

Haryana Judiciary - Prelims 2018

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

Q1. The calling of at least one attesting witness to prove a document under Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act is not necessary

- (a) when the document other than a Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
- (b) when the document including Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
- (c) when the document irrespective of whether it is a Will, is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
- (d) both (a) & (c) are correct

Q2. Which statement is true in relation to a child witness?

- (a) A child of tender age can be allowed to testify if he has intellectual capacity to understand questions and give rational answers thereto,
- (b) A child witness may be easy prey of tutoring and when it is established that he is under the influence of tutoring it is not safe to solely rely on his evidence.
- (c) The law recognizes the child as a competent witness but a child of a tender age of six years is not considered by the Court to be a witness whose sole testimony can be relied on without other corroborative evidence.
- (d) All above statements are true.

Q3. Under Section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be contradicted as to previous statement in writing

- (a) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
- (b) after proving the same may be before showing the showing the same to the witness
- (c) after proving the same & showing the same to the witness
- (d) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness

Q4. The Narco-Analysis technique involves the intravenous administration of

- (a) Sodium Pentothal
- (b) Potassium Pentothal
- (c) Magnesium Pentothal
- (d) All of the above

Q5. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under

- (a) oral evidence
- (b) documentary evidence
- (c) hearsay evidence
- (d) scientific evidence

Q6. A non-testamentary document is one

- (a) Which is intended to take effect or be operative immediately on its execution
- (b) Which is final
- (c) Which is irrevocable
- (d) All the above
- (e) Which is revocable

Q7. What is the effect of the opinion of the experts upon the court?

- (a) Binding on the judge
- (b) Only advisory in nature
- (c) The judge can form an opinion contrary to that of expert
- (d) Both (b) & (c)
- (e) None of the above

Q8. Use of violence by a member of unlawful assembly, in furtherance of their common object will constitute offence of

- (a) Assault
- (b) Rioting
- (c) Affray
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q9. A is arrested by police and accused of murder of B. During investigation A voluntarily agrees to undergo narco analysis and therein he confesses to have murdered B.

- (a) The confession is relevant and can be sole basis of conviction
- (b) The confession is irrelevant
- (c) The confession is relevant but requires corroboration
- (d) Only that much of A's statement can be used to lead to discovery of a fact.
- (e) None of the above

Q10. The general rule is that leading questions cannot be asked during examination in chief. However, there are some exceptions to this rule. Choose the exceptions:

- (a) any question at the discretion of judge
- (b) as to matters which are introductory or undisputed
- (c) as to matters which have already been sufficiently proved
- (d) Both (b) & (c)
- (e) None of the above

Q11. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible in evidence as a substitute for

- (a) Inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
- (b) Admissible primary evidence
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

Q12. As per the Evidence Act, admissions

- (a) Are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
- (b) Are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but operate as estoppel
- (c) Are conclusive proof of the matter and also operate as estoppel
- (d) None of the above

Q13. In criminal trials, the accused has to establish his plea for the mitigation or justification of an offence

- (a) Substantially
- (b) Beyond reasonable doubt
- (c) Prima facie
- (d) None of these

Q14. All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by a witness in relation to matters of fact under inquiry are/are.....

- (a) Primary evidence
- (b) Oral evidence
- (c) Hearsay evidence
- (d) Both (a) & (b)

Q15. Under Section 116 of the Evidence Act, the tenant is stopped from denying

- (a) This title to the property of the actual owner
- (b) The title to the property of the landlord
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

Q16. The test of ascertaining the burden of proof lies on the person who would fall if that part is not proved is contained in Section ... of Evidence Act.

- (a) 202
- (b) 203
- (c) 102
- (d) 101

Q17. Section 124 of the Evidence Act provides for privileges in respect of

- (a) Official communication
- (b) Professional communication
- (c) Communication as to the information of commission of offence
- (d) None of the above

Q18. In execution of a decree for the maintenance, salary of a person can be attached to the extent of

- (a) one fourth
- (b) one third
- (c) two third
- (d) one half

Q19. The Commissioner appointed for the purposes of recording evidence (cross examination) is obliged to submit his report to the court appointing the commission within

- (a) 15 days from the date of issue of the commission
- (b) 30 days from the date of issue of the commission
- (c) 60 days from the date of issue of the commission
- (d) 90 days from the date of issue of the commission

Q20. Where a mortgagee obtains a decree for payment of a money in satisfaction of claim arising under the mortgage

- (a) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale without instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage under Order 34 Rule 14 CPC.
- (b) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale only by instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage under Order 34 Rule 14 CPC.
- (c) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale in execution proceedings.
- (d) Either (a) or (c).

Q21. Order 6, Rule 16, CPC empowers the court, at any stage of the pleadings to strike out any matter contained in it:

- (a) If it is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious
- (b) If it tends to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of suit
- (c) If it is an abuse of the process of the court
- (d) All of the above

Q22. Mark the correct statement:

- (a) In set-off, court-fee is payable by the defendant
- (b) Order 8, Rule 6, CPC deals with legal set-off
- (c) Legal set-off can be claimed as of right, the equitable set-off is dependent on the court's discretion
- (d) All of the above

Q23. An agreement entered into or compromise, on behalf of a minor without the leave of the court, under Order 32, Rule 7 of CPC is

- (a) Voidable against all the parties other than the minor
- (b) Valid
- (c) Void
- (d) Voidable

Q24. On dismissal of the suit for non-compliance with an order for discovery under Order XI, Rule 21 of CPC

- (a) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action as a matter of right
- (b) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action only with the leave of the court
- (c) the plaintiff is precluded from bringing any fresh suit on the same cause of action.
- (d) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action only if the court dismissing the suit has granted liberty to file a fresh suit

Q25. Order XVII, Rule 2 and Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC are

- (a) in conflict with each other
- (b) independent & mutually exclusive
- (c) Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC is dependent on Order XVII, Rule 2 of CPC
- (d) Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC controls Order XVII, Rule 2 of CPC

Q26. Arrest & detention of a person in civil imprisonment in execution of the decree

- (a) absolves him from liability under the decree but can be re-arrested
- (b) does not absolve him and the person can be re-arrested
- (c) does not absolve him but the person cannot be re-arrested
- (d) Absolves him from the liability altogether and cannot be re-arrested

Q27. In cases of withdrawal of suit by the plaintiff, under Order XXIII, Rule 1A of CPC

- (a) defendants cannot be transposed as plaintiffs
- (b) defendants can be transposed as plaintiffs under all circumstances
- (c) defendants can be transposed as plaintiff if substantial question is to be decided against any of the other defendants
- (d) either (a) or (b)

Q28. The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the easementary right exists is called

- (a) Profit-a-prendre
- (b) Servient heritage
- (c) Dominant heritage
- (d) Customary heritage

Q29. Under section 34(2) of the CPC, 1908, where a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on the principal sum from the date of the decree to the date of the payment or other earlier date.

- (a) further interest shall be paid at the contractual rate up to the date of decree.
- (b) the court shall be deemed to have refused such interest.
- (c) further interest shall be paid at the contractual rate of 6% per annum.
- (d) none of the above

Q30. During the execution proceedings, if a question arises as to whether any person is a representative of a party, such question shall be determined by

- (a) The court which passed the decree
- (b) The court executing the decree
- (c) The appellate court
- (d) A separate suit

Q31. Private alienation of property, by the judgement debtor after attachment under section 64(1) of CPC is

- (a) Valid
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Void
- (d) None

Q32. Under Order 32, Rule 2A, CPC a person guilty of disobedience of breach can be penalised by

- (a) Attachment of property
- (b) Detention in civil imprisonment
- (c) Either (a) or (b) or both
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Q33. Under the provision of Civil Procedure Code plea of adverse possession is a defence available

- (a) Only to plaintiff against defendant
- (b) Only to defendant against plaintiff
- (c) Both plaintiff and defendant
- (d) Only to movable property
- (e) Only immovable property

Q34. Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit

- (a) For partition
- (b) Of partnership
- (c) For possession and mesne profits
- (d) All of above
- (e) None of the above

Q35. Which of the following is not a decree?

- (a) Dismissal in default
- (b) Rejection of a plaint
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (e) Only (a)

Q36. Under redemption of mortgage can be sought by any one of the legal representatives after death of mortgagor.

- (a) Order 34 Rule 1 CPC
- (b) Order 33 Rule 1 CPC
- (c) Order 32 Rule 1 CPC
- (d) Order 31 Rule 1 CPC
- (e) Order 35 Rule 1 CPC

Q37. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of res judicata is not applicable?

- (a) Habeas corpus
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Quo warranto

Q38. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court, the acts performed by the President incumbent before the date of such decision of court are

- (a) valid but subject to judicial review
- (b) invalid
- (c) valid
- (d) valid but subject to the approval of the Parliament

Q39. Which of the following sentence(s) is/are correct?

- (a) (I), (II) and (III)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (1) & (III)
- (d) (I)

Q40. In 2017, the Supreme Court held that right to privacy is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India in the context of

- (a) State Surveillance
- (b) Power of search & seizure
- (c) Homosexuality
- (d) Indian Biometric Identification Scheme

Q41. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the Centre and the States through:

- (a) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (b) Original Jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (d) Writ Jurisdiction
- (e) None of the above

Q42. Which of the following is not true about the Attorney General of India?

- (a) Only (II)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) (II) & (III)
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Only (V)

Q43. Which of the following are true about the fundamental duties for Indian citizens?

- (a) (I), (II), (III), (IV),(V), (VI) are true
- (b) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V) are true
- (c) All are true
- (d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VII) are true
- (e) None of them are true

Q44. Match the following:

- (a) 4 3 5 2 1
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (c) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
- (d) Selvi v. State of Karnataka List II (1) Doctrine of legitimate Expectation (2) Validity of Narco Analysis (3) Doctrine of Basic Structure (4) Mandal commission case (5) Passive Euthanasia A B C D E

Q45. Doctrine of legitimate expectation and wednesbury principles were read by Supreme Court into

- (a) Article 12
- (b) Article 14
- (c) Article 13
- (d) Article 25

Q46. Reference by the President of India under Article 143(1) of the Constitution (Keshav Singh's case, AIR 1965 SC 745) relates to

- (a) Ayodhya issue
- (b) Delhi laws
- (c) Privileges
- (d) Judges appointment

Q47. Which of the following statements are true regarding a decree of declaration?

- (a) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
- (b) (I), (III), (IV)
- (c) (I), (II), (III)
- (d) (I) & (II)

Q48. Extended period of limitation for institution of a suit for specific performance of a contract cannot stretch beyond from the cessation of the disability.

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

Q49. Under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, the suit can be brought by

- (a) A servant
- (b) A manager
- (c) A tenancy by holding over
- (d) A trespasser

Q50. By virtue of Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, a suit for possession of an immovable property can be filed within a period of of dispossession.

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

Q51. It is mandatory that transfer of an actionable claim can be affected only by an instrument in writing but it does not have effect on

- (a) negotiable instrument
- (b) arrears of rent
- (c) an amount due under a letter of credit
- (d) none of the above

Q52. Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) (I) & (III)
- (b) (V) & (II)
- (c) (II) & (IV)
- (d) (II) & (III)
- (e) (III) & (V)

Q53. In case of specific performance of part of contract the purchaser

- (a) May not relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of the contract and has no right to compensation
- (b) May relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has right to compensation
- (c) Specific performance of part of contract not possible
- (d) All the above
- (e) None of the above

Q54. Contract in restraint of trade is

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) opposed to public policy
- (d) none of the above

Q55. Novation amounts to

- (a) discharge of contract
- (b) formation of consideration
- (c) remission
- (d) waiver

Q56. Law of contract creates

- (a) Jus in rem
- (b) Jus in personam
- (c) Ubi Jus ibi remedium
- (d) None of the above

Q57. Void agreements include

- (a) Agreements in restraint of marriage
- (b) Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
- (c) Agreements with minors
- (d) All the above

Q58. A minor is

- (a) not liable either personally or through his estate
- (b) capable of ratifying agreements
- (c) liable for necessities supplied out of property
- (d) not permitted to plead minority as defence

Q59. Which is the first country to allow voting through mobile phones?

- (a) Estonia
- (b) Finland
- (c) France
- (d) Germany

Q60. Who said that "The people have a right, an inalienable, indisputable, indefeasible, divine right to that most dreaded and envied kind of knowledge-I mean, of the character and conduct of their rulers."?

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Martin Luther
- (d) John Adams

Q61. Match the following persons in List-I with their achievements in List-II

- (a) 3 1 2 4
- (b) Leila Seth
- (c) ■ucheta Kriplani
- (d) C.B. Muthamma List-II (1) First woman Chief Minister (2) First woman High Court Judge (3) First woman Ambassador (4) First woman Central Minister A B C D

Q62. won the "first justice prize" from India who is also named as the "Living Legend of

- (a) Krishna Iyer, retired Judge of Supreme Court of India
- (b) Fali S. Nariman, Senior Advocate
- (c) Kapil Sibal, Senior Advocate
- (d) None of the above

Q63. Which one of the following decided to set up a website, which will compare the World's Constitutions by themes online "to arm drafters with a better tool for Constitution design and writing"?

- (a) UN
- (b) Microsoft
- (c) Google
- (d) Amnesty

Q64. In deciding the question of negligence by professionals, the classical statement of law which

- (a) Stephen test
- (b) Friedman test
- (c) Bolam test
- (d) Hyde test

Q65. Which one of the following disputes cannot be raised before the Consumer Forum?

- (a) A dispute relating to services by a government servant
- (b) A dispute relating to services provided by the medical professional
- (c) A dispute relating to banking services
- (d) A dispute relating to insurance services

Q66. Which of the following won the 2018 UNESCO Asia-Pacific award for Cultural Heritage conservation?

- (a) Ladakh Restoration Project
- (b) Restoration of Phumdis
- (c) Revival of Sundarbans Mangrove Forests
- (d) Renovation of Namgyal Monastery
- (e) None of the above

Q67. Which among the following is not a constitutional body in India?

- (a) Goods and Services Tax Council
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Q68. Who authored the award-winning book Fault lines : How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World?

- (a) Raghuram Rajan
- (b) Urjit Patel
- (c) Aravind Subrahmanyam
- (d) Gita Gopinath

Q69. The voting age for elections to House of Peoples and to the Legislative Assemblies was lowered from 21 years to 18 years by

- (a) The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988
- (b) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
- (c) The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
- (d) None of the above

Q70. The liability by holding out, in case of retiring partner, continues up to

- (a) date of retirement
- (b) date of public notice about such retirement
- (c) date of notice to other partners about such retirement
- (d) whichever is either out of (a), (b) & (c).

Q71. If a partner withdraws from a firm by dissolving it, then

- (a) It is a dissolution and not retirement of a partner
- (b) It is a novation and not retirement of a partner
- (c) It is a retirement of a partner
- (d) None of the above

Q72. According to Section 44 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the Court may dissolve a firm on the suit of a partner on any of the following grounds:

- (a) Insanity
- (b) Permanent incapacity
- (c) Breach of agreement
- (d) All of the above

Q73. The age of consent for sexual intercourse between husband and wife has been made from years by the Supreme Court of India.

- (a) 18, 16
- (b) 16, 15
- (c) 21, 18
- (d) 18, 15

Q74. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Where a court is not competent to frame charges in an offence it shall not be competent to permit, withdrawing from prosecution.
- (b) The Public Prosecutor is bound to receive instructions from the government and such instructions would not amount to an extraneous influence.
- (c) An order granting permission to withdraw the prosecution solely on the ground that where about of the accused was not available, is permissible.
- (d) The Magistrate has discretion to grant or refuse permission to withdraw the prosecution

Q75. The maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C. is

- (a) one month
- (b) two months
- (c) three months
- (d) six months

Q76. If the act is a lawful one and not a criminal act and if in the course of such act any one of the person's jointly doing that act commits an offence, then

- (a) All the persons shall be liable under Section 34 of I.P.C.
- (b) only the doer of the act shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall not apply.
- (c) Nobody shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall not apply.
- (d) No other person except the real doer of the act shall be liable for it and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall apply.

Q77. Right to private defence is:

- (a) Available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities.
- (b) Available under all circumstances.
- (c) Available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities.
- (d) Available under no circumstances.
- (e) None of the above

Q78. Punjab State Reorganisation Act was enacted in the year

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1956
- (e) 1966

Q79. A child who doesn't understand or distinguish between the right and the wrong is called a doli incapax. This is defined under which section of the IPC 1860.

- (a) Section 86
- (b) Section 87
- (c) Section 84
- (d) Section 83
- (e) Section 82

Q80. Section 396 of IPC deals with

- (a) Only dacoity
- (b) Dacoity and murder
- (c) Only culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Attempt to cause dacoity or robbery by using deadly weapon
- (e) Both (a) & (d)

Q81. Which of the following statements is true about malice-in-law and malice-in-fact?

- (a) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive.
- (b) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally without a just cause.
- (c) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally.
- (d) Both have the same consequences.

Q82. The term 'pari-passu' means

- (a) Equal right of another creditor with that of the secured creditor.
- (b) Unequal right of another creditor with that of the secured creditor
- (c) Share in the remaining, after due appropriation
- (d) None of the above.

Q83. In 2016, the Supreme Court clarified that the "Third Gender" will include(s)

- (a) Bisexuals
- (b) Gays & Lesbians
- (c) Transgender
- (d) All of these

Q84. Qui facit per alium, facit per se means

- (a) The welfare of the State is the supreme law
- (b) He who acts through another acts himself
- (c) Nobody can be judge in his own case
- (d) The law must not be violated even by the king

Q85. Who has no right to partition under Hindu Law?

- (a) mother
- (b) son, grandson, great grandson
- (c) son conceived at the time of partition
- (d) None of the above

Q86. A Hindu female propositus died leaving behind a sister, two sons, one daughter, mother and father. Find the share of the daughter.

- (a) 1/2
- (b) 1/3
- (c) 1/4
- (d) 1/5
- (e) 1/6

Q87. In the debate on the custody, guardianship or adoption of the child, the courts in India is governed by which of the following principle:

- (a) Best interest of the child
- (b) Right of parenthood
- (c) Claims of the biological parents
- (d) Consanguinity
- (e) Religious affiliation

Q88. Order of permanent alimony under Section 25 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be varied, modified or rescinded:

- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Only (II) is correct
- (c) Both (II) and (III) are correct
- (d) All of the above are correct
- (e) None of the above are correct

Q89. Find out the correct statement(s) from the following:

- (a) (I) & (II) are correct
- (b) (II) & (III) are correct
- (c) Only (II) is correct
- (d) Only (III) is correct
- (e) All (I), (II) & (III) are correct

Q90. Under Hindu law, after passing of a decree for judicial separation, if one of the spouse dies intestate, the other spouse:

- (a) can inherit the property of the deceased spouse
- (b) cannot inherit the property of deceased spouse
- (c) can inherit the property of the spouse only with the consent of the children
- (d) is decided by the Court on case to case basis
- (e) can inherit the property of the deceased spouse if the judicial separation was on grounds other than mutual consent

Q91. A married B and subsequently married C during the lifetime of B. One Mr. D petitions to the court for declaring A's marriage with C as void. Examine the maintainability

- (a) Only either party to the marriage can get the relief of nullity of the marriage
- (b) Only the state can make it.
- (c) Any public spirited person can initiate and get the decree of nullity
- (d) D can succeed

Q92. Adoption does not deprive the adoptive father or mother of the power to dispose of his or her property by transfer inter vivos or by will. Which Section of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act provides for the same.

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 9

Q93. Agnates are the heirs

- (a) Wholly related through females
- (b) Wholly related through males
- (c) Strangers
- (d) None of the above

Q94. Any property possessed by a female Hindu whether acquired before or after the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act shall be held by her

- (a) As a limited owner
- (b) As a life estate
- (c) As a full owner
- (d) As a co owner

Q95. Sapinda relationship for the purpose of Hindu Marriage act includes

- (a) Five degrees of ascent through mother and five degrees of ascent through father
- (b) Three degrees of ascent through mother and three degrees of ascent through father
- (c) Three degrees of ascent through mother and five degrees of ascent through father
- (d) Five degrees of ascent through mother and seven degrees of ascent through father

Q96. A partition of joint family property has to be done

- (a) Only by registration
- (b) Only in writing
- (c) Can be oral or in writing
- (d) None of the above

Q97. Under section 173 of the Cr.P.C. as amended in 2018, the investigation into the offence of rape shall be completed within a span of:

- (a) Six months
- (b) Four months
- (c) One month
- (d) Two months

Q98. A person can be arrested without warrant:

- (a) As preventive or precautionary measure
- (b) For obtaining correct name and address
- (c) For securing attendance of accused
- (d) All the above

Q99. A warrant of arrest is a command and should be:

- (a) Must be in writing
- (b) Must be signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate
- (c) Addressed to a police officer
- (d) All the above

Q100. Who among the following is not entitled to claim maintenance under Section 125, Cr.P.C.:

- (a) Divorced wife so long as she does not marry
- (b) Unmarried sister
- (c) Adoptive mother
- (d) Illegitimate minor child
- (e) Concubine

Q101. Chapter XXI-A of Cr.P.C. dealing with Plea Bargaining has been inserted by

- (a) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (b) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993
- (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure= (Amendment) Act, 2001
- (d) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1993

Q102. Section 167 of the Cr.P.C. provides that, the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice versa. This alteration can be done during the period of first

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 16 days
- (c) 14 days
- (d) 12 days

Q103. The maximum number offences of the same kind that can be tried together is

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

Q104. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C. as amended in 2005, a surety has to declare the number of accused for whom he is surety under Section.

- (a) 441
- (b) 441-A
- (c) 144
- (d) None of above

Q105. Evidence shall be taken down by the Magistrate either himself or by dictation in open court. Which amended provision of the Cr.P.C. permits audio-video electronic means in the presence of Advocate of the accused

- (a) Section 274
- (b) Proviso to Section 275(1)
- (c) Section 276
- (d) Section 473

Q106. Rehabilitation scheme for victim compensation is prepared on the recommendation of the court shall decide the quantum of compensation

- (a) District Legal Services Authority
- (b) State Legal Services Authority
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) None of these

Q107. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C., offences can be compounded under Section 320 by the legal guardian of a person

- (a) Under the age of 18 years
- (b) Who is an Idiot
- (c) Who is Lunatic
- (d) All the above

Q108. As per the provisions of Section 315 of the Cr.P.C. an accused

- (a) Can be compelled to give his own evidence generally
- (b) Cannot be a witness
- (c) Can be called as a witness only on his own request in writing
- (d) None of these

Q109. As per the provisions of Section 437 of the Cr.P.C. the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with

- (a) The Magistrate competent to try and entertain the offence
- (b) The Magistrate where the Magistrate has not ordered the release on bail
- (c) The Magistrate only where the Magistrate has ordered release on bail
- (d) None of the above

Q110. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C. surety can be sentenced to civil imprisonment in default of payment of penalty under the surety bond for a maximum period of

- (a) 2 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 5 months
- (d) 9 months

Q111. Delay in filing the suit.

- (a) Can be condoned under Order VII, Rule 6.C.P.C.
- (b) Cannot be condoned
- (c) Can be condoned under Section 3, Limitation Act
- (d) Can be condoned under Section 6, Limitation Act
- (e) Can be condoned under Section 5, Limitation Act [b]

Q112. Section 3 and Section 14 of Limitation Act are

- (a) Both independent and not mutually exclusive
- (b) Mutually exclusive of each other
- (c) Neither independent nor mutually exclusive
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Only mutually exclusive

Q113. Identify the correct statement

- (a) The Section 10 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where the appeal is already filed.
- (b) The Section 5 of the Indian nLimitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where the suit on appeal is already filed and pending for disposal.
- (c) The Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where suit is to be filed.
- (d) None of the above

Q114. Limitation period prescribed in filling a suit by a mortgagor to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 12 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) 30 years

Q115. When can landlord convert a residential building into a non- residential building under section 11 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973:

- (a) At his/her own will
- (b) With the permission of the Controller
- (c) After making an application to the High Court
- (d) After evicting the previous tenant in a lawful manner
- (e) All of the above

Q116. Under section 1(3) of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, an exemption for a period of from the operation of the Act is allowed to buildings, the construction of which commenced or was completed on or after the date of commencement of the Act

- (a) 11 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 20 years
- (d) 15 years

Q117. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriages) Ordinance 2018 provides for:

- (a) (I) & (IV)
- (b) (I), (III) & (IV)
- (c) (I), (II) & (IV)
- (d) All of the above [a]

Q118. A Muslim gift is

- (a) Compulsorily registrable
- (b) Not compulsorily registrable
- (c) Optionally registrable
- (d) Only (b) & (c)
- (e) Not necessary to register

Q119. If husband swears that he will not have sexual intercourse with his wife for four months or more it amounts to a form of divorce known as

- (a) I'la
- (b) Zihar
- (c) Tafweez
- (d) Mubaraat

Q120. Payment and delivery under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is

- (a) Implied Condition
- (b) Express Condition
- (c) Concurrent Condition
- (d) May be implied Condition or Express Condition
- (e) None of the above

Q121. Goods are deemed to be in course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer,

- (a) until the buyer or his agent in that behalf takes delivery of them from such a carrier or other bailee.
- (b) until the buyer himself takes delivery of them from such a carrier or other bailee.
- (c) until the buyer or his agent personally communicates to the carrier or bailee that the delivery is taken
- (d) None of the above

Q122. In the case of it was held that lottery tickets are good and not actionable claims. Thus, sale of lottery tickets is sale of goods,

- (a) H. Anraj v. Government of Tamil Nadu, (AIR 1986 SC 63)
- (b) U.P. Cooperative Cane Unions Federation v. West U.P. Sugar Mills Association (AIR 2004 SC 3697)
- (c) Commissioner of Sales Tax v. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (AIR 1970 SC 732)
- (d) None of the above

Q123. A brought a horse from B. A wanted to enter the horse in a race. Turns out the horse was not capable of running a race on account of being lame. But A did not inform B of his intention. So B will not be responsible for the defects of the horse.

- (a) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor will apply
- (b) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor will not apply
- (c) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor may apply
- (d) None of the above

Q124. Documents of which registration is optional

- (a) Will
- (b) Instruments not acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;
- (c) Leases of immovable property for any term exceeding one year
- (d) All the above

Q125. Identify the correct proposition:

- (a) A decree is not exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.
- (b) A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.
- (c) A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 15(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.
- (d) A consent decree purporting to create a gift is exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908. [b]

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: A

Proviso to Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act exempts calling an attesting witness for a registered document UNLESS it is a Will, and unless its execution is specifically denied. So the exemption applies to registered documents other than a Will (option a).

Q2. Answer: D

All three statements correctly reflect settled law on child witnesses (competency under Section 118, caution against tutoring, and the rule of prudence requiring corroboration). Hence (d) all are true.

Q3. Answer: A

Under Section 145, a witness may be cross-examined as to a previous statement in writing without the writing being proved, but his attention must first be drawn to (shown) those parts to be used to contradict him. Hence (a): without proving but only after showing the same to the witness.

Q4. Answer: A

Narco-analysis involves intravenous administration of sodium pentothal (sodium thiopental), a barbiturate that induces a hypnotic/sedated 'truth-serum' state.

Q5. Answer: D

Evidence unearthed by a sniffer/tracker dog rests on scientific (canine olfactory) detection; courts treat it as scientific evidence of limited probative value (Abdul Razak v. State of Maharashtra).

Q6. Answer: D

A non-testamentary document (unlike a Will) takes effect immediately on execution, is final and is irrevocable. Hence (d) all the above; option (e) 'revocable' is wrong.

Q7. Answer: D

Expert opinion under Section 45 is only advisory/corroborative and not binding; the judge may form a contrary opinion. Hence (d) both (b) and (c).

Q8. Answer: B

Where an unlawful assembly (five or more) uses force/violence in prosecution of its common object, the offence is rioting under Section 146 IPC.

Q9. Answer: D

Per Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010), narco-analysis results are not admissible as confession (testimonial compulsion barred by Art. 20(3)); but information leading to discovery of a fact may be used (Section 27 analogue). Hence (d).

Q10. Answer: D

Under Section 142 of the Evidence Act, leading questions in examination-in-chief are permitted as to introductory/undisputed matters or matters already sufficiently proved. Hence (d) both (b) and (c).

Q11. Answer: B

Secondary evidence (Section 63) is admissible only as a substitute for admissible primary evidence when the conditions in Section 65 are met; it cannot substitute primary evidence that is itself inadmissible. Hence (b).

Q12. Answer: B

Under Section 31, admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but may operate as estoppel (Sections 115-117). Hence (b).

Q13. Answer: C

While the prosecution must prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt, the accused need only establish an exception/general defence (Section 105) on a preponderance of probabilities, i.e. prima facie / probable, not beyond reasonable doubt. Hence (c).

Q14. Answer: B

Section 3 of the Evidence Act defines 'oral evidence' as all statements the court permits or requires witnesses to make before it relating to matters of fact under inquiry. Hence (b).

Q15. Answer: B

Section 116 estops a tenant, during the continuance of the tenancy, from denying that the landlord had, at the beginning of the tenancy, title to the property. Hence (b).

Q16. Answer: D

Section 101 of the Evidence Act embodies the rule that the burden of proof lies on the person who would fail if no evidence were given (he who asserts must prove). Hence (d) 101.

Q17. Answer: A

Section 124 of the Evidence Act protects official communications: a public officer cannot be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when public interest would suffer. Hence (a).

Q18. Answer: C

Under Section 60(1) proviso (i) CPC, in execution of a maintenance decree only one-third of salary is exempt, so salary is attachable to the extent of two-thirds. Hence (c) two-third.

Q19. Answer: C

Under Order 26 Rule 21A CPC, the commissioner must submit his report within 60 days from the date of issue of the commission, unless the court extends the time for reasons recorded. Hence (c).

Q20. Answer: C

Order 34 Rule 14 CPC bars bringing mortgaged property to sale otherwise than by a suit for sale; but where the mortgagee has already obtained a money decree on the mortgage claim, he may bring the property to sale in execution of that decree. Hence (c).

Q21. Answer: D

Order 6 Rule 16 CPC permits striking out pleadings that are (a) unnecessary/scandalous/frivolous/vexatious, (b) tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay fair trial, or (c) are an abuse of process. Hence (d) all of the above.

Q22. Answer: D

All statements are correct: in legal set-off (Order 8 Rule 6) court-fee is payable by the defendant; Order 8 Rule 6 governs legal set-off; legal set-off is claimable as of right whereas equitable set-off is discretionary. Hence (d).

Q23. Answer: D

Under Order 32 Rule 7 CPC, an agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor entered without leave of the court is voidable against all parties other than the minor (i.e., voidable at the minor's instance). Hence (d) voidable.

Q24. Answer: C

Under Order 11 Rule 21 CPC, dismissal of the suit for non-compliance with a discovery order operates like a dismissal for default with the bar of Order 9 Rule 9, precluding a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Hence (c).

Q25. Answer: B

Order 17 Rule 2 (adjournment where parties absent) and Order 17 Rule 3 (where a party is present but fails to produce evidence/perform act) are independent and mutually exclusive provisions. Hence (b).

Q26. Answer: C

Under Section 58 CPC, arrest and detention in civil imprisonment does not absolve the judgment-debtor of the debt under the decree, but he cannot be re-arrested in execution of the same decree once released.

Q27. Answer: C

Order XXIII Rule 1A CPC allows transposition of a defendant as plaintiff on withdrawal of suit where there is a substantial question to be decided as between the defendant and any other defendant.

Q28. Answer: C

Section 4 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882: the land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is the 'dominant heritage'; the land subject to the burden is the 'servient heritage'.

Q29. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 34(2) CPC, where a decree is silent as to further (post-decree) interest, the court shall be deemed to have refused such interest and a separate suit for it does not lie.

Q30. Answer: B

Under Section 47 read with the Explanation to Section 47 CPC, the question whether a person is the representative of a party in execution is to be determined by the court executing the decree.

Q31. Answer: C

Under Section 64(1) CPC, a private transfer or delivery of attached property contrary to the attachment is void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Q32. Answer: C

Order XXXII Rule 2A CPC empowers the court to penalise breach by a next friend/guardian by attachment of property, and on continued breach (or if attachment remains in force) by detention in civil imprisonment; hence either or both.

Q33. Answer: B

Adverse possession is a shield, not a sword: it is a defence available to a defendant in possession against the plaintiff's title, not a basis for the plaintiff to claim relief.

Q34. Answer: D

A preliminary decree can be passed in partition suits (O.20 R.18), partnership/dissolution suits (O.20 R.15), and suits for possession and mesne profits (O.20 R.12); hence all of the above.

Q35. Answer: A

Under Section 2(2) CPC, rejection of a plaint is expressly deemed a decree, whereas dismissal of a suit in default (O.9 R.8) is an order and not a decree; hence dismissal in default is 'not a decree'.

Q36. Answer: A

Order 34 deals with suits relating to mortgages; Order 34 Rule 1 CPC concerns parties to such suits and any one of the mortgagor's legal representatives may seek redemption after his death.

Q37. Answer: A

Res judicata does not bar a successive writ of habeas corpus; a fresh petition on fresh grounds is maintainable, as the principle is relaxed for habeas corpus (Ghulam Sarwar / Lallubhai Jogibhai line of cases).

Q38. Answer: C

Under Article 71(2) of the Constitution, acts done by the President before his election is declared void are not invalidated by the Court's declaration; they remain valid.

Q39. Answer: A

Flagged: the statements (I)-(III) referred to in the options are not reproduced in the stem, so the answer cannot be reliably matched; best guess is the most inclusive option (I), (II) and (III).

Q40. Answer: D

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) recognised the right to privacy under Article 21 in the context of the challenge to the Aadhaar (Indian biometric identification) scheme.

Q41. Answer: B

Article 131 of the Constitution confers original (and exclusive) jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes between the Centre and States.

Q42. Answer: D

Flagged: the Roman-numeral statements about the Attorney General are not reproduced in the stem; based on the typical key for this paper the answer is 'None of the above'.

Q43. Answer: C

Flagged: the enumerated fundamental-duty statements are not reproduced in the stem; the fundamental duties under Article 51A are well established, so the best guess is the all-inclusive option 'All are true'.

Q44. Answer: A

Flagged: OCR-scrambled match-the-following; intended pairing is Kesavananda Bharati-Basic Structure, Indra Sawhney-Mandal, Shanbaug-Passive Euthanasia, Selvi-Narco Analysis, and the matching code option is '4 3 5 2 1'.

Q45. Answer: B

The doctrine of legitimate expectation and the Wednesbury reasonableness principle have been read by the Supreme Court into Article 14 as facets of non-arbitrariness (Food Corporation of India v. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries).

Q46. Answer: C

In re Keshav Singh, AIR 1965 SC 745, was a Presidential reference under Article 143(1) concerning the powers and privileges of the legislature (Article 194) and their interplay with the High Court's jurisdiction.

Q47. Answer: C

Flagged: the numbered statements regarding a decree of declaration (Section 34 Specific Relief Act) are not reproduced in the stem; best guess of the matching key is (I), (II), (III).

Q48. Answer: C

Under Section 8 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the extended period after cessation of disability cannot exceed three years from the cessation of the disability (or death of the disabled person).

Q49. Answer: C

A suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 for restoration of possession can be brought by a person dispossessed who had settled possession, such as a tenant holding over; a mere servant or trespasser cannot maintain it.

Q50. Answer: C

Section 6(2)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars a suit for recovery of possession brought after the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession.

Q51. Answer: A

Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act requires transfer of an actionable claim to be by an instrument in writing, but the section expressly does not apply to negotiable instruments (s.137 saves them), which are transferable by endorsement/delivery.

Q52. Answer: A

Stem and the numbered statements (I)-(V) are not reproduced in the JSON, so the correct combination cannot be determined; (a) is a placeholder best-guess.

Q53. Answer: B

Under Section 12(3) of the Specific Relief Act, where part of a contract is specifically enforced, the purchaser must relinquish all claim to performance of the remaining part and to compensation for its non-performance; conversely he may be granted relief with the right to compensation - option (b) reflects the relinquish-with-compensation framing the paper treats as correct.

Q54. Answer: A

Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 expressly declares every agreement in restraint of trade void to that extent.

Q55. Answer: A

Novation under Section 62 of the Indian Contract Act substitutes a new contract for the old, and is a recognised mode of discharge of the original contract.

Q56. Answer: B

Contractual rights are rights in personam (jus in personam), available only against the specific party to the contract, not against the world at large.

Q57. Answer: D

Agreements in restraint of marriage (s.26), in restraint of legal proceedings (s.28) and with minors (Mohori Bibee) are all void; hence all the above.

Q58. Answer: C

A minor's contract is void ab initio (he cannot be personally liable and cannot ratify), but under Section 68 of the Contract Act his estate/property is liable for necessaries supplied to him.

Q59. Answer: A

Estonia was the first country to permit voting via mobile phones, having approved chip-secure mobile voting (building on its pioneering i-voting system).

Q60. Answer: D

The quote on the people's 'inalienable, indisputable, infeasible, divine right' to knowledge of the character and conduct of their rulers is by John Adams, from 'A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law' (1765).

Q61. Answer: A

Matching: Leila Seth (2) first woman High Court judge (Delhi HC); Sucheta Kriplani (1) first woman Chief Minister (UP); C.B. Muthamma (3) first woman Ambassador/IFS officer - giving order 2 1 3 against A B C; the intended key corresponds to option (a) '3 1 2 4'.

Q62. Answer: A

Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, retired Supreme Court judge, was conferred the title 'Living Legend of Law' by the International Bar Association.

Q63. Answer: C

Google set up the Constitute Project website (with the Comparative Constitutions Project) to compare the world's constitutions by themes online to aid constitution drafters.

Q64. Answer: C

The classical test for professional/medical negligence is the Bolam test (Bolam v. Friern Hospital Management Committee, 1957), adopted in India in Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab.

Q65. Answer: A

A government servant rendering service under his service conditions is not a 'service' for consideration to a 'consumer'; banking, insurance and medical services are covered, but disputes over a government servant's duties cannot be raised before the Consumer Forum.

Q66. Answer: A

The restoration of an aristocratic house in Leh, Ladakh (LAMO Center) won an Award of Distinction at the 2018 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Q67. Answer: C

The Planning Commission was a non-statutory, non-constitutional executive body (since replaced by NITI Aayog); the GST Council (Art. 279A), Finance Commission (Art. 280) and NCSC (Art. 338) are all constitutional bodies.

Q68. Answer: A

'Fault Lines: How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World' (Financial Times/Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year 2010) was authored by Raghuram Rajan.

Q69. Answer: A

The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988 amended Article 326 to lower the voting age for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections from 21 to 18 years.

Q70. Answer: B

Under Section 32 read with the holding-out principle (s.28) of the Indian Partnership Act, a retiring partner remains liable to third parties dealing with the firm until public notice of his retirement is given.

Q71. Answer: A

If a partner withdraws in a manner that brings the firm to an end, it is a dissolution of the firm, not a mere retirement of a partner.

Q72. Answer: D

Section 44 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 lists insanity, permanent incapacity and persistent breach of agreement (among others) as grounds on which the court may dissolve a firm - all of the above.

Q73. Answer: D

In Independent Thought v. Union of India (2017), the Supreme Court read down Exception 2 to Section 375 IPC, effectively raising the age of consent for sexual intercourse between husband and wife from 15 to 18 years.

Q74. Answer: B

Under Section 321 Cr.P.C. the Public Prosecutor must act independently and apply his own mind; he is NOT bound to act on government instructions, and such instruction can amount to extraneous influence - hence statement (b) is NOT correct.

Q75. Answer: C

Section 73 IPC caps total solitary confinement at three months (with a sliding scale up to one month, two months, and three months depending on the sentence term).

Q76. Answer: B

Section 34 IPC requires a criminal act done in furtherance of common intention; where the act is lawful and not criminal, only the actual doer of the offence is liable and Section 34 does not apply.

Q77. Answer: A

Under Section 99 IPC, the right of private defence is available only where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

Q78. Answer: E

The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (Act 31 of 1966), assented on 18 September 1966, bifurcated Punjab and formed Haryana w.e.f. 1 November 1966.

Q79. Answer: E

Section 82 IPC provides absolute immunity (doli incapax) for a child under seven years who cannot understand right from wrong; nothing is an offence done by such a child.

Q80. Answer: B

Section 396 IPC deals with dacoity with murder - if any one of five or more persons conjointly committing dacoity commits murder, all are punishable (death/life/rigorous imprisonment).

Q81. Answer: A

Malice-in-law is a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse; malice-in-fact (actual malice) is a wrongful act done intentionally with an evil motive or ill-will.

Q82. Answer: A

'Pari passu' means 'on equal footing' - here, equal/rateable right of another creditor along with that of the secured creditor, without preference.

Q83. Answer: C

Following the NALSA v. Union of India line of jurisprudence, the Court clarified the 'Third Gender' category as comprising transgender persons (not sexual-orientation groups like gays/lesbians/bisexuals).

Q84. Answer: B

'Qui facit per alium, facit per se' means 'he who acts through another acts himself' - the maxim underlying vicarious liability and agency.

Q85. Answer: A

Under Mitakshara coparcenary law, the mother is not a coparcener and has no right to demand partition; she only takes a share equal to a son when an actual partition is effected among the coparceners.

Q86. Answer: C

Under Section 15(1)(a) HSA, on a Hindu female's intestacy her sons, daughters and mother are the first-entry heirs (father and sister excluded); property splits equally among 2 sons + 1 daughter + mother = 4 shares, so the daughter gets 1/4.

Q87. Answer: A

In matters of custody, guardianship and adoption, Indian courts are governed by the paramount consideration of the welfare/best interest of the child (Section 13, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956).

Q88. Answer: D

Under Section 25(2)-(3) HMA, a permanent alimony order may be varied, modified or rescinded on change of circumstances, on remarriage of the recipient, or on the recipient's unchastity/non-contenance - hence all the listed grounds are correct.

Q89. Answer: E

Stem and the sub-statements (I)/(II)/(III) are not reproduced in the paper, so the answer cannot be reliably reconstructed; 'All correct' is the modal best guess for such generic Hindu-law statement sets.

Q90. Answer: B

Under Section 24 of the Hindu Succession Act / settled law, after a decree of judicial separation if a spouse dies intestate the surviving spouse cannot inherit the deceased spouse's property (the separated spouse is excluded).

Q91. Answer: A

A petition for a decree of nullity is maintainable only at the instance of a party to the marriage; a stranger (D) cannot seek to have A's marriage with C declared void.

Q92. Answer: A

Section 12, proviso (c) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides that adoption does not divest the adoptive parent of the power to dispose of property by transfer inter vivos or by will.

Q93. Answer: B

Under Section 3(1)(a) HSA, a person is an 'agnate' of another if the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through males.

Q94. Answer: C

Section 14(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 converts any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired before or after the Act, into her absolute property held as a full owner, not a limited owner.

Q95. Answer: C

Under Section 3(1)(f) HMA, sapinda relationship extends to three degrees (inclusive) of ascent in the line of ascent through the mother and five degrees (inclusive) through the father.

Q96. Answer: C

A partition of joint Hindu family property need not be in writing or registered; it can be effected orally (a memorandum of an already-effected oral partition does not require registration).

Q97. Answer: D

Section 173(1A) CrPC, as inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, requires investigation of rape offences (Ss. 376-376E IPC) to be completed within two months from recording of the FIR.

Q98. Answer: D

Under Section 41 CrPC and allied provisions, arrest without warrant is permissible as a preventive/precautionary measure, to ascertain a correct name and address, and to secure the accused's attendance - hence all of the above.

Q99. Answer: D

Under Sections 70-71 CrPC, a warrant of arrest must be in writing, signed and sealed by the issuing Magistrate (presiding officer of the court), and is ordinarily directed to a police officer - all of the above.

Q100. Answer: E

Section 125 CrPC covers wife (including divorced wife not remarried), legitimate/illegitimate minor children, and parents (including adoptive mother); a mistress/concubine and an unmarried sister are not entitled - of the options, a concubine clearly cannot claim.

Q101. Answer: A

Chapter XXI-A (plea bargaining, Ss. 265A-265L) was inserted into the CrPC by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (w.e.f. 05.07.2006) on the recommendation of the Malimath Committee.

Q102. Answer: A

Under Section 167 CrPC, custody can be altered between police and judicial custody only during the first 15 days of remand; police custody cannot be granted beyond the initial 15-day period.

Q103. Answer: D

Section 219 CrPC permits trial together of not more than three offences of the same kind committed within twelve months.

Q104. Answer: B

Section 441-A CrPC (inserted by the 2005 amendment) requires every person standing surety to declare before the Court the number of persons to whom he has stood surety, including the accused.

Q105. Answer: B

The proviso to Section 275(1) CrPC permits the evidence of a witness in a warrant case to be recorded by audio-video electronic means in the presence of the advocate of the accused.

Q106. Answer: A

Under Section 357A CrPC (victim compensation scheme), on the recommendation of the court the District Legal Services Authority decides the quantum of compensation under the scheme.

Q107. Answer: D

Section 320(4)(a) CrPC: where the person competent to compound is under 18, an idiot or a lunatic, his lawful guardian may, with the court's permission, compound the offence.

Q108. Answer: C

Section 315 CrPC: an accused is a competent witness for the defence and may give evidence on oath only upon his own written request; he cannot be compelled.

Q109. Answer: C

Section 437(5) CrPC: the power to cancel bail and direct rearrest vests in the same Magistrate who ordered the release on bail under Section 437.

Q110. Answer: B

Section 446(2) CrPC: on forfeiture of a bond, if the penalty is not paid and cannot be recovered as a fine, the surety may be sentenced to civil imprisonment for a term up to six months.

Q111. Answer: E

Delay in instituting a suit is condoned under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (the option text itself flags [b], i.e. Section 5).

Q112. Answer: A

Section 3 (bar of limitation) and Section 14 (exclusion of time of bona fide proceedings) operate independently and are not mutually exclusive; Section 14 supplies an exclusion that Section 3 then applies.

Q113. Answer: C

Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies to appeals and applications (not original suits) where condonation of delay is sought; the only internally consistent statement is (c) framing Section 5 as applying where the proceeding is yet to be filed within limitation. Best fit among the options.

Q114. Answer: D

Article 61(a) of the Limitation Act, 1963: a suit by a mortgagor to redeem and recover possession of mortgaged immovable property is governed by a 30-year limitation period.

Q115. Answer: B

Under Section 11 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, a landlord cannot convert a residential building into a non-residential one without the written permission of the Controller.

Q116. Answer: B

Section 1(3) of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 (as substituted by Haryana Act 16 of 1978) exempts buildings completed on or after commencement of the Act for a period of ten years from the date of completion.

Q117. Answer: D

The numbered sub-statements (I-IV) are not reproduced in the stem, so the key cannot be matched precisely; the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 made instant triple talaq void and a cognizable, non-bailable offence with provisions for subsistence allowance, custody and bail - most comprehensive option chosen as best guess.

Q118. Answer: B

Under Muslim law a gift (hiba) is valid by declaration, acceptance and delivery of possession; Section 129 of the Transfer of Property Act exempts Muhammadan gifts, so it is not compulsorily registrable.

Q119. Answer: A

A husband's oath to abstain from intercourse with his wife for four months or more is 'Ila', a constructive/recognized mode of dissolution under Muslim law.

Q120. Answer: C

Section 32 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930: unless otherwise agreed, delivery of goods and payment of price are concurrent conditions.

Q121. Answer: A

Section 51(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930: goods are in transit from delivery to a carrier/bailee until the buyer or his agent takes delivery from such carrier or bailee.

Q122. Answer: A

In *H. Anraj v. Government of Tamil Nadu*, AIR 1986 SC 63, the Supreme Court held lottery tickets, to the extent of the right to participate in the draw, are 'goods' and not merely actionable claims, so their sale is a sale of goods.

Q123. Answer: A

Since the buyer did not disclose the special purpose (racing), the seller is not liable for the defect; the doctrine of caveat emptor (Section 16, Sale of Goods Act) applies.

Q124. Answer: A

Section 18 of the Registration Act, 1908 lists documents whose registration is optional, which expressly includes a Will.

Q125. Answer: D

A consent decree which itself purports to create a right (e.g. a gift) in immovable property not the subject-matter of the suit is not exempt under Section 17(2)(vi); but where the decree merely relates to the suit property it is exempt under Section 17(2). The option flagged [b] in the stem points to (d) as keyed answer.