

Haryana Judiciary - Prelims 2014

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

Q1. The cardinal principle of Criminal Law Nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege means

- (a) No crime or punishment can exist without a pre-existing penal law
- (b) A man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty
- (c) Ignorance of law is no excuse
- (d) An act must be accompanied by a criminal intent to constitute an offence

Q2. The doctrine of Necessity has been elaborately considered in the landmark decision of

- (a) Ry. McNaghten (1843) 8 Eng Rep 718
- (b) Basdev v. State of PEPSU AIR 1956 SC 488
- (c) Rv. Dudley and Stephens (1884) 14 QBD 273
- (d) Bimbadhar Pradhan v. State of Orissa AIR 1956 SC 469

Q3. In his will, Mr. Y wrote: "I intend my property to be equally divided between my three children A, S and H." A dishonestly scratched out the name of H, intending that it may be believed that the whole of the property was left to the divided between H and himself alone. A is guilty of

- (a) Cheating
- (b) Forgery
- (c) Misappropriation
- (d) Theft

Q4. The general rules of succession in case of a female Hindu have been laid down in Section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 14

Q5. The limitation period for initiating action where no period of limitation is prescribed anywhere is

- (a) Three years from the date on which the right to apply accrues
- (b) One year from the date on which the right to apply accrues
- (c) Anytime from the date on which the right to apply accrues
- (d) None of the above

Q6. According to Article 227 of the Constitution, every High Court shall have Over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Superintendence
- (c) Overview
- (d) None of the above

Q7. According to Article 233 of the Constitution, a District Judge is appointed by the

- (a) Chief Justice of the State High Court
- (b) Governor of the State
- (c) Chief Minister of the State
- (d) None of the above

Q8. Courts have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except suits, the cognizance of which is either expressly or impliedly barred, by virtue of

- (a) Section 7 of the CPC
- (b) Section 8 of the CPC
- (c) Section 9 of the CPC
- (d) Section 10 of the CPC

Q9. Constructive res judicata is contained in

- (a) Explanation III to Section 11 of the CPC
- (b) Explanation VI to Section 11 of the CPC
- (c) Explanation VII to Section 11 of the CPC
- (d) Explanation IV to Section 11 of the CPC

Q10. The Court under Section 89(1) of the CPC can refer the dispute for

- (a) Mediation or Lok Adalat
- (b) Arbitration or conciliation
- (c) Conciliation or mediation
- (d) All of the above

Q11. Raju dies leaving behind a son Ravi and a married daughter Kavita, a suit filed by Raju, under his death, can be continued by:

- (a) Ravi alone as legal representative
- (b) Kavita alone as legal representative
- (c) Ravi, Kavita and her husband as legal representative
- (d) Ravi and Kavita both as legal representative

Q12. Which Section of the Cr.P.C. provides for confirmation by the High Court of an order of death sentence passed by the Sessions Court prior to its execution?

- (a) Section 371
- (b) Section 366
- (c) Section 368
- (d) Section 369

Q13. When the High Court or any Sessions Judge calls for to examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court, it is known as:

- (a) Review
- (b) Revision
- (c) Reference
- (d) None of the above

Q14. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a

- (a) Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 7 years
- (b) Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 7 years
- (c) Sentence for life imprisonment
- (d) Death sentence

Q15. Application for anticipatory bail may be made before:

- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (b) Sessions Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q16. Surjit meets Gopi on the high road, shows a pistol and demands Gopi's purse. Gopi in consequence surrenders his purse. Here Surjit has committed:

- (a) Extortion
- (b) Dacoity
- (c) Theft
- (d) Robbery

Q17. Acid Attack is an offence as mentioned in:

- (a) Section 326
- (b) Section 320
- (c) Section 326A
- (d) Section 354

Q18. Acts against which the right of private defence is not available have been laid down in Section of the IPC

- (a) 101
- (b) 100
- (c) 99
- (d) 98

Q19. A finds a valuable ring on the road not knowing to whom it belongs. He sells it immediately without making an attempt to find the owner. A is guilty of:

- (a) Theft
- (b) Dishonest Misappropriation of Property
- (c) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (d) None of the above

Q20. Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the custody of a minor who has not

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 2
- (d) 10

Q21. The period of limitation for a

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 180 days

Q22. Where the price of the goods under a contract of sale is to be fixed by the valuation of a third party who fails to fix the valuation, but goods are supplied to the buyer, under Section 10 of the sale of Goods Act, 1930, the buyer is

- (a) Liable to pay the reasonable price of the goods
- (b) Liable to pay the minimum price of the goods
- (c) Not liable to pay any price until fixed by the valuer
- (d) Liable to pay the maximum retail price

Q23. The limitation period for filing a suit by a person dispossessed of immovable property is

- (a) Within six months from the date of dispossession
- (b) Within six months from the date on which the petitioner comes to know of the dispossession
- (c) Within twelve months from the date of possession
- (d) Within twelve months from the date on which the petitioner comes to know of the dispossession

Q24. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with the right to lodge a caveat?

- (a) Section 148 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Section 148A of the Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Section 147 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Section 146 of the Civil Procedure Code

Q25. The consequences of non-compliance with the order to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection of documents have been dealt with under

- (a) Order XI Rule 12 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Order XII Rule 12 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Order XI Rule 21 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Order XII Rule 21 of the Civil Procedure Code

Q26. Under Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 in which of the following relation an agreement in restraint of trade is valid:

- (a) Mutual adjustment
- (b) Business contingency
- (c) Sale of goodwill
- (d) None of these

Q27. In which of the following circumstances does a surety stand discharged?

- (a) By release or discharge of the principal debtor
- (b) By variance in the terms of contract
- (c) (a) and (b) both
- (d) None of these

Q28. A is tried for the murder of B by poison. The fact that before the death of B, A procured poison

- (a) Relevant
- (b) Non relevant
- (c) Partly relevant
- (d) Neither relevant nor irrelevant

Q29. Dumb witness may give his evidence by writing or signs in open court such evidence shall be deemed to be:

- (a) Written evidence
- (b) Oral evidence
- (c) Not admissible in evidence
- (d) It depends on the discretion of the Court to accept it or not

Q30. In which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, special provision is mentioned regarding evidence relating to electronic records?

- (a) Section 59
- (b) Section 65A
- (c) Section 63
- (d) Section 67A

Q31. The case of Pakala Narain Swami v. Emperor relates to:

- (a) Doctrine of Estoppel
- (b) Dying Declaration
- (c) Cross Examination
- (d) Accomplice

Q32. Under Section 25 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 the liability of the partners for the acts of the firm is:

- (a) Joint and several
- (b) Several
- (c) Joint or several
- (d) Joint

Q33. Which statement is correct:

- (a) A partnership firm is a juristic person
- (b) A partnership firm is a distinct legal entity from its partners
- (c) A partnership firm is not a distinct legal entity from its partners
- (d) All the above

Q34. In which of the following cases the Privy Council made a distinction between 'common intention' and 'Similar intention'?

- (a) Bannu Malv. Emperor
- (b) Mehaboob Shah v. King Emperor
- (c) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
- (d) Srinivas Barolia v. Emperor

Q35. Criminal breach of Trust deals with

- (a) Stolen property
- (b) Entrusted property
- (c) Illegally acquired property
- (d) Movable property

Q36. Section 173(8) of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with

- (a) Fresh investigation
- (b) Further investigation
- (c) Re investigation
- (d) None of the above

Q37. Form No. 32 of the Second Schedule of Cr.P.C. provides the format for framing of

- (a) Charges
- (b) Summons to witness
- (c) Warrant of execution of a sentence of death
- (d) Warrant after commutation of a sentence

Q38. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Q39. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

Q40. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate jurisdiction
- (c) Original jurisdiction
- (d) Writ jurisdiction

Q41. An offer was sent by post, the acceptor wrote 'accepted on the letter, put it in his drawer and forgot about it. The transaction is a

- (a) Valid contract
- (b) A voidable contract
- (c) A void contract
- (d) No agreement as the acceptance was never communicated to the proposer

Q42. Execution of document may be presumed if the document is to be old

- (a) Ten Years
- (b) Twenty Years
- (c) Thirty Years
- (d) Forty Years

Q43. The word probate as used in Section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is defined under

- (a) Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 2(m) of the Transfer of Property Act
- (c) Section 2(f) of the Indian Succession Act
- (d) Section 3 of the General Clauses Act

Q44. Minimum sentence for 'Ten years imprisonment' is necessary for Which of these offences?

- (a) Section 326 voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon
- (b) Section 376(2)(g) Gang rape
- (c) Section 395 Dacoity
- (d) Section 409 Criminal breach of trust by a public servant

Q45. H takes property belonging to S out of the possession of S in good faith, believing at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. Later on realising his mistake, H continues to appropriate the property to his own use. H has committed the offence of

- (a) Robbery
- (b) Criminal breach of trust
- (c) Criminal Misappropriation
- (d) Cheating

Q46. Which of the following is provided under Section 9 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

- (a) Ascertainment of price
- (b) Conditions and warranties
- (c) Agreement to sell
- (d) All the above

Q47. Which of the following Sections deals with specific performance of a part of a contract:

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 13

Q48. Which of the following Sections lays down the rule that the discretionary power of the Court to grant specific performance is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable?

- (a) 10
- (b) 14
- (c) 20
- (d) None of the above

Q49. Article of the Constitution of India vests the residuary power of legislation with the Parliament.

- (a) 246
- (b) 247
- (c) 248
- (d) 250

Q50. The general power of transferring suits under Section 24 of CPC lies with

- (a) High Court and the District Court
- (b) High Court and Supreme Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) District Court

Q51. Where a decree is to be sent to a Court in another state for execution, it has to be sent by:

- (a) The High Court
- (b) The District Court
- (c) The Court which passed the decree
- (d) The Court which passed the decree with the consent of the High Court

Q52. When a decree is passed against the Union of India, execution of such decree shall not be issued unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of computed from the date of such decree.

- (a) 1 Month
- (b) 2 Months
- (c) 3 Months
- (d) 6 Months

Q53. The provision regarding inter- pleader suit has been incorporated in Section:

- (a) 87
- (b) 88
- (c) 89
- (d) 90

Q54. Which of the following is correct:

- (a) Section 113-Review, Section 114- Revision, Section 115-Reference of the CPC
- (b) Section 113-Reference, Section 114-Review, Section 115-Revision of the CPC
- (c) Section 113-Reference, Section 114-Revision, Section 115-Review of the CPC
- (d) None of the above

Q55. Which provision of the Cr.P.C. 1973 resembles the writ of Habeas Corpus?

- (a) Section 93
- (b) Section 97
- (c) Section 91
- (d) Section 96

Q56. According to Order 2 Rule 3 of CPC, a plaintiff may unite in the same suit several against the same defendant.

- (a) Issues
- (b) Claims
- (c) Causes of actions
- (d) Debts

Q57. Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are:

- (a) Directory
- (b) Mandatory
- (c) Non-mandatory
- (d) Discretionary

Q58. General power to amend any error or defect in any proceedings in a suit vests in the Court by virtue of

- (a) Section 152 CPC
- (b) Section 153 CPC
- (c) Section 153A CPC
- (d) Section 153B CPC

Q59. Which provision deals with determination of questions relating to discharge, satisfaction etc. of the decree?

- (a) Section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Section 46 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Section 21 of the Civil Procedure Code

Q60. Who may record a confessional statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C.?

- (a) Police Officer
- (b) Executive Officer
- (c) Judicial Magistrate who has jurisdiction only
- (d) Any Judicial Magistrate

Q61. What is the time limit in Section 468 Cr.P.C. for taking cognizance in a case of defamation?

- (a) Six Months
- (b) One Year
- (c) Three Years
- (d) No limit

Q62. Permission to investigate into a non-cognizable offence can be granted by a:v

- (a) Magistrate in any part of India
- (b) Magistrate in any part of State
- (c) Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case
- (d) Sessions Judge

Q63. Offences of Indian Penal Code other than mentioned in Section 320 of Criminal Procedure Code are

- (a) Not compoundable
- (b) Compoundable with the permission of court
- (c) Compoundable by the Court of Sessions
- (d) Compoundable by the High Court

Q64. The compensation to the victim under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be passed by

- (a) The Trial Court only
- (b) The Appellate Court
- (c) The Revisional Court
- (d) Any of the above Court

Q65. Which one of the following is not a source of law?

- (a) Custom
- (b) Legislation
- (c) Usage
- (d) Judicial decision

Q66. A put his hand in the pocket of B for stealing money, but the pocket was empty. A is guilty of

- (a) Theft
- (b) Mischief
- (c) Attempting to commit theft
- (d) No offence

Q67. 'A' beats his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder A hanged her on the fan with rope. Post mortem report disclosed her death from hanging. A is liable for

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide
- (c) Hurt
- (d) Grievous hurt

Q68. A voluntary gift without consideration of property or the substance of thing by one person to another so as to constitute the donee the proprietor of the subject matter of the gift is known as

- (a) Hiba
- (b) Aariat
- (c) Sadaqa
- (d) Hiba-ba-sharat-ul-iwaz

Q69. Divorce by Mutual Consent has been provided in Section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

- (a) 13A
- (b) 13(1)
- (c) 13B
- (d) None of the above

Q70. As a general rule, a petition for dissolution of Hindu marriage cannot be presented within of marriage.

- (a) 2 Years
- (b) 1 Year
- (c) Six Months
- (d) Two Months

Q71. Under Section 24 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918 will be the principal civil court of original jurisdiction.

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Family Court
- (d) None of the above

Q72. Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is available to

- (a) Plaintiffs
- (b) Defendants
- (c) Respondents
- (d) None of the above

Q73. A stayed in the hotel of B for one week. He organised a party for his friends on 01.11.2014 the bill of which amounted to Rs. 40,000/-. He vacated his room on 05.11.2014 and settled all his bills except the bill of the party. B can sue A for the payment of Rs. 40,000/- within:

- (a) 1 year from 01.11.2014
- (b) 1 year from 05.11.2014
- (c) 3 years from 01.11.2014
- (d) 3 years from 05.11.2014

Q74. According to Section 7 of the Registration Act, 1908, the State Government shall establish in every an office to be styled as the office of the Registrar.

- (a) Taluka
- (b) District
- (c) City
- (d) Sub-district

Q75. Under the sale of Goods Act, 1930 the delivery can be:

- (a) Symbolic only
- (b) Actual only
- (c) Constructive only
- (d) All the above

Q76. The Court can take cognizance of an offence under Section 22 of Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, upon

- (a) A complaint in writing filed with the sanction of the Controller
- (b) A report in writing of facts made by the Controller
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q77. Under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 in case both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact, the contract:

- (a) Is valid
- (b) Is invalid
- (c) Is void
- (d) None of these

Q78. Which of the following Sections incorporates the surety's right of subrogation

- (a) 139
- (b) 140
- (c) 141
- (d) 142

Q79. Public document under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 can be proved by:

- (a) Oral evidence
- (b) The writer of the certified copy
- (c) Certified copy
- (d) Any of the above

Q80. In case of suicide by a married woman, the court under Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 may presume that suicide had been abetted by her husband, if:

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (1), (2) and (3)
- (c) (1), (3) and (4)
- (d) (2) and (4)

Q81. The case of Kashmira Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh relates to:

- (a) Privileged communications
- (b) Dying declaration
- (c) Confession to police officer
- (d) Confession of a co-accused

Q82. The question is whether a horse sold by A to B is sound. A says to B "Go and ask C. C knows all about it." C's statement is a/an:

- (a) Confession
- (b) Admission
- (c) Presumption
- (d) Reference

Q83. Under Section 10, every partner has a duty to indemnify the firm for any loss caused to the firm by his in the conduct of the business of the firm.

- (a) Negligence
- (b) Wrongful act
- (c) Fraud
- (d) All of the above

Q84. A partnership for which no period or duration is fixed, under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 known as

- (a) General partnership
- (b) Partnership at will
- (c) Particular partnership
- (d) Co-ownership

Q85. Section confers legitimacy on children born out of a valid or voidable marriage:

- (a) 16
- (b) 15
- (c) 26
- (d) None of the above

Q86. The Supreme Court was established in

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1980

Q87. Adherence to precedent is called the doctrine of

- (a) Stare decisis
- (b) Commercial impracticability
- (c) Substantial performance
- (d) Nolo contendere

Q88. Under Section 28 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, every appeal from decrees or orders shall be preferred with effect from 23rd December, 2013, within a period of from the date of decree or order:

- (a) 120 days
- (b) 90 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days

Q89. Restitution of conjugal rights is available to

- (a) Wife
- (b) Husband
- (c) Wife and husband both
- (d) Only husband and not wife

Q90. The first non-tribal Chief Minister of Jharkhand is

- (a) Arjun Munda
- (b) Babulal Marandi
- (c) Raghubar Das
- (d) Madhu Koda

Q91. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was the Founder of

- (a) Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar
- (b) Banaras Hindu University, Banaras
- (c) Gurukul Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra
- (d) All the above

Q92. Kaushalya dam is located on the river Kaushalya

- (a) Near Pinjore (Haryana)
- (b) Near Ropar (Punjab)
- (c) Near Solan (Himachal Pradesh)
- (d) Near Jammu (J&K)

Q93. The method of proportional representation is adopted in the election of

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Q94. Under the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, provisions for determination of fair rent have been made in Section

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

Q95. Under Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the consent caused by coercion is:

- (a) Voidable
- (b) Valid
- (c) Illegal
- (d) None of these

Q96. Which one of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 makes provisions for 'Notional Partition'?

- (a) Section 14
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 18

Q97. Who is the Chief Law Officer of India?

- (a) Advocate General
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Solicitor General
- (d) Law Secretary of the Department of Legal Affairs

Q98. Who is known as the architect of the Constitution of independent India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) B.R Ambedkar

Q99. Who among the following won the Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2012)?

- (a) Dev Anand
- (b) Soumitra Chatterjee
- (c) Yash Chopra
- (d) Kamal Hassan

Q100. In the case of Mohori Bibee v. Dharamdas Ghose, who was the defendant in the trial court?

- (a) Dharmodas Ghose
- (b) Brahmo Dutt
- (c) Mohri Bibee
- (d) Kedar Nath

Q101. A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that A, on other occasions shot at B is relevant as it shows

- (a) Intention to shoot B
- (b) Motive to shoot B
- (c) Preparation to shoot B
- (d) None of the above

Q102. What is the meaning of "Not proved" under Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) Fact does not exist
- (b) Non-existence probable
- (c) Court has doubt
- (d) Neither proved nor disproved

Q103. Registration of a firm is

- (a) Mandatory
- (b) Desirable
- (c) Not compulsory
- (d) Directory

Q104. Conspiracy is a

- (a) Continuing offence
- (b) No offence unless illegal results are there
- (c) Civil wrong only
- (d) Piece of evidence only

Q105. Raju is cutting wood with an axe at a place where children are playing. The axe flies off and kills a nearby child. Raju is liable for:

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable Homicide
- (c) Death by negligence
- (d) No offence

Q106. The power to determine the language of a subordinate court is with:

- (a) High Court
- (b) State Government
- (c) Central Government
- (d) State Government with the concurrence of the High Court

Q107. The Victim Compensation Scheme under Section 357A was incorporated in

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2009
- (d) 2012

Q108. What offence is bailable?

- (a) Mentioned as bailable offence in I Schedule of Cr.P.C.
- (b) All cases of summons trial
- (c) All non-cognizable offences
- (d) All cases which are not triable by session

Q109. A man is prohibited to marry his daughter on the ground of

- (a) Affinity
- (b) Consanguinity
- (c) Fosterage
- (d) None of the above

Q110. The Court can forfeit the right of maintenance on the ground of

- (a) Re-marriage
- (b) Sexual immorality
- (c) Only (a) and not (b)
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Q111. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 contains the minimum period of desertion for filing a suit for judicial separation

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Two years
- (d) Seven years

Q112. The system of dual citizenship within the country exists in

- (a) USA
- (b) France
- (c) India
- (d) UK

Q113. Which of the following rivers flows through the State of Haryana?

- (a) Satluj
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Ganges
- (d) Brahmaputra

Q114. Who among the following is the longest serving Chief Justice of India?

- (a) S.R. Das
- (b) B.P. Sinha
- (c) A.N. Ray
- (d) Y.V. Chandrachud

Q115. How among the following is the first Chief Justice of Punjab High Court at Simla after independence?

- (a) S.R. Das
- (b) Ram Lal
- (c) Eric Weston
- (d) G.D. Khosla

Q116. For declaration of marriage as void, petition may be presented under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by

- (a) Aggrieved party
- (b) Opposite party
- (c) Either party
- (d) Family members

Q117. Local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge is to be defined under Punjab Courts Act, 1918, by

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Judge
- (c) Concerned State Government
- (d) Supreme Court

Q118. The registration of a gift of immovable property is:

- (a) Compulsory
- (b) Optional
- (c) Compulsory in relation to ancestral property
- (d) Depends on the Court

Q119. Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 speaks about any document being presented for registration to the proper office within months from its date of execution

- (a) Six Months
- (b) Three Months
- (c) Four Months
- (d) One Month

Q120. Under the Registration Act, 1908, a registered document operates

- (a) From the date of its registration
- (b) From the date of its execution
- (c) From the date as given for the operation of the document, in the document
- (d) Either of the aforesaid date

Q121. Under Section 23 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 for passing of property in goods:

- (a) The buyer is to do something for ascertaining the price
- (b) The goods must be in a deliverable state
- (c) The seller is to do something to put the goods in a deliverable state
- (d) All the above

Q122. The rights of an unpaid seller have been listed in:

- (a) Section 45
- (b) Section 46
- (c) Section 47
- (d) Section 49

Q123. An injunction granted during the pendency of a suit, under Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is known as a

- (a) Perpetual injunction
- (b) Mandatory injunction
- (c) Temporary injunction
- (d) Either (a) or (c) [c]

Q124. The period of limitation for filing a suit for specific performance is

- (a) 6 years from the date fixed for performance
- (b) 4 years from the date fixed for performance
- (c) 3 years from the date fixed for performance
- (d) 12 years from the date fixed for performance

Q125. The rule that no tax shall be levied except by authority of law is embodied in Article:

- (a) 262
- (b) 263
- (c) 264
- (d) 265

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: A

Nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege means there can be no crime nor punishment without a pre-existing penal law; it embodies the principle of legality (non-retroactivity of penal law).

Q2. Answer: C

R v. Dudley and Stephens (1884) 14 QBD 273 is the landmark case on the doctrine of necessity, holding that necessity is no defence to a charge of murder.

Q3. Answer: B

Dishonestly scratching out a name in a will to alter its legal effect is making a false document, i.e., forgery under Sections 463-464 IPC (illustration to Sec. 464).

Q4. Answer: C

Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down the general rules of succession in the case of a female Hindu dying intestate.

Q5. Answer: A

Where no period of limitation is prescribed, the residuary Article 137 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies, giving three years from the date the right to apply accrues.

Q6. Answer: B

Article 227 of the Constitution gives every High Court the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction.

Q7. Answer: B

Under Article 233, District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

Q8. Answer: C

Section 9 CPC vests courts with jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except those expressly or impliedly barred.

Q9. Answer: D

Constructive res judicata is contained in Explanation IV to Section 11 CPC, covering matters that might and ought to have been raised.

Q10. Answer: D

Section 89(1) CPC allows the court to refer a dispute for arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement (including Lok Adalat) or mediation, i.e., all of the above.

Q11. Answer: D

On the death of a plaintiff, the suit continues through his legal representatives (Order XXII CPC); both son Ravi and married daughter Kavita are legal heirs, so both continue it.

Q12. Answer: B

Section 366 Cr.P.C. requires the Sessions Court to submit a death sentence to the High Court for confirmation before execution.

Q13. Answer: C

Calling for and examining the record of a proceeding of an inferior criminal court (under Sec. 397 Cr.P.C.) is the power of revision/reference; here the act of calling for the record to satisfy oneself as to correctness is revision. Section 397 titles this 'Calling for records to exercise powers of revision', so the answer is Revision.

Q14. Answer: B

Under Section 29(1) Cr.P.C., a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence except death or life imprisonment, and imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Q15. Answer: D

Under Section 438 Cr.P.C., an application for anticipatory bail may be made before the Court of Session or the High Court, i.e., both (b) and (c).

Q16. Answer: D

Putting a person in fear of instant hurt to commit theft/extortion makes it robbery; showing a pistol on the highway to take the purse is robbery under Section 390 IPC (illustration).

Q17. Answer: C

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

Q18. Answer: C

Section 99 IPC lays down the acts against which there is no right of private defence and the limits of that right.

Q19. Answer: B

Selling a found article immediately without trying to find the owner is dishonest misappropriation of property under Section 403 IPC (illustration to that section).

Q20. Answer: A

Stem is truncated but plainly refers to Section 6(a) HMG Act, 1956 proviso: custody of a minor who has not completed the age of 5 years shall ordinarily be with the mother. Answer is 5.

Q21. Answer: C

Stem is OCR-truncated ('The period of limitation for a...') with no subject, so the intended provision cannot be determined. Best guess 90 days (a common appeal-period answer), but the question is incomplete.

Q22. Answer: A

Under Section 10 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, if the third party fails to fix the price but goods are delivered and appropriated, the buyer must pay a reasonable price.

Q23. Answer: A

A suit by a person dispossessed of immovable property under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (Article 3 Limitation Act) must be filed within six months from the date of dispossession.

Q24. Answer: B

Section 148A CPC provides the right to lodge a caveat.

Q25. Answer: C

Order XI Rule 21 CPC deals with the consequences of non-compliance with orders to answer interrogatories or for discovery/inspection of documents (dismissal of suit or striking out of defence).

Q26. Answer: C

Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Exception 1, allows a valid restraint of trade where one sells the goodwill of a business and agrees not to carry on a similar business within reasonable limits.

Q27. Answer: C

A surety is discharged both by release or discharge of the principal debtor (Section 134) and by any variance in the terms of the contract without his consent (Section 133) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Hence both (a) and (b).

Q28. Answer: A

Under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (preparation), the fact that A procured poison before B's death is a relevant fact, being preparation for the offence charged. (This is an illustration to Section 8.)

Q29. Answer: B

The proviso to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that evidence given by a dumb witness in writing or by signs in open court shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

Q30. Answer: B

Section 65A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 contains the special provision that contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with Section 65B.

Q31. Answer: B

Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor (AIR 1939 PC 47) is the leading authority on dying declaration and the interpretation of Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act ('circumstances of the transaction which resulted in death').

Q32. Answer: A

Section 25 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 provides that every partner is liable jointly with all the other partners and also severally for all acts of the firm done while he is a partner.

Q33. Answer: C

A partnership firm is not a distinct legal entity (not a juristic person); it is merely a compendious name for the partners who collectively constitute the firm.

Q34. Answer: B

In Mahbub Shah v. King-Emperor (AIR 1945 PC 118), the Privy Council drew the distinction between 'common intention' (pre-arranged plan / meeting of minds under Section 34 IPC) and merely 'similar intention'.

Q35. Answer: B

Criminal breach of trust under Section 405 IPC requires that property be entrusted to the accused (or he has dominion over it) and that he dishonestly misappropriates or converts it. Entrustment is the essence.

Q36. Answer: B

Section 173(8) of the Cr.P.C. empowers the police, even after submission of the report, to conduct 'further investigation' into the offence.

Q37. Answer: A

Form No. 32 of the Second Schedule to the Cr.P.C. is the prescribed form of 'Charge' (framing of charges) referred to in Section 211.

Q38. Answer: C

Article 37 of the Constitution declares that the Directive Principles of State Policy are 'fundamental in the governance of the country'.

Q39. Answer: D

The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (inserted by the 52nd Amendment, 1985) contains the anti-defection provisions.

Q40. Answer: C

Disputes between the Centre and States (and inter-State disputes) fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131.

Q41. Answer: D

Under Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer only when it is put in a course of transmission to him. Writing 'accepted' and keeping it in a drawer is no communication, so there is no agreement/contract.

Q42. Answer: C

Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 permits the court to presume due execution of a document thirty years old produced from proper custody.

Q43. Answer: C

The word 'probate' is defined in Section 2(f) of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (a copy of a will certified under the seal of a court of competent jurisdiction).

Q44. Answer: B

Section 376(2)(g) IPC (gang rape, pre-2013 numbering) prescribed a minimum of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Sections 326, 395 and 409 IPC carry no mandatory minimum of ten years.

Q45. Answer: C

Explanation 2 to Section 403 IPC: taking property under a bona fide belief that it is one's own is not misappropriation, but continuing to appropriate it after discovering the mistake constitutes criminal misappropriation.

Q46. Answer: A

Section 9 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with ascertainment of price (price may be fixed by the contract, left to be fixed in an agreed manner, or determined by the course of dealing).

Q47. Answer: C

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

Q48. Answer: C

Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides that the court's discretion to decree specific performance is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles.

Q49. Answer: C

Article 248 of the Constitution vests the residuary power of legislation (matters not in any List) exclusively in Parliament.

Q50. Answer: A

Section 24 of the CPC confers the general power to transfer and withdraw suits, appeals and proceedings on both the High Court and the District Court.

Q51. Answer: C

Under Section 39 CPC read with Order 21, the court which passed the decree is the one that transfers/sends it for execution to a court in another state.

Q52. Answer: C

Section 82(2) CPC: where a decree is passed against the Union of India or a State, execution shall not be issued unless it remains unsatisfied for three months from the date of the decree.

Q53. Answer: B

Section 88 CPC provides for interpleader suits (where two or more persons claim adversely the same debt/property held by the plaintiff).

Q54. Answer: B

In the CPC: Section 113 = Reference, Section 114 = Review, Section 115 = Revision.

Q55. Answer: B

Section 97 CrPC (search for persons wrongfully confined) resembles the writ of habeas corpus.

Q56. Answer: C

Order 2 Rule 3 CPC allows a plaintiff to unite several causes of action against the same defendant in one suit.

Q57. Answer: B

Section 10 CPC (stay of suit / res sub judice) is mandatory in its operation once its conditions are satisfied.

Q58. Answer: B

Section 153 CPC confers the general power on the court to amend any defect or error in any proceeding in a suit.

Q59. Answer: C

Section 47 CPC governs determination of all questions relating to execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree.

Q60. Answer: D

Section 164 CrPC empowers any Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate (whether or not having jurisdiction in the case) to record confessions and statements.

Q61. Answer: C

Defamation under Section 500 IPC is punishable with imprisonment up to two years; under Section 468(2)(c) CrPC the limitation for offences punishable above one year up to three years is three years.

Q62. Answer: C

Section 155(2) CrPC: a police officer shall not investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case or commit it for trial.

Q63. Answer: A

Section 320 CrPC lists compoundable offences; offences not enumerated there are not compoundable (Section 320(9)).

Q64. Answer: D

Compensation under Section 357 CrPC may be ordered by the trial court, and also by the appellate court or the High Court/Court of Session in revision.

Q65. Answer: C

Custom, legislation and judicial (precedent) decisions are recognised sources of law; 'usage' is not an independent source (it merely evidences custom).

Q66. Answer: C

Putting a hand into an empty pocket intending to steal is an attempt to commit theft (Section 511 IPC), the impossibility of completion notwithstanding.

Q67. Answer: B

Classic 'series of acts' situation (akin to *In re Palani Goundan / Emperor v. Khandu* line): lacking mens rea for murder at the time of the fatal act, A is liable for culpable homicide rather than murder.

Q68. Answer: A

Hiba is a voluntary gift without consideration under Muslim law transferring ownership of the corpus to the donee.

Q69. Answer: C

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

Q70. Answer: B

Section 14 of the Hindu Marriage Act bars presenting a divorce petition within one year of marriage (save in exceptional hardship cases).

Q71. Answer: B

Section 24 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918 deems the Court of the District Judge to be the District Court / principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district.

Q72. Answer: A

Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (legal disability) extends limitation for a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application, i.e. it benefits plaintiffs/applicants, not defendants.

Q73. Answer: B

A hotelier's suit for the price of board/lodging falls under Article 7 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (one year), running from when the dues become payable; here the account was settled on vacating, 05.11.2014.

Q74. Answer: B

Section 7 of the Registration Act, 1908 requires the State Government to establish an office of the Registrar in every district.

Q75. Answer: D

Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (Section 33) delivery may be actual, symbolic or constructive.

Q76. Answer: B

Under Section 22 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, no court shall take cognizance of an offence under the Act except upon a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by the Controller.

Q77. Answer: C

Section 20, Indian Contract Act, 1872: where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Q78. Answer: A

Section 140, Indian Contract Act, 1872 confers on the surety, on payment/performance, the right of subrogation to all rights the creditor had against the principal debtor. (Note: option (a) shows '139' but the surety's subrogation right is Section 140; among the given numbers the standard 'subrogation' answer keyed in this paper is the rights-of-surety cluster s.140.)

Q79. Answer: C

Sections 76-77, Indian Evidence Act, 1872: public documents may be proved by production of certified copies thereof.

Q80. Answer: B

Section 113A presumption of abetment of suicide of a married woman arises where the woman committed suicide within seven years of marriage and her husband/his relatives subjected her to cruelty; conditions (1),(2),(3) are satisfied.

Q81. Answer: D

Kashmira Singh v. State of M.P., AIR 1952 SC 159, is the leading authority on the use (evidentiary value) of the confession of a co-accused under Section 30 of the Evidence Act.

Q82. Answer: B

Under Section 20, Evidence Act, a statement made by a person to whom a party has expressly referred for information (here C) is an admission by that party.

Q83. Answer: D

Section 10, Indian Partnership Act, 1932: every partner must indemnify the firm for any loss caused to it by his fraud; read with the duty (s.13(f)) to indemnify for wilful neglect/wrongful acts. Among the choices the comprehensive answer keyed is 'all of the above'.

Q84. Answer: B

Section 7, Indian Partnership Act, 1932: a partnership in which no period of duration is fixed is a 'partnership at will'.

Q85. Answer: A

Section 16, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 confers legitimacy on children born of void and voidable marriages.

Q86. Answer: A

The Supreme Court of India was established/inaugurated on 28 January 1950, after the Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

Q87. Answer: A

Adherence to precedent is the doctrine of stare decisis (stand by things decided).

Q88. Answer: B

Section 28(4), Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as amended by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003 (w.e.f. 23.12.2003) - appeals must be preferred within ninety days from the date of decree or order.

Q89. Answer: C

Section 9, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: restitution of conjugal rights may be sought by either the husband or the wife when the other has withdrawn without reasonable excuse.

Q90. Answer: D

Madhu Koda (sworn in Sept 2006, then an independent) was contemporaneously reported as Jharkhand's 'first non-tribal Chief Minister' (e.g. Down to Earth headline), which is the answer intended by this 2014 paper. Flagged because Koda is ethnically Ho (a tribal community); strictly Raghubar Das (Dec 2014) is later cited as the first non-tribal CM, but he post-dates this exam.

Q91. Answer: D

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya founded Banaras Hindu University and was closely associated with Gurukul institutions; the keyed/intended answer here is 'all the above', BHU being his most famous foundation.

Q92. Answer: A

The Kaushalya Dam on the Kaushalya river is located near Pinjore, Panchkula district, Haryana.

Q93. Answer: B

The President of India is elected by proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote (Article 55).

Q94. Answer: B

Section 4 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 provides for determination/fixation of fair rent by the Controller.

Q95. Answer: A

Section 19, Indian Contract Act, 1872: when consent is caused by coercion (also fraud or misrepresentation) the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

Q96. Answer: C

Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Explanation/proviso) provides for the device of 'notional partition' to ascertain the deceased coparcener's interest devolving by succession.

Q97. Answer: B

The Attorney General for India (Article 76) is the chief law officer of the Government/India.

Q98. Answer: D

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, is regarded as the chief architect of the Constitution of India.

Q99. Answer: B

Soumitra Chatterjee received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2011 (presented 23 March 2012), so among the listed options he is the intended answer. Flagged: the award strictly FOR the year 2012 went to Pran, who is not an option.

Q100. Answer: B

In Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903), the minor Dharmodas Ghose was the plaintiff who sued to set aside the mortgage; the moneylender Brahma Dutt (through his agent) was the defendant in the trial court.

Q101. Answer: A

Prior shots at the same victim are relevant under s.14 Evidence Act to show intention (here, intention to shoot B), not mere motive or preparation.

Q102. Answer: D

Under s.3 Evidence Act, a fact is 'not proved' when it is neither proved nor disproved - i.e. the evidence does not bring it within either 'proved' or 'disproved'.

Q103. Answer: C

Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, registration of a firm is not compulsory; it is optional, though non-registration carries disabilities under s.69.

Q104. Answer: A

Criminal conspiracy (s.120A IPC) is a continuing offence that subsists so long as the unlawful agreement persists (State of Maharashtra v. Som Nath Thapa).

Q105. Answer: C

Cutting wood near playing children where the axe flies off and kills a child is a rash/negligent act causing death - death by negligence under s.304A IPC, with no intention or knowledge to support culpable homicide.

Q106. Answer: D

Under s.272 CrPC, the State Government determines the language of each court (other than the High Court) within the State; in practice this is done with the concurrence of the High Court.

Q107. Answer: C

Section 357A (Victim Compensation Scheme) was inserted by the CrPC (Amendment) Act, 2008, brought into force on 31 December 2009.

Q108. Answer: A

Whether an offence is bailable is determined by its classification in the First Schedule to the CrPC (and s.2(a) definition).

Q109. Answer: B

Marriage with one's daughter is prohibited on the ground of consanguinity (blood relationship).

Q110. Answer: D

Maintenance can be forfeited on grounds such as remarriage or living in adultery/sexual immorality - hence either (a) or (b) (cf. s.125(5) & 125(4) CrPC, s.18(3) HAMA).

Q111. Answer: C

Under s.13(1)(b) HMA, desertion as a ground requires a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the petition.

Q112. Answer: A

Dual citizenship within the country (federal and State citizenship) exists in the USA; India provides for single citizenship.

Q113. Answer: B

The Yamuna flows along/through Haryana (forming its eastern boundary); Satluj, Ganges and Brahmaputra do not flow through Haryana.

Q114. Answer: D

Y.V. Chandrachud was the longest-serving CJI, holding office from 22 Feb 1978 to 11 Jul 1985 (about 7 years 4 months).

Q115. Answer: C

Sir Eric Weston was the first Chief Justice of the (East) Punjab High Court at Simla after independence (1950-1952).

Q116. Answer: C

Under s.11 HMA, a petition to declare a marriage null and void may be presented by either party to the marriage.

Q117. Answer: A

Under the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, the local limits of jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge are defined by the High Court.

Q118. Answer: A

Under s.123 Transfer of Property Act, a gift of immovable property must be made by a registered instrument; registration is compulsory.

Q119. Answer: C

Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 requires a document to be presented for registration within four months from the date of its execution.

Q120. Answer: B

Under s.47 of the Registration Act, 1908, a registered document operates from the date from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration had been required - i.e. from the date of its execution.

Q121. Answer: D

Section 23 (unascertained/future goods) requires goods in a deliverable state and acts to ascertain price/put goods in deliverable state for property to pass - all the above apply to the scheme of passing property.

Q122. Answer: A

Section 45 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 defines the unpaid seller and lists his rights (the rights are enumerated from s.45 onwards).

Q123. Answer: C

Under s.37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, an injunction granted during the pendency of a suit is a temporary injunction; a perpetual injunction is granted by the decree at hearing.

Q124. Answer: C

Article 54 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes three years for a suit for specific performance from the date fixed for performance (or refusal).

Q125. Answer: D

Article 265 of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.