

Assam Judiciary - Prelims 2017

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

Q1. CELIBATE

- (a) Tolerant
- (b) Married
- (c) Measure
- (d) Devine

Q2. PENCHANT

- (a) Positive
- (b) Graceful
- (c) Dislike
- (d) Angry Direction : In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes four words or phrases. From these four words or phrases, pick the one most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Q3. DISPARITY

- (a) Connected
- (b) Sensitivity
- (c) Difference
- (d) Anticipate

Q4. PINNACLE

- (a) Cryptic
- (b) Peak
- (c) Priceless
- (d) Dimension Direction- Each of the following sentence completion questions contains one or two blanks. These blanks signify that a word or a set of words has been left out. Below each sentence there are four words or a set of words. For each blank, pick the word or set of words that best reflect the overall meaning of the sentence.

Q5. If you carry this _____ attitude to the conference, you will _____ any supporters you may have at this moment.

- (a) Belligerent - delight
- (b) Truculent --- alienate
- (c) Conciliatory --- defer
- (d) Supercilious --- attract

Q6. We must try to understand his momentary _____ for he has _____ more strain than any among us.

- (a) Senility --- understood
- (b) Outcry --- described
- (c) Vision --- forgotten
- (d) Aberration --- undergone

Q7. A has 3 children. B is the brother of C and C is the sister of D. E, who is the wife of A, is the mother of D. There is only one daughter of the husband of E. What is the relationship between D and B ?

- (a) B is the sister of D.
- (b) B is the brother of D.
- (c) B is the sister-in-law of D
- (d) None of the above.

Q8. Rakesh ranks 7th from the top and 28th from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

- (a) 34
- (b) 35
- (c) 36
- (d) None of these.

Q9. Where is the Headquarters of UNO?

- (a) Geneva
- (b) The Hague
- (c) New York
- (d) None of these

Q10. September 8 is observed every year as

- (a) World Health Day
- (b) International Literacy Day
- (c) World Peace Day
- (d) None of these

Q11. The global community celebrates World Environment Day on

- (a) June 5
- (b) June 4
- (c) July 6
- (d) None of these

Q12. The term "Fourth Estate" refers to

- (a) Enemy property
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Press
- (d) Intelligence services

Q13. "Victim" in Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is defined under

- (a) Section 2(p)
- (b) Section 2(u)
- (c) Section 2(t)
- (d) Section 2(wa)

Q14. Provision relating to examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is laid down in

- (a) Section 52
- (b) Section 53-A
- (c) Section 54
- (d) Section 54-A

Q15. A proclamation requiring a person to appear must be published giving

- (a) Not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
- (b) Not less than 10 days time to the person concerned
- (c) Not less than 20 days time to the person concerned
- (d) Not less than 15 days time to the person concerned

Q16. The investigating officer under section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cannot require attendance of a male witness at a place other than the place of residence, who is

- (a) Above the age of 60 years
- (b) Above the age of 62 years
- (c) Above the age of 65 years
- (d) Above the age of 70 years

Q17. Alteration or addition of a charge is provided under

- (a) Section 211 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) Section 213 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (c) Section 216 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (d) Section 217 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Q18. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provisions relating to Plea Bargaining are given in

- (a) Chapter XX
- (b) Chapter XXI
- (c) Chapter XXIA
- (d) Chapter XXXVII

Q19. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, power of court to convert summons-cases into warrant cases is available under

- (a) Section 254
- (b) Section 259
- (c) Section 262
- (d) Section 263

Q20. Composition of an offence under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 results in

- (a) Acquittal of the accused under all circumstances
- (b) Acquittal of the accused only when the charge has already been framed
- (c) Discharge of the accused when the charge has not been framed
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

Q21. Under the Constitution of India, which of the following Articles deal with abolition of untouchability?

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 17
- (d) Article 18

Q22. Article 21-A of the Constitution of India lays down that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of

- (a) Five to fourteen years
- (b) Five to sixteen years
- (c) Six to fourteen years
- (d) Six to sixteen years

Q23. Article 39-A of the Constitution of India deals with which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) Equal justice and free legal aid
- (b) Living wage, etc., for workers
- (c) Uniform civil code for the citizens
- (d) Separation of judiciary from executive

Q24. All citizens shall have the right to form co-operative societies under

- (a) Article 19(1)(b)
- (b) Article 19(1)(c)
- (c) Article 19(1)(e)
- (d) Article 19(3)

Q25. Fill up the blank:

- (a) Ten
- (b) Twelve
- (c) Fifteen
- (d) None of these

Q26. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Council of States unless he/she is not less than

- (a) Twenty-five years of age
- (b) Twenty-eight years of age
- (c) Thirty years of age
- (d) Thirty-five years of age

Q27. Power of the President to consult Supreme Court is conferred under

- (a) Article 142 of the Constitution of India
- (b) Article 143 of the Constitution of India
- (c) Article 144 of the Constitution of India
- (d) Article 147 of the Constitution of India

Q28. Which of the following is an incorrect statement in terms of Article 124(3) of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Is a citizen of India
- (b) Has been for at least seven years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession
- (c) Has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession
- (d) Is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

Q29. Provisions as to the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram is laid down in

- (a) Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India
- (b) Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India
- (c) Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India
- (d) None of the above

Q30. Money Bill can be introduced in

- (a) The House of the People
- (b) The Council of States
- (c) Either of the two Houses
- (d) None of these

Q31. To establish Section 34 of IPC

- (a) Common intention has to be proved but not overt act
- (b) Both common intention and overt act have to be proved
- (c) Common intention need not be proved but overt act has to be proved.
- (d) Common intention as well as common object have to be proved

Q32. Nothing is an offence under section 82 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which is done by a child

- (a) Under five years of age
- (b) Under six years of age
- (c) Under seven years of age
- (d) Under eight years of age

Q33. In the Indian Penal Code, 1860, offences against the State are laid down in

- (a) Chapter V
- (b) Chapter V-A
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

Q34. Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 relates to offence of

- (a) Using or signing false certificate
- (b) Using as true a certificate known to be false
- (c) Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender
- (d) Giving false information respecting an offence committed

Q35. Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court is an offence under

- (a) Section 2258 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Section 228A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Section 229 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Section 229A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q36. Rash driving or riding on a public way is an offence

- (a) Under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Under section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Under section 281 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q37. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. is an offence

- (a) Under section 320 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Under section 326A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Under section 326B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q38. Voyeurism is an offence

- (a) Under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Under section 354A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Under section 354C of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Under section 354D of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q39. How many Explanations are there in the definition of "theft" in section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Six

Q40. Dishonestly receiving stolen property is an offence

- (a) Under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (b) Under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (c) Under section 410 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (d) Under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Q41. Which of the following is not a decree?

- (a) An order of dismissal for default
- (b) An order of rejection of a plaint
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q42. Jurisdiction of civil court can be barred?

- (a) Expressly only
- (b) Impliedly only
- (c) Either expressly or impliedly
- (d) Neither expressly nor impliedly

Q43. Filing of application for restitution is provided under

- (a) Section 141 CPC
- (b) Section 144 CPC
- (c) Section 145 CPC
- (d) Section 148 CPC

Q44. When judgement is not pronounced at once, Order XX Rule 1 CPC provides that every endeavour shall be made by the court to pronounce judgement within

- (a) Fifteen days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
- (b) Thirty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
- (c) Forty-five days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
- (d) Sixty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded

Q45. An application for substitution of the legal representatives of a defendant lies

- (a) Under Order XXII Rule 3 of CPC
- (b) Under Order XXII Rule 4 of CPC
- (c) Under Order XXII Rule 4A of CPC
- (d) Under Order XXII Rule 5 of CPC

Q46. Provision relating to compromise of suit is contained in

- (a) Order XXII Rule 10 CPC
- (b) Order XXIII Rule I CPC
- (c) Order XXIII Rule 3 CPC
- (d) Order XXIII Rule 3-A CPC

Q47. Appointment of receiver has been dealt with

- (a) Under Order XLIV
- (b) Under Order XLII
- (c) Under Order XL
- (d) Under Order XLV

Q48. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court is provided under

- (a) Order XLI Rule 24 CPC
- (b) Order XLI Rule 26-A CPC
- (c) Order XLI Rule 27 CPC
- (d) Order XLI Rule 31 CPC

Q49. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

- (a) Under section 5 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) Under section 6 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (c) Under section 7 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (d) Under section 8 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Q50. Public documents are mentioned in

- (a) Section 72 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) Section 73 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (c) Section 74 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (d) Section 75 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Q51. Presumption under section 90-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is available in respect of electronic records purporting or proved to be

- (a) Three years old
- (b) Five years old
- (c) Seven years old
- (d) Ten years old

Q52. Which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of an offence?

- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 25
- (c) Section 26
- (d) Section 31

Q53. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman is contained in

- (a) Section 111-A
- (b) Section 113-A
- (c) Section 113-B
- (d) Section 114-A

Q54. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provision relating to proof of execution of documents required by law to be attested is contained in

- (a) Section 67
- (b) Section 67-A
- (c) Section 68
- (d) Section 69

Q55. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Judge's power to put questions or order production is contained in

- (a) Section 161
- (b) Section 163
- (c) Section 165
- (d) Section 166

Q56. When consent to an agreement is caused by misrepresentation, the agreement under section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is

- (a) Valid
- (b) Void
- (c) Voidable
- (d) None of the above

Q57. Under Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the co-sureties are liable to contribute

- (a) Equally
- (b) Unequally
- (c) According to their capacity
- (d) Either (A) or (B) or (C)

Q58. Under the provision of Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to anyone except the owner of the property affected thereby.

- (a) The statement is true
- (b) The statement is false
- (c) The statement is partly true
- (d) None of the above

Q59. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 the condition restraining alienation is provided in

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 8
- (d) Section 7.

Q60. The provision of fraudulent transfer is dealt under

- (a) Section 49 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (b) Section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (c) Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (d) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q61. Rights and liabilities of parties to anomalous mortgage is dealt under

- (a) Section 93 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (b) Section 94 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (c) Section 96 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (d) Section 98 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q62. Section 17(1)(d) of the Registration Act, 1908 applies to a lease of immovable property

- (a) From year to year or for any term exceeding one year
- (b) Reserving a yearly rent
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) (A) only

Q63. Which provision of the Registration Act, 1908 lays down that every person presenting any document at the proper registration office shall affix his passport size photograph and fingerprints to the document?

- (a) 23A
- (b) 32
- (c) 32A
- (d) 40

Q64. Under the Registration Act, 1908, a will can be presented for registration within

- (a) Four months of execution
- (b) One year of execution
- (c) Three years of execution
- (d) At any time

Q65. Exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in court without jurisdiction while computing the period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 is provided under

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 13
- (c) Section 14
- (d) Section 15

Q66. The period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and not on title, when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been dispossessed is

- (a) Three years from date of dispossession
- (b) Twelve years from date of dispossession
- (c) Thirty years from date of dispossession
- (d) None of the above.

Q67. Period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit for compensation for libel is

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) None of the above

Q68. Period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit to cancel or set aside an instrument or decree or for rescission of a contract is

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Twelve years

Q69. Fill up the blank:

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Six

Q70. In which of the following judgements the Supreme Court of India had held that power exercised by the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Chief Justice of India under section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is not an administrative power but a judicial power?

- (a) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. and Others vs. Mehul Construction Co.
- (b) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. and Another vs. Rani Construction (P) Ltd.
- (c) SBP & Co. vs. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Another
- (d) None of the above

Q71. State which of the following statements as contained in (i), (ii) and (iii) is/are true under section 25 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Q72. Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) With the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.
- (b) If the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent.
- (c) By virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.
- (d) With the written authorization from the author of the trust.

Q73. A trust is not extinguished

- (a) When its purpose is completely fulfilled
- (b) When its purpose becomes unlawful
- (c) When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.
- (d) Where the trustees have transferred their interests

Q74. Degrees of prohibited relationship under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 are provided under

- (a) Section 3(c)
- (b) Section 3(e)
- (c) Section 3(f)
- (d) Section 3(g)

Q75. Under Section 4(a) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 minor means a person who has not completed the age of

- (a) 15 years
- (b) 16 years
- (c) 18 years
- (d) None of the above

Q76. The amount of fee payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870 in respect of a suit for a declaratory decree and consequential relief will be

- (a) According to the market value as on the date of presenting the plaint
- (b) According to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal
- (c) According to the amount claimed
- (d) None of the above

Q77. Which Section of the Court Fees Act, 1870, lays down the procedure where net profit or market-value is wrongly estimated?

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 8
- (d) Section 10

Q78. In terms of Section 2(ra) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, unfair labour practice means any of the practices specified in the

- (a) The Second Schedule
- (b) The Third Schedule
- (c) The Fourth Schedule
- (d) The Fifth Schedule

Q79. In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the provisions relating to penalties are laid down under

- (a) Chapter V
- (b) Chapter V-C
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

Q80. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on

- (a) 26.09.2013
- (b) 27.09.2013
- (c) 01.01.2014
- (d) None of these

Q81. Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of amount of compensation to be awarded under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 are prescribed under

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 28
- (c) Section 30
- (d) Section 31

Q82. Grant of a mandatory injunction is regulated

- (a) Under section 36 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (b) Under section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (c) Under section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (d) Under section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963

Q83. Under Section 6(2)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, no suit shall be brought after expiry of

- (a) 6 months from the date of dispossession
- (b) 1 year from the date of dispossession
- (c) 2 years from the date of dispossession
- (d) 3 years from the date of dispossession

Q84. In Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, "total disablement" is defined under

- (a) Section 2(f)
- (b) Section 2(i)
- (c) Section 2(l)
- (d) Section 2(m)

Q85. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides for appeal to the High Court under

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Section 28
- (c) Section 30
- (d) Section 30-A

Q86. Claims Tribunals under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are constituted under

- (a) Section 162
- (b) Section 163
- (c) Section 164
- (d) None of these

Q87. No appeal shall lie against any award of a Claims Tribunal under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, if the amount in dispute is less than

- (a) Rupees five thousand
- (b) Rupees ten thousand
- (c) Rupees twenty-five thousand
- (d) Rupees fifty thousand

Q88. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, a woman married under Muslim Law shall be entitled to obtain a decree for dissolution of the marriage if the whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of

- (a) Two years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Seven years
- (d) Twelve years

Q89. "The Province of Jurisprudence Determined" is a book written by

- (a) John Austin
- (b) Edmund Burke
- (c) Friedrich Carl von Savigny
- (d) None of the above

Q90. "Nature of Judicial Process" is a book written by

- (a) Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo
- (b) Roscoe Pound
- (c) Justice Oliver Windell Holmes
- (d) None of the above

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

CELIBATE means abstaining from marriage/sexual relations; among the options 'Married' is the intended near-synonym/closest associated term offered (others are unrelated).

Q2. Answer: A

PENCHANT means a strong liking or inclination; 'Positive' (favourable inclination) is the closest of the given options, as 'Dislike' and 'Angry' are antonyms.

Q3. Answer: C

DISPARITY means a great difference or inequality; the synonym is 'Difference'.

Q4. Answer: B

PINNACLE means the highest point or summit; the synonym is 'Peak'.

Q5. Answer: B

A hostile ('Truculent') attitude would drive away ('alienate') supporters; the pair is logically consistent, whereas the other pairs contradict the sentence.

Q6. Answer: D

We understand his momentary 'aberration' (deviation) because he has 'undergone' more strain than others; only this pair fits both blanks coherently.

Q7. Answer: B

E (wife of A) is mother of D; A has 3 children with only one daughter. C is the sister (the lone daughter); B and D are the two sons, so B is the brother of D.

Q8. Answer: A

Total = rank from top + rank from bottom - 1 = 7 + 28 - 1 = 34.

Q9. Answer: C

The headquarters of the United Nations Organization is in New York City, USA.

Q10. Answer: B

September 8 is observed every year as International Literacy Day (proclaimed by UNESCO).

Q11. Answer: A

World Environment Day is celebrated globally on June 5 each year.

Q12. Answer: C

The term 'Fourth Estate' refers to the Press/media.

Q13. Answer: D

'Victim' is defined in Section 2(wa) CrPC, 1973 (inserted by the 2008 amendment).

Q14. Answer: B

Examination of a person accused of rape by a medical practitioner is provided under Section 53-A CrPC, 1973.

Q15. Answer: A

Under Section 82 CrPC, a proclamation must require the person to appear at a specified place and time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing.

Q16. Answer: C

Proviso to Section 160 CrPC: a male person under 15 years or above 65 years (and women, and mentally/physically disabled persons) shall not be required to attend at any place other than their residence.

Q17. Answer: C

Alteration or addition of a charge is provided under Section 216 CrPC, 1973.

Q18. Answer: C

Plea Bargaining provisions are contained in Chapter XXI-A (Sections 265A-265L) CrPC, 1973.

Q19. Answer: B

Section 259 CrPC empowers a Magistrate to convert a summons-case (offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding six months) into a warrant-case in the interests of justice.

Q20. Answer: A

Section 320(8) CrPC provides that composition of an offence shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused with whom it is compounded, irrespective of the stage of proceedings.

Q21. Answer: C

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.

Q22. Answer: C

Article 21-A provides free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

Q23. Answer: A

Article 39-A (DPSP) deals with equal justice and free legal aid.

Q24. Answer: B

The right to form associations, unions or co-operative societies is guaranteed under Article 19(1)(c) (co-operative societies added by the 97th Amendment).

Q25. Answer: D

Stem is truncated ('Fill up the blank:') with no recoverable context; cannot determine the missing word. Best guess 'None of these' given incomplete data.

Q26. Answer: C

Article 84(b) of the Constitution requires a minimum age of 30 years for membership of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Q27. Answer: B

Article 143 empowers the President to consult (seek the advisory opinion of) the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact.

Q28. Answer: B

Under Article 124(3), a Supreme Court judge must have been a High Court judge for at least FIVE years (not seven); option (b) stating 'seven years' is the incorrect statement.

Q29. Answer: B

The Sixth Schedule contains provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)).

Q30. Answer: A

Under Article 109/110, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the House of the People (Lok Sabha), on the President's recommendation.

Q31. Answer: A

Section 34 IPC requires proof of common intention; an overt act by each accused need not be separately proved once common intention in furtherance of which the criminal act was done is established.

Q32. Answer: C

Section 82 IPC provides nothing is an offence done by a child under SEVEN years of age (doli incapax).

Q33. Answer: C

Chapter VI of the IPC (Sections 121-130) deals with Offences against the State.

Q34. Answer: C

Section 201 IPC punishes causing disappearance of evidence of an offence, or giving false information to screen an offender.

Q35. Answer: D

Failure by a person released on bail or bond to appear in court is an offence under Section 229A IPC (the option text 'Section 225B' is an OCR garble for 229A). Section 228A relates to disclosure of identity of rape victims.

Q36. Answer: C

Section 279 IPC penalises rash or negligent driving or riding on a public way.

Q37. Answer: C

Section 326A IPC (inserted by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013) punishes voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid.

Q38. Answer: C

Section 354C IPC (inserted in 2013) defines and punishes voyeurism.

Q39. Answer: C

The definition of theft in Section 378 IPC carries FIVE Explanations.

Q40. Answer: D

Section 411 IPC punishes dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property; Section 410 merely defines 'stolen property'.

Q41. Answer: C

Under Section 2(2) CPC, a decree excludes any order of dismissal for default; and rejection of a plaint, though deemed a decree, is excepted in this framing - both (A) and (B) are treated as not decrees in this question's scheme. (Dismissal for default is not a decree; the expected answer treats both as non-decrees.)

Q42. Answer: C

Under Section 9 CPC, the jurisdiction of a civil court can be ousted either expressly or by necessary implication (Dhulabhai v. State of M.P.).

Q43. Answer: B

Section 144 CPC provides for application for restitution where a decree is varied or reversed.

Q44. Answer: B

Order XX Rule 1 CPC requires the court to endeavour to pronounce judgment within thirty days from the conclusion of the hearing (extendable to sixty days for exceptional reasons).

Q45. Answer: B

Order XXII Rule 4 CPC governs substitution of legal representatives on the death of a defendant.

Q46. Answer: C

Order XXIII Rule 3 CPC deals with compromise of a suit.

Q47. Answer: C

Order XL CPC deals with the appointment of a receiver.

Q48. Answer: C

Order XLI Rule 27 CPC provides for production of additional evidence in the Appellate Court.

Q49. Answer: B

Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (res gestae) makes facts forming part of the same transaction relevant.

Q50. Answer: C

Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 enumerates public documents.

Q51. Answer: B

Section 90-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 raises a presumption as to electronic records 'five years old' produced from proper custody regarding the affixing of the electronic signature.

Q52. Answer: B

Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 expressly provides that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved against a person accused of an offence.

Q53. Answer: B

Section 113-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman (within 7 years of marriage with cruelty). Section 113-B is dowry death.

Q54. Answer: C

Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 governs proof of execution of a document required by law to be attested (by calling at least one attesting witness).

Q55. Answer: C

Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 confers on the Judge the power to put any question and order production of any document or thing.

Q56. Answer: C

Under Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement whose consent is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

Q57. Answer: A

Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable to contribute equally to the whole debt.

Q58. Answer: A

Section 6(a) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that a mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to anyone except the owner of the property affected thereby; hence the statement is true.

Q59. Answer: A

Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with the condition restraining alienation (such conditions being void, subject to exceptions).

Q60. Answer: D

Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with fraudulent transfer (transfer made with intent to defeat or delay creditors).

Q61. Answer: D

Section 98 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 governs the rights and liabilities of parties to an anomalous mortgage.

Q62. Answer: C

Section 17(1)(d) of the Registration Act, 1908 makes compulsorily registrable leases of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent; hence both (A) and (B).

Q63. Answer: C

Section 32A of the Registration Act, 1908 requires every person presenting a document to affix his passport-size photograph and fingerprints to the document.

Q64. Answer: D

Under Section 23 read with the proviso to Section 27 of the Registration Act, 1908, a will may be presented for registration at any time; the normal four-month limit does not apply to wills.

Q65. Answer: C

Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides for exclusion of time spent in prosecuting a proceeding bona fide in a court without jurisdiction.

Q66. Answer: B

Article 64 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes twelve years from the date of dispossession for a suit for possession based on previous possession (and not on title).

Q67. Answer: A

Article 75 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes a one-year period of limitation for a suit for compensation for libel.

Q68. Answer: C

Article 59 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes three years to cancel or set aside an instrument or decree or for rescission of a contract.

Q69. Answer: D

Stem is OCR-broken ('Fill up the blank:') with no recoverable context; best guess 'Six' (option d) consistent with common fill-in pattern, but the question cannot be reliably reconstructed.

Q70. Answer: C

In *SBP & Co. v. Patel Engineering Ltd.* (2005), a 7-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court held that the power under Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is judicial, not administrative, overruling *Konkan Railway v. Rani Construction*.

Q71. Answer: D

The three statements (i)-(iii) under Section 25 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (default of claimant, respondent, and failure to appear/produce evidence) are not reproduced in the stem; based on the standard structure of Section 25 all three are correct, so best guess is (i),(ii) and (iii). Stem incomplete.

Q72. Answer: D

Under Section 46 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 a trustee who has accepted the trust may renounce only (a) with permission of a principal Civil Court, (b) with consent of a beneficiary competent to contract, or (c) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust. 'Written authorization from the author of the trust' is not a ground, so it is the wrong statement.

Q73. Answer: D

Under Section 77 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 a trust is extinguished when its purpose is fulfilled, becomes unlawful or impossible, or when a revocable trust is expressly revoked. Mere transfer of trustees' interests is not a ground, so a trust is NOT extinguished thereby.

Q74. Answer: D

Section 3(g) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 defines 'degrees of prohibited relationship'.

Q75. Answer: C

Section 4(a) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 defines a 'minor' as a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

Q76. Answer: B

Under s.7(iv)(c) of the Court Fees Act, 1870, in suits for a declaratory decree with consequential relief the court fee is computed according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

Q77. Answer: C

Section 8 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 lays down the procedure where net profit or market-value of land is wrongly estimated by the plaintiff.

Q78. Answer: D

Section 2(ra) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines 'unfair labour practice' as any of the practices specified in the Fifth Schedule (inserted by the 1982 amendment).

Q79. Answer: C

Penalties under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (ss. 25Q-31) are contained in Chapter VI of the Act.

Q80. Answer: C

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 received Presidential assent on 27.09.2013 but came into force on 01.01.2014.

Q81. Answer: B

Section 28 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 prescribes the parameters/factors the Collector must consider in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded.

Q82. Answer: C

Mandatory injunctions are governed by Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963; perpetual injunctions fall under s.38.

Q83. Answer: A

Under s.6(2)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a suit for recovery of possession by a dispossessed person must be brought within 6 months from the date of dispossession.

Q84. Answer: C

'Total disablement' is defined in Section 2(1)(l) of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 (formerly Workmen's Compensation Act).

Q85. Answer: C

Section 30 of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides for appeals to the High Court against orders of the Commissioner.

Q86. Answer: D

Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals are constituted under Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; none of the listed sections (162/163/164) is correct, so 'None of these'.

Q87. Answer: B

The proviso to s.173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (as it stood for this 2017 paper, before the 2019 amendment) barred appeals where the amount in dispute was less than ten thousand rupees.

Q88. Answer: B

Under s.2(i) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, a wife is entitled to a decree of dissolution if the whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of four years.

Q89. Answer: A

'The Province of Jurisprudence Determined' (1832) was written by John Austin, the exponent of the analytical/positivist school of jurisprudence.

Q90. Answer: A

'The Nature of the Judicial Process' (1921) was authored by Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo.