15 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 requires continuous enjoyment for twenty years for acquisition of an easement by prescription (thirty years against Government).

Q49. Answer: B

Section 42 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 provides for extinction of a useless easement, i.e., when it becomes incapable of being beneficial to the dominant owner.

Q50. Answer: B

Being a State enactment, the rule-making power under Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905 vests in the State Government.

Q51. Answer: B

Section 11 of the A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905 bars an appeal after sixty days from the date of the order; option 'b' ('00 days') is an OCR rendering of '60 days'.

Q52. Answer: A

Section 2(12) of the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 defines 'excise revenue' as revenue derived from any duty, fee, tax, rent, fine, penalty or confiscation relating to intoxicating liquors or drugs.

Q53. Answer: B

Section 41 (penalty for offences not otherwise provided for) of the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 prescribes imprisonment which may extend to six months and fine.

Q54. Answer: B

Section 46C of the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 allows an appeal to be filed within sixty days from the date of the order.

Q55. Answer: B

Under the JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Section 2(35) defines 'juvenile' as a child below the age of eighteen years.

Q56. Answer: B

Section 27 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Child Welfare Committee for a period of more than three years.

Q57. Answer: C

Section 28 of the JJ Act, 2015 requires the Child Welfare Committee to meet at least twenty days in a month.

Q58. Answer: D

'Gaming' is defined in Section 2(2) of the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 as playing a game for winnings or prizes, etc.; option 'd' is Section 2(2).

Q59. Answer: A

Section 4 of the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 punishes a person found gaming/present in a common gaming house with imprisonment up to one month or fine, or both.

Q60. Answer: C

Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with restitution of conjugal rights.

Q61. Answer: D

Section 5(iii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 requires the bridegroom to have completed 21 years and the bride 18 years of age.

Q62. Answer: B

Father is a Class II heir under the Schedule to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Entry I); daughter, widow and son are Class I heirs.

Q63. Answer: A

Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with testamentary succession (disposition by will).

Q64. Answer: D

The widow of a predeceased son is a Class I heir under the Schedule to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; the others are not Class I heirs.

Q65. Answer: D

Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (devolution of interest in coparcenary property) embodies the doctrine of notional partition through its Explanation/proviso.

Q66. Answer: D

Under Order XIV Rule 1(5) CPC, the court must frame issues within fifteen days of settling them, but the proviso permits adjourning framing of issues for a period not exceeding seven days while examining witnesses or documents.

Q67. Answer: C

Section 102 CPC bars a second appeal where the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees.

Q68. Answer: A

Section 15 CPC requires every suit to be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Q69. Answer: A

Section 23(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961 gives the Attorney-General of India the right of pre-audience over all other advocates.

Q70. Answer: B

The rule concerns recording of confessions, which are recorded by a Magistrate under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Q71. Answer: B

Rule 3 (Hours of Sitting) of the A.P. Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 provides that courts shall ordinarily sit from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Q72. Answer: B

The A.P. Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 direct that abbreviations shall not be used in Judgments or Orders.

Q73. Answer: A

Where a case comprises both a cognizable and a non-cognizable offence, the proviso to Section 155(4) CrPC deems it a cognizable case, notwithstanding the non-cognizable offence.

Q74. Answer: C

The proviso to Section 160(1) CrPC bars requiring a woman (regardless of age) to attend any place other than her residence for the purpose of investigation.

Q75. Answer: A

Section 260 CrPC permits summary trial only of offences not punishable with death/life/imprisonment exceeding two years; offences under Ss.454, 456 and 411 IPC are expressly summarily triable, so an offence punishable with imprisonment for life cannot be tried summarily.

Q76. Answer: A

Under Section 167(2A) CrPC, an Executive Magistrate to whom an accused is forwarded may authorise detention in custody for a term not exceeding seven days in the aggregate.

Q77. Answer: A

Section 43 CrPC empowers a private person to arrest anyone who, in his presence, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, and to hand him over to police.

Q78. Answer: D

Section 265-B CrPC provides that an application for plea bargaining is filed by the accused in the court in which the offence is pending.

Q79. Answer: B

Under Section 320(4)(b) CrPC, when the person competent to compound is dead, the legal representative may compound the offence but only with the consent/permission of the Court.

Q80. Answer: C

Order XXII Rule 6 CPC provides that where a party dies after the conclusion of hearing but before judgment, the judgment may be pronounced notwithstanding the death and shall have the same force as if pronounced before death.

Q81. Answer: A

Order XX Rule 12 CPC allows a preliminary decree directing an inquiry into mesne profits in suits for possession; options b, c and d are wrong because preliminary decrees CAN be passed in dissolution-of-partnership (Rule 15) and administration (Rule 13) suits.

Q82. Answer: C

Under Section 88 / Order XXXV CPC, in an interpleader suit the plaintiff claims no interest in the subject-matter other than charges or costs and is ready to deliver it to the rightful claimant.

Q83. Answer: B

Section 114 CPC confers the substantive right of review (read with Order XLVII); Section 113 deals with reference.

Q84. Answer: D

Under Section 9 CPC, a suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies, with no civil right at issue, is not a suit of a civil nature.

Q85. Answer: B

Section 11 CPC embodies the rule of res judicata; Section 10 deals with res sub judice (stay of suit).

Q86. Answer: C

Order XVI CPC deals with summoning and attendance of witnesses.

Q87. Answer: B

The 'incorrect' statement is (b): under Order VII Rule 11(e) read with Order IV Rule 1, a plaint CAN be rejected if it is not filed in duplicate, so the claim that it 'cannot' be rejected is wrong.

Q88. Answer: B

Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 requires the Magistrate to endeavour to dispose of the application within sixty days from the date of its first hearing.

Q89. Answer: A

Section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 deals with presumptive proof of gaming (presumption that the place is a common gaming house when gaming instruments are found).

Q90. Answer: B

Section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with judicial separation.

Q91. Answer: C

Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for divorce by mutual consent.

Q92. Answer: B

Per Order V Rule 1 read with Section 27 CPC (as amended), summons is to be issued/served on the defendant within thirty days from the date of institution of the suit.

Q93. Answer: B

The proviso to Order XVII Rule 1 CPC (as amended in 2002) provides that no adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during the hearing of the suit.

Q94. Answer: A

The AP Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 require notices issued by the High Court under Sections 385, 422 and 401(2) CrPC to be served in duplicate.

Q95. Answer: A

Under the AP Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, the panel of advocates engaged for 'Defence at State expense' is designated 'State Brief Counsel'.

Q96. Answer: C

Section 164 CrPC permits a confession to be recorded only by a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate, not by a police officer.

Q97. Answer: B

Section 368 CrPC empowers the High Court, on a reference for confirmation, to confirm a death sentence passed by the Court of Session.

Q98. Answer: A

Order XXXIX Rule 3A CPC requires the court, where an injunction is granted without notice to the opposite party, to endeavour to dispose of the application within thirty days.

Q99. Answer: A

Section 96 CPC provides for appeals from an original decree (first appeal).

Q100. Answer: D

Section 26 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 empowers the court to pass interim orders regarding custody, maintenance and education of minor children.