

## Himachal Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2014

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

**Q1. 'Duchess of Kingstone's Case' is a leading case on the subject:**

- (a) Foreign judgement
- (b) Ex parte decree
- (c) Res judicata
- (d) Inherent powers of the courts

**Q2. Explanation VII to section 11 in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 was inserted by:**

- (a) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976
- (b) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999
- (c) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002
- (d) None of the above

**Q3. Whether the pendency of a suit in a foreign court will preclude courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action?**

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Only the High Court can try
- (d) Only the Supreme Court can try

**Q4. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulate the provision for 'the place of institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain'?**

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 21
- (c) Section 24
- (d) Section 27

**Q5. Which of the following statements is not correct/**

- (a) A decree may be partly preliminary and partly final
- (b) Every decree is appealable unless otherwise expressly provided
- (c) Every order is not appealable unless specified in the Code.
- (d) A decree is an adjudication of a court of law while an order under the Code of Civil Procedure is not an adjudication of a court of law.

**Q6. An agreement by which a person agrees to waive the benefit on any exemption under Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure is:**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Void
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Valid if reasonable

**Q7. In Ghan Shaym Das Gupta V. Anant Kumar Sinha. AIR 1991 SC 2251, the Supreme Court explains:**

- (a) Res Judicata
- (b) Res subjudice
- (c) Execution of decree
- (d) Review

**Q8. Which is not an instance of 'material irregularity' under Order 21, Rule 90 of the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- (a) Misdescription of the property in the proclamation
- (b) Sale after an order of stay of execution
- (c) Omission to hold sale at stated time and place
- (d) Omission to send a copy of the decree to the executing court

**Q9. By the Amendment Act of 1976 in the Code of Civil Procedure, a specific provision has been made for the:**

- (a) Set off
- (b) Cross-claims
- (c) Cross-decree
- (d) Counterclaim

**Q10. Who is entitled to exemption from personal appearance in the court?**

- (a) Bishop of the Church
- (b) Speaker of the State Legislature Assembly
- (c) Chairman of the State Legislative Council
- (d) Judges of the High Court

**Q11. Under Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the consent decree is:**

- (a) Appealable
- (b) Not appealable
- (c) Appealable to the High Court only
- (d) Appealable to the Supreme Court only

**Q12. A section 153-B of the Code of Civil Procedure contains the provision for:**

- (a) Classes of persons who cannot be arrested
- (b) Suits relating to matters concerning the family
- (c) Trial in open court
- (d) Attendance of witness confined

**Q13. Who can apply for an injunction?**

- (a) Plaintiff only
- (b) Defendant only
- (c) Plaintiff and defendant
- (d) None of these

**Q14. Under section 152 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the clerical mistake can be corrected in:**

- (a) Judgements only
- (b) Decrees only
- (c) Orders only
- (d) Judgements, decree or orders

**Q15. In the exercise of inherent power a court cannot:**

- (a) Extend time for payment of court fee
- (b) Override substantive rights of any party
- (c) Revive execution applications
- (d) Set aside an ex parte order passed against the party

**Q16. Which is the incorrect statement regarding the execution of decree?**

- (a) A decree does not become an executable on the death of the judgement debtor
- (b) A court can execute a decree in respect of the property situate entirely outside its local jurisdiction
- (c) An executing court has no power to question its legality
- (d) The court which passed the decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any subordinate court of competent court'

**Q17. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the superintendent of District Court shall be appointed by:**

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Additional District Judges
- (d) Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission

**Q18. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, who can divide Himachal Pradesh into Civil Districts?**

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

**Q19. Cancellation of adhesive stamps can be done:**

- (a) Only by the person who affixes the adhesive stamps
- (b) Only by the person who executed the instrument bearing an adhesive stamp
- (c) By the person who affixes the adhesive stamp to any instrument or by the person who executed the instrument bearing an adhesive stamp
- (d) None of the above

**Q20. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the duty shall be liable in transfer of:**

- (a) Registered ownership of securities from a person to a depository
- (b) Registered ownership of securities from a depository to a beneficial owner
- (c) Beneficial ownership of units of a Mutual Fund
- (d) Beneficial ownership of shares of a company

**Q21. Section 23 A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, deals instruments connected with:**

- (a) Sale of marketable securities
- (b) Mortgages of marketable securities
- (c) Lease of marketable securities
- (d) Sale, lease and mortgage of marketable securities

**Q22. Impressed stamps includes:**

- (a) Labels affixed by the proper authority
- (b) Labels impressed by the proper authority
- (c) Labels affixed and impressed by the proper authority
- (d) None of the above

**Q23. Whether the 'guarantees agreements' fall within the purview of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899?**

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Depend upon the parties
- (d) Depend upon the guarantor

**Q24. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in case of a conveyance, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the expenses for providing proper stamps shall be borne by:**

- (a) Grantee
- (b) Grantor
- (c) Grantor and grantee
- (d) None of these

**Q25. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be stamped:**

- (a) Only before execution
- (b) Only at the time execution
- (c) Before or at the time of execution
- (d) None of the above

**Q26. Which section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 contains special provision as to unstamped receipts'?**

- (a) Section 32
- (b) Section 33
- (c) Section 34
- (d) Section 35

**Q27. in determining the amount of compensation under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the court shall be guided by the principles specified in:**

- (a) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (b) Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (c) Section 75 of the Indian Act, 1872

**Q28. Temporary injunctions under section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is regulated by:**

- (a) Code of Civil Procedure
- (b) Indian Contract Act
- (c) Criminal Procedure Code
- (d) Transfer of Property Act

**Q29. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the ground of instruments is:**

- (a) Coercion
- (b) Mutual mistake
- (c) Misrepresentation
- (d) Undue-influence

**Q30. Section 13 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 applies to:**

- (a) Movable property only
- (b) Immovable property only'
- (c) Movable and immovable property
- (d) None of the above

**Q31. Under Section 12 (2) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the part performance of a contract can be enforced by:**

- (a) Only by the defaulting party
- (b) Only by the non-defaulting party
- (c) Bothe the defaulting party and the non-defaulting party
- (d) None of the above

**Q32. Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, grants the declaration of:**

- (a) Legal character only
- (b) Any right to property only
- (c) Legal character or any right to any property
- (d) None of the above

**Q33. 'Alternate prayer for rescission in suit for specific performance' is provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 in:**

- (a) Section 28
- (b) Section 29
- (c) Section 30
- (d) Section 31

**Q34. Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 contains the provision regarding:**

- (a) Discretion as to decreeing specific performance power to award compensation
- (b) Power to grant relief for possession
- (c) Power to grant relief for refund of earnest money
- (d) Power to grant relief for refund of earnest money

**Q35. The India Evidence Act applies to:**

- (a) Affidavits
- (b) Departmental proceedings
- (c) Arbitration proceedings
- (d) An inquiry to determine a jural relation between persons

**Q36. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is substituted for the old section by the Information Technology Act, 2000?**

- (a) Section 22
- (b) Section 39
- (c) Section 81
- (d) Section 85

**Q37. What is not correct regarding 'admission'?**

- (a) Admission may be documentary
- (b) All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions
- (c) Admission relates to a civil transaction only
- (d) Admission may be proved against the representative in interest of the maker

**Q38. The case of Budhsen Vs. State of U.P., AIR 1970, S.C. 1321 is related to:**

- (a) Identification
- (b) Dying declaration
- (c) Documentary evidence
- (d) Burden of proof

**Q39. What is correct in reference to dying declaration?**

- (a) It is a weaker kind of evidence
- (b) It cannot form basis of conviction without corroboration
- (c) It stands on the same footing as other types of evidence
- (d) It is by verbal statement only

**Q40. Which of the following is not an exception to the rule against hearsay?**

- (a) Admissions
- (b) Entries in public records
- (c) Statements contained in public documents\
- (d) None of the above

**Q41. Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with:**

- (a) Presumption of facts
- (b) Rebuttable presumption of law
- (c) Irrebuttable presumption of law
- (d) None of the above

**Q42. Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act provides presumption for:**

- (a) Life
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Death
- (d) Legitimacy

**Q43. A dumb witness who give his evidence by writing in open court is:**

- (a) Not admissible as evidence
- (b) Oral evidence
- (c) Documentary evidence
- (d) None of these

**Q44. Section 13 of the Indian Evidence Act applies to:**

- (a) Public and private rights
- (b) Public rights only
- (c) Private rights only
- (d) None of these

**Q45. In the case of State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kalu, AIR 1961, SC, 1908, the Supreme Court judge the validity of:**

- (a) Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) Section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (d) Section 88 of the Indian Evidence Act

**Q46. In which case it was held that 'identification parades' do not contravene Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India, which requires that no accused shall be compelled to be a witness against himself?**

- (a) Pyare Lal Vs. The State, AIR 1961, Cal. 531
- (b) Chandmal Vs. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1976, S.C. 917
- (c) Lakhanpal Vs. State of M.P., AIR 1979, S.C. 1620
- (d) Ram Avtar Vs. State (Delhi Administration), AIR 1985, S.C. 1692

**Q47. By which 'Amendment' section 113-A was inserted in the Indian Evidence Act?**

- (a) Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (b) The information Technology Act, 2000
- (c) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (d) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act1 1983

**Q48. Under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, the opinion of expert cannot be on the question of:**

- (a) Foreign Law
- (b) Science
- (c) Indian Law
- (d) Art

**Q49. Under section 44 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence of judgement, order or decree can be challenged on the ground of:**

- (a) Fraud only
- (b) Collusion only
- (c) Incompetence of the court only
- (d) Fraud or collusion or incompetence of the court

**Q50. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that even the wife of a void marriage is entitled to maintenance ?**

- (a) Amarjit Kaur Vs. Harbhajan Singh (2003)10 SCC 228
- (b) Nirmala Devi Vs. Ram Das (2001)2 SCC 4
- (c) Chand Dhawan Vs. Jawahar Lal Dhawan (1993)3 SCC 406
- (d) Ramesh Chandra Vs. Veena Kausal AIR 1976 SC 1807

**Q51. Find correct answer using codes given below : Assertion (A) : "Option of puberty" is an easy process to repudiate the marriage under Hindu Law. Reason (R) : "Option of puberty" is not an easy process to repudiate the marriage under Muslim Law. Codes :**

- (a) 'A' is correct but 'R' is incorrect
- (b) 'A' and 'R' both are correct
- (c) 'R' is correct but 'A' is not correct
- (d) a. and b. Both are not correct

**Q52. Find correct answer using codes given below : Assertion (A) ; Srutis and Smritis form the greatest treasure house of hindustan Reason (R) : Srutis and Smritis are considered immemorial timeless and eternal Codes:**

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but is correct explanation of 'A'
- (c) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false
- (d) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

**Q53. The junior widow has adopted a child without the consent of senior widow before HA & M Act 1956. Decide the adoption :**

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

**Q54. In which states, where a widow may adopt a child without an express authority from her husband, before HA and M Act, 1956 ?**

- (a) Orissa and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madras and Bombay
- (c) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) U.P. and Himachal Pradesh

**Q55. Daughter has become a coparcenary by virtue of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 under :**

- (a) Section 5 of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (b) Section 6 of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (c) Section 6(1) of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (d) None of the above

**Q56. Partition can be reopened, under what circumstances ?**

- (a) Removal of disability
- (b) Fraud
- (c) After son born
- (d) All of these

**Q57. Mitakshara commentary was written by whom ?**

- (a) Jimuthvahna
- (b) Vijnanshawra (Vijnavalkya)
- (c) Chitamony
- (d) None of these

**Q58. 'A' marries 'B' the widow of his elder brother under Hindu Law. The marriage is :**

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

**Q59. In ancient 'Hindu Marriage', which one is approved form of marriage ?**

- (a) Brahma
- (b) Davia
- (c) Prajapatya
- (d) Asura

**Q60. 'A' contract may be vitiated by : (i) Fraud (ii) Mistake (iii) Frustration (iv) Undue influence**

- (a) Find correct answer using codes :
- (b) Only (i) is correct
- (c) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
- (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (e) All are correct

**Q61. Essentials of valid contract is :**

- (a) Meeting of mind
- (b) Meeting of Parties
- (c) Meeting of discuss consideration
- (d) Meeting to discuss proposal and acceptance

**Q62. Tender is :**

- (a) An offer
- (b) An invitation to offer
- (c) A counteroffer
- (d) A promise

**Q63. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void, under :**

- (a) Section 2(d) of Contract Act
- (b) Section 2(e) of Contract Act
- (c) Section 2(f) of Contract Act
- (d) Section 2(g) of Contract Act

**Q64. Get correct answer using codes given below : Assertion (A) : A proposal, when accepted, results in an agreement. Reason (R) : it is only after the acceptance of the proposal that a contract between the two parties can arise. Codes :**

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is correct explanation of 'A'
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is not correct explanation of 'A'
- (c) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false
- (d) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

**Q65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : List I List II**

- (a) Chandra Das Mushib Vs. Ganga Prasad Das Mushib (i) Fraud
- (b) Mithu Lal Nayak Vs. LIC of India (ii) Undue influence
- (c) Satyabrata Ghose Vs. Mugneeram Bangur (iii) Waiver
- (d) Jagad Bandhu Chatterjee Vs. Nilma Rani (iv) Frustration of Contract
- (e) Codes :

**Q66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : List I List II**

- (a) Agreement in restraint of legal proceeding (i) Section 28
- (b) Agreement in restraint of Marriage (ii) Section 31
- (c) Wagering Contract (iii) Section 26
- (d) Contingent Contract (iv) Section 30
- (e) Codes :

**Q67. Arrange the following concepts in sequence in which they occur, using codes given below : (i) Offer (ii) Acceptance (iii) Damage (iv) Damages Codes :**

- (a) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (b) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- (c) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

**Q68. An agreement not pursue legal remedies but to refer the dispute to the arbitrator under Section 28 of Contract Act is :**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Void
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Unenforceable

**Q69. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is a/an :**

- (a) Offer
- (b) Invitation to offer
- (c) Counter offer
- (d) None of these

**Q70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : List I List II**

- (a) Subrogation (i) Section 94
- (b) Rights of Mesne Mortgagee (ii) Section 126
- (c) Universal donee (iii) Section 92
- (d) Revocation of gift (iv) Section 128
- (e) Codes :

**Q71. Universal donee is defined under :**

- (a) Section 127 TPA
- (b) Section 126 TPA
- (c) Section 125 TPA
- (d) Section 128 TPA

**Q72. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court had held that 'there is no ban on the transfer of interest in favour of an unborn person. Section 20 permits an interest being created for the benefit of an unborn person who acquires interest upon his birth.'**

- (a) F.M Devaru Ganapathi Bhai Vs. P. Ganpathi Bhai AIR 2004 SC 2665
- (b) Rajes Kanta Roy Vs. Santi AIR 1957 SC 255
- (c) RUKHMABAI Vs. Shivaram AIR 1981 SC 881
- (d) Kokilambal Vs. N. Raman AIR 2005 SC 2468

**Q73. 'A' transfer property to 'B' in trust for 'C' and directs 'B' to give possession of the property to 'C' when he attains the age of 25. 'C' is entitled to possession at the age of 18 years, under Section :**

- (a) S. 25 TP Act
- (b) S. 21 TP Act
- (c) S. 19 TP Act
- (d) S. 18 TP Act

**Q74. 'A' settled property in favour of 'B' authorising him to collect rent of his house. A created in favour of 'B' is :**

- (a) Vested interest
- (b) No vested interest
- (c) Contingent interest
- (d) None of these

**Q75. Match the List I with List II and select the answer with the help of codes given below : List I (Name of the case) List II (Sections TPA)**

- (a) Kokilambal Vs. N. Raman AIR 2005 S.C. 2468 (i) Section 14
- (b) John Vallamattom Vs. Union of India AIR 2003 S.C. 2902 (ii) Section 13
- (c) Kempraj Vs. Barton Son & Co. Air 1970 S.C. 1872 (iii) Section 19
- (d) Gavaru Ganapati Bhai Vs. P.Ganapathi Bhai AIR 2004 (iv) Section 18
- (e) S.C. 2665

**Q76. A gift was made by a Hindu to his Grandson 'K' who was in existence at the date of the gift, and 'S' grandson who might be born after the date of the gift; and 'P' is born in fact after the date of the gift ? who will have the capacity to take the gift ?**

- (a) 'S' will take the gift
- (b) 'K' will take the gift
- (c) 'P' will take the gift
- (d) None of these

**Q77. In Section 6 clause (dd) was added :**

- (a) By the Amending Act, 1900
- (b) By the Amending Act, 1929
- (c) By the Amending Act, 2002
- (d) None of the above

**Q78. Where the property of a deceased Mohammedan was inherited by A,B,C grandsons and W, and 'X' daughters. The grandsons took possession of the whole property, entered it in their own names in the 'Khatoni' Register, two years later Mortgaged it. The daughters first heard of the Mortgage when the Mortgagee bought the property to sale and although it does not appear that they had husbands to protect their interest, their was held :**

- (a) Covered under Section 41 TP Act
- (b) Covered under Section 43 TP Act
- (c) Barred by Section 43 TP Act
- (d) Barred by Section 41 TP Act

**Q79. The amendments made the Amending Act of 1929, both under the TP Act as well as the Registration Act, 1908, to even unregistered documents for the purpose of Section 53-A has now withdrawn by the amendments made by the Registration and other related laws (Amendments) Act, 2001, which has came into force with effect from :**

- (a) 1st September, 2001
- (b) 23rd September, 2001
- (c) 26th September, 2001
- (d) 24th September, 2001

**Q80. The Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1969 came with effect from the date :**

- (a) 25th March, 1969
- (b) 23rd March, 1969
- (c) 26th March, 1969
- (d) 24th March, 1969

**Q81. The Limitation Act, 1963 extend to Sikkim and came into force on :**

- (a) 1st January, 1984
- (b) 1st September, 1984
- (c) 24th August, 1984
- (d) 23rd August, 1984

**Q82. On the third Law Commission recommendations the Limitation Bill was Introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1960. But it lapsed on account of dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It was introduced in the year :**

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1968
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1962

**Q83. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists : List I List II**

- (a) Effect acknowledgment in writing (i) Section 24
- (b) Continuing wrong (ii) Section 25
- (c) Acquisition of easement by prescription (iii) Section 18
- (d) Computation of time (iv) Section 22
- (e) Codes :

**Q84. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :**

**List I List II**

- (a) Section 5 of limitation Act (i) When the court closed period expired
- (b) Section 3 of limitation Act (ii) Disability of one of several persons
- (c) Section 4 of limitation Act (iii) Condonation of Delay
- (d) Section 7 of limitation Act (iv) Bar of limitation
- (e) Codes :

**Q85. The limitation period from the date of the ex-parte-decree is :**

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

**Q86. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :**

**List I List II**

- (a) (Name of the case) (Sections)
- (b) Krishna Murthy S. Setlur (i) Exclusion of time in legal
- (c) Vs. O.V. Narsimha Setty (2007)3 SCC.569 Proceedings
- (d) Tilak Ram Vs. Nathu (1967)S.C. 935 (ii) Suit for Possession
- (e) State of Uttar Pradesh Vs. Maharaja Narain (iii) Acknowledgment

**Q87. In which of the following, the supreme Court held that "The expression 'sufficient cause' should be considered with pragmatism in justice oriented approach rather than the technical detection of sufficient cause for explaining every day's delay."**

- (a) Darshan Singh Vs. Gurdeep Singh AIR 1995 S.C.75
- (b) Stater (NCT of delhi) Vs. Ahmad Jaan (2008)10 JT179
- (c) Udayan Chinubhai Vs. R.C. Bali AIR 1977 S.C. 2319
- (d) Anandilal Vs. Ram Narain AIR S.C. 1383

**Q88. Where the judgement debtor has, by fraud, prevented the execution of a decree or order within the period of limitation on the application of the Judgement debtor made after the expiry of the said period, the court for execution of decree provided such application is made within one year from the data of the discovery of fraud under Section:**

- (a) 1 Section 17(2) of the TP Act
- (b) Section 18(2) of the TP Act
- (c) Section 15(3) of the TP Act
- (d) Section 15(5) of the TP Act

**Q89. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that 'a suit for damages for wrongful detention of goods is based on different footing vis-a-vis continuing wrong. The period of limitation would run from time when property is wrongfully taken.'**

- (a) Sankar Dostidar Vs. Banjula Dostidar
- (b) Tilak Ram Vs. Nathu AIR 1967 SC 935
- (c) Bondar Singh Vs. Nihal Singh (2003)4 SCC 161
- (d) Asian Resorts Ltd. Vs. Usha Bre Co. Ltd. AIR 2002 SC 55

**Q90. Under the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, which Court has the power to transfer proceedings :**

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) District Court
- (d) All of these Courts

**Q91. Under which of the following sections the residential building converted into a non-residential building ?**

- (a) Section 13, HPURC Act
- (b) Section 14, HPURC Act
- (c) Section 12, HPURC Act
- (d) Section 11, HPURC Act

**Q92. "Every Landlord shall be bound to keep the building or rented land in which good and tenantable repairs" ; under which section of H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1971 ?**

- (a) Section 13(3) of the Act
- (b) Section 13(1) of the Act
- (c) Section 10(2) of the Act
- (d) Section 11(3) of the Act

**Q93. How many Schedules are there in H.P. Urban Rent Control Act ?**

- (a) 1(one)
- (b) 2(two)
- (c) 3(three)
- (d) 4(four)

**Q94. "The Landlord shall not claim or receive any premium or other like sum in addition to fair rent or any rent in excess of such fair rent, but the landlord may stipulate for and receive in advance not exceeding one month rent", provided under :**

- (a) Section 8(3) of the Act
- (b) Section 5(1)(a) of the Act
- (c) Section 5(4)(c) of the Act
- (d) Section 7(1)(a) of the Act

**Q95. In which of the following cases are related to H.P. Urban Rent Control Act ?**

- (a) Ram Murthi Vs. Bhole Nath
- (b) Santosh Mehta Vs. Om Prakash & others
- (c) Both a. and b.
- (d) None of the above

**Q96. On which date HP Urban Rent Control Act came into force ?**

- (a) 17th November, 1971
- (b) 29th January, 1971
- (c) 17th November, 1987
- (d) 26th January, 1987

**Q97. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :**

**List I List II**

- (a) "Tenant" (i) Section 23
- (b) 'Scheduled building' (ii) Section 16
- (c) Leases of vacant buildings (iii) Section 2(i)
- (d) Execution of orders (iv) Section 2(h)
- (e) Codes :

**Q98. Which of the following Sections of the H.P.Urban Rent Control Act, 1971 prescribes penalties for the contravention of the provisions of Section 10,11,12 or 24 of the Act,1971 ?**

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 25
- (d) Section 28

**Q99. Under which Sections of the H.p.Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses ?**

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Section 28
- (c) Section 25
- (d) Section 27

**Q100. Which one of the following Sections of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 deals with the power of Central Government to declare areas as sanctuaries or National Park ?**

- (a) Section 35
- (b) Section 36A
- (c) Section 38A
- (d) Section 38B

**Q101. The licence for the possession of arm with which an offence was committed against the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 may be cancelled by the court on conviction of such person and he shall not be eligible for a period of :**

- (a) One year from the date of conviction
- (b) Two years from the date of conviction
- (c) Three years from the date of conviction
- (d) Five years from the date of conviction

**Q102. Experts or professionals appointed under Clause (d) of Sub-section (2) of Section 38 L of the Wildlife (Protection) Act shall hold office not exceeding :**

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

**Q103. Meat under the Wildlife (Protection) Act does not include :**

- (a) Blood
- (b) Bones
- (c) Vermin
- (d) Flesh

**Q104. Which one of the following Sections of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 deals with the protection of sanctuary ?**

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 18A
- (c) Section 18B
- (d) Section 24

**Q105. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 deals with the formation of village Forest ?**

- (a) Section 28
- (b) Section 30
- (c) Section 31
- (d) Section 32

**Q106. A person who commits an offence under Section 33 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to.....**

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

**Q107. whenever , it is decided to constitute any land as a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, theState Government shall issue notification in the Official Gazette under :**

- (a) Section 3
- (b) Section 4
- (c) Section 5
- (d) Section 7

**Q108. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 provides powers of Forest Settlement Officers :**

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 14

**Q109. A duty may be imposed on timber and other forest-produce under Section 39 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 by :**

- (a) Collector
- (b) Forest officer
- (c) State Government
- (d) Central Government

**Q110. Intoxicant under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, shall be imported, exported or transported in compliance with such conditions as imposed by :**

- (a) The State Government
- (b) Financial Commissioner
- (c) Collector
- (d) Excise officer

**Q111. No Tari producing tree under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 shall be tapped except under the authority and subject to terms and conditions of a licence granted by the:**

- (a) State Government
- (b) Excise Commissioner
- (c) Collector
- (d) Excise Officer

**Q112. Who has the power to prohibit the transport of any intoxicant under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914?**

- (a) Financial Commissioner
- (b) Collector
- (c) State Government
- (d) Excise officer

**Q113. Under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the power to make rules regulating the manufacture, supply, storage or sale of any intoxicant may be made by:**

- (a) State government
- (b) Financial Commissioner
- (c) Excise Officer
- (d) Collector

**Q114. The collector may, by notification, under the Punjab Excise Act, make rules regulating:**

- (a) The bottling of liquor for purpose of sale
- (b) The transport of intoxicant
- (c) The manufacture of intoxicant
- (d) None of the above

**Q115. If the offence is committed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments, Act, 1881, the drawer of the cheque shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:**

- (a) 60 days
- (b) Three months
- (c) One year
- (d) Two year

**Q116. The court shall take cognizance of the offence under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 if the payee, after receipt of the information by him from the bank regarding the return of the cheque as unpaid, makes a demand for the payment of the amount of money by giving notice in writing to the drawer of the cheque and the drawer fails to make payment within:**

- (a) One month
- (b) Fifteen days
- (c) Seven days
- (d) Twenty one days

**Q117. The court shall not take cognizance of the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, if the payee after receipt of the information by him from the bank regarding the return of the cheque as unpaid, makes a demand by giving notice in writing to the drawer after the expiry of:**

- (a) Fifteen days
- (b) Two weeks
- (c) One month
- (d) None of these

**Q118. In which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments act, 1881, the power of court to try cases summarily has been provided.**

- (a) Section 139
- (b) Section 140
- (c) Section 141
- (d) Section 143

**Q119. Amendment in Sections 138,141,142 and 143 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 was made by the the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in:**

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2002
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2005

**Q120. A child of the following age is presumed to be doli incapax:**

- (a) A child under 7 years of age
- (b) A child above 7 years of age and under 12 years
- (c) A child above 8 years of age and under 14 years
- (d) A child above 7 years of age and under 10 years

**Q121. The right of private defence of property does not extend to causing death in:**

- (a) Mischief by fire on any tent used for human dwelling
- (b) House breaking by night
- (c) House trespass
- (d) Robbery

**Q122. The right of private defence of body extends to causing death:**

- (a) In case of wrongful restraint
- (b) In case of apprehension of hurt
- (c) In case of assault with intention of abduction
- (d) In case of wrongful confinement

**Q123. A instigates B to give false evidence, B does not give false evidence, in this case:**

- (a) A is not liable of any offence
- (b) A is liable for abetment by instigation
- (c) A is liable for abetment by conspiring
- (d) All the above answers are correct

**Q124. A with the guilty intention abets a child of 6 years to commit theft. The act is not committed. Here:**

- (a) Both A and the child can be tried
- (b) A has not committed any offence
- (c) A has not abetted theft
- (d) A is liable for abetting theft

**Q125. A administers a poisonous drug to a woman B to cause miscarriage. It is found that B was not pregnant. Here:**

- (a) A is not guilty of attempt
- (b) A is guilty of attempt
- (c) A is guilty of attempt
- (d) A is guilty of no offence

**Q126. Which one of the following is normally an essential element of crime?**

- (a) Volition
- (b) Actus Reus
- (c) Motive
- (d) Will

**Q127. For the application of Section 34 of IPC, it is necessary that Criminal Act is done by:**

- (a) Two persons only
- (b) Five persons
- (c) More than two but less than five persons
- (d) More than one person

**Q128. McNaghten case relates to the defence on the ground of:**

- (a) Intoxication
- (b) Necessity
- (c) Consent
- (d) Unsoundness of mind

**Q129. Right of private defence of the body extends to causing death has been dealt with under:**

- (a) Section 100 of IPC
- (b) Section 101 of IPC
- (c) Section 102 of IPC
- (d) Section 103 of IPC

**Q130. For abetment:**

- (a) It is necessary that the person abetted should be capable of committing an offence under the law
- (b) It is necessary that the person abetted should have the same guilty intention
- (c) It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable of committing an offence under the law or should have the same guilty intention
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

**Q131. Rioting means use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by a member thereof, in prosecution of common object of such assembly, as per:**

- (a) Section 144 of IPC
- (b) Section 145 of IPC
- (c) Section 146 of IPC
- (d) Section 148 of IPC

**Q132. During the scuffle between A and B, A gave a blow on the face of 'B' and consequently two teeth of 'B' were broken. In case circumstances 'A' has committed an offence of causing:**

- (a) Simple injury
- (b) Attempt to cause culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) No offence at all

**Q133. Wrongful restraint has been defined under:**

- (a) Section 339 of IPC
- (b) Section 340 of IPC
- (c) Section 341 of IPC
- (d) Section 342 of IPC

**Q134. Assault can be caused by:**

- (a) Gesture
- (b) Mere words
- (c) Preparation
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q135. Warrant case has been defined under Section 2(x) of Cr.P.C. as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term:**

- (a) Exceeding three years
- (b) Exceeding two years
- (c) Exceeding one years
- (d) Exceeding one year but less than two years

**Q136. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, with 24 hours of his arrest, under:**

- (a) Section 56 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 57 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 58 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Section 59 of Cr.P.C.

**Q137. It is mandatory for a police officer to inform the person arrested, the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not no-bailable, under:**

- (a) Section 49 of Cr.P.C
- (b) Section 50 of Cr.P.C
- (c) Section 51 of Cr.P.C
- (d) Section 54 of Cr.P.C

**Q138. A proclamation under section 82(1) requiring a person to appear must be published giving:**

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

**Q139. Section 92 of Cr.P.C. lays down the procedure for:**

- (a) Production of documents(s) in the custody of postal or telegraph authority
- (b) Production of documents(s) in the custody of any person other than the accused
- (c) Production of documents(s) in the custody of an accused person
- (d) All of the above

**Q140. A declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 of Cr.P.C. can be set aside by:**

- (a) Magistrate issuing the search warrant
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate/Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- (c) Court of Sessions
- (d) High Court

**Q141. When the police register a case regarding commission of cognizable offence. The registration of the case is under:**

- (a) Section 154 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 155 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 156 (3) of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Section 190 of Cr.P.C.

**Q142. The investing police officer in a case has power to require attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under:**

- (a) Section 158 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 159 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 160 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Section 161 of Cr.P.C.

**Q143. The investigating officer under Section 160 of Cr.P.C. cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence, who is:**

- (a) Under the age of 15 years
- (b) Under the age of 16 years
- (c) Under the age of 18 years
- (d) Under the age of 21 years

**Q144. A Magistrate records the confession of an accused or a statement of a witness during investigation, under:**

- (a) Section 164 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 281 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 162 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Chapter XXIII of Cr.P.C.

**Q145. Statement recorded during investigation under Section 161 of Cr.P.C. can be used during trial:**

- (a) For corroborating the witness
- (b) For contradicting the witness
- (c) Cannot be used for any purpose
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q146. Section 164 of Cr.P.C. provides a special procedure for recording of:**

- (a) Confession
- (b) Statements made during the course of investigation
- (c) Confession as well as statements made during the course of investigation
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

**Q147. Under Section 167 of Cr.P.C. for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation, can be authorised for a total period of:**

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 45 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 75 days

**Q148. An order for maintenance or interim allowance can be cancelled under the circumstances stated under:**

- (a) Section 125(5) of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 127(2) of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 127(3) of Cr.P.C.
- (d) None of these

**Q149. A case can be committed to the Court of Sessions, by a Magistrate under:**

- (a) Section 209 of Cr.P.C.
- (b) Section 323 of Cr.P.C.
- (c) Section 324 of Cr.P.C.
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: C**

The Duchess of Kingston's Case (1776) is the celebrated leading authority on res judicata / estoppel by judgment, laying down that a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction is conclusive between the parties on the matter directly decided.

**Q2. Answer: A**

Explanation VII to Section 11 CPC (extending res judicata to execution proceedings) was inserted by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act 104 of 1976).

**Q3. Answer: B**

Section 10 CPC, Explanation: the pendency of a suit in a foreign court does not preclude Indian courts from trying a suit on the same cause of action. So the answer is 'No'.

**Q4. Answer: A**

Section 18 CPC governs the place of institution of a suit where the local limits of jurisdiction of courts are uncertain.

**Q5. Answer: B**

Not every decree is appealable; appeals lie only as provided by the Code (e.g., Section 96 bars appeals from consent decrees and small-cause decrees below the value limit). Hence statement (b) is incorrect.

**Q6. Answer: B**

Proviso to Section 60(1) CPC declares that any agreement to waive the benefit of the exemptions from attachment is void.

**Q7. Answer: C**

Ghan Shyam Das Gupta v. Anant Kumar Sinha, AIR 1991 SC 2251, deals with the scheme of execution of decrees under the CPC (Order 21).

**Q8. Answer: D**

Order 21 Rule 90 deals with material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale. Omission to send a copy of the decree to the executing court is a defect in transfer for execution, not a material irregularity in the conduct of sale.

**Q9. Answer: D**

The CPC (Amendment) Act, 1976 introduced a specific provision for counterclaim (Order 8 Rule 6A).

**Q10. Answer: D**

Order 26 Rule 4 / Section 133 CPC exempt certain dignitaries from personal appearance; among the options, Judges of the High Court are entitled to such exemption from personal appearance in court.

**Q11. Answer: B**

Section 96(3) CPC: no appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of parties; a consent decree is not appealable.

**Q12. Answer: C**

Section 153-B CPC provides that the place of trial shall be deemed to be an open court (trial in open court). It was inserted by Act 104 of 1976.

**Q13. Answer: C**

Under Order 39 CPC, an injunction may be sought by either party; a plaintiff seeks it to protect the subject-matter, and a defendant may also apply (e.g., on a counterclaim or against waste). So both plaintiff and defendant can apply.

**Q14. Answer: D**

Section 152 CPC permits correction of clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders.

**Q15. Answer: B**

Inherent powers under Section 151 CPC are procedural and cannot be exercised to override or take away the substantive rights of any party.

**Q16. Answer: B**

The incorrect statement is (b): a court cannot execute a decree in respect of property situated entirely outside its local jurisdiction; in such case the decree must be transferred for execution (Section 39) to a court within whose jurisdiction the property lies.

**Q17. Answer: A**

Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the Superintendent of the District Court is appointed by the High Court (the other ministerial officers being appointed by the District Judge).

**Q18. Answer: B**

Under Section 4 of the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, divide Himachal Pradesh into civil districts.

**Q19. Answer: C**

Section 12 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899: cancellation of an adhesive stamp may be done by the person affixing it or by the person executing the instrument bearing such stamp.

**Q20. Answer: B**

Section 8A of the Indian Stamp Act: transfer of registered ownership of securities from a person to a depository (and from a depository to a beneficial owner) is exempt, but duty is leviable on transfer of registered ownership from a depository to a beneficial owner per the chargeability scheme. Of the options, (b) is the one on which duty is liable.

**Q21. Answer: B**

Section 23A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 deals with certain instruments connected with mortgages of marketable securities, to be chargeable as agreements.

**Q22. Answer: C**

Section 2(13) of the Indian Stamp Act defines 'impressed stamp' to include labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer, as well as stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper.

**Q23. Answer: B**

Section 4(1) applies only to several instruments employed in a single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement. A guarantee agreement is not such a transaction, so it does not fall within Section 4(1); the answer is 'No'.

**Q24. Answer: A**

Section 29 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899: in the case of a conveyance, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp is borne by the grantee (the person drawing/taking the conveyance).

**Q25. Answer: C**

Section 17 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899: all instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

**Q26. Answer: C**

Section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 is titled 'Special provision as to unstamped receipts'. (Sec. 30 = obligation to give receipt; Sec. 32 = certificate by Collector.)

**Q27. Answer: A**

Section 21(5) SRA, 1963 directs that in determining the amount of compensation, the court shall be guided by the principles specified in Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (compensation for loss/damage caused by breach).

**Q28. Answer: A**

Section 37 SRA, 1963 provides that temporary injunctions are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Order 39).

**Q29. Answer: B**

Under Section 26 SRA, 1963, rectification of instruments is available where, through fraud or mutual mistake of the parties, the instrument does not express the real intention; among the options, mutual mistake is the ground for rectification.

**Q30. Answer: C**

Section 13 SRA, 1963 (rights of purchaser/lessee against person with no title or imperfect title) applies to both movable and immovable property under a contract for sale or lease.

**Q31. Answer: B**

Section 12(2) SRA, 1963 allows enforcement of part performance only at the instance of the party not in default (the non-defaulting party).

**Q32. Answer: C**

Section 34 SRA, 1963 empowers the court to grant a declaration as to a person's legal character or as to any right to any property.

**Q33. Answer: B**

Section 29 SRA, 1963 provides for the alternative prayer for rescission in a suit for specific performance.

**Q34. Answer: A**

Section 20 SRA, 1963 deals with the court's discretion as to decreeing specific performance (and includes power to award compensation in lieu/addition).

**Q35. Answer: D**

Per Section 1, the Evidence Act applies to judicial proceedings in courts but not to affidavits or arbitration; an inquiry to determine a jural relation between persons is the situation closest to its application. Affidavits, departmental and arbitration proceedings are expressly outside its scope.

**Q36. Answer: D**

Section 85 of the Evidence Act (presumption as to powers of attorney) was substituted by the Information Technology Act, 2000, which inserted/amended several IEA sections including 85, 85A-C, 88A, 90A.

**Q37. Answer: C**

The incorrect statement is (c): admission does NOT relate to civil transactions only - admissions (Sec. 17-23 IEA) operate in both civil and criminal matters; a confession is in fact a species of admission in criminal cases.

**Q38. Answer: A**

Budhsen v. State of U.P., AIR 1970 SC 1321, laid down the principles governing test identification parades (identification of the accused).

**Q39. Answer: C**

A dying declaration (Sec. 32(1) IEA) stands on the same footing as any other piece of evidence; if found true and voluntary it can be the sole basis of conviction without corroboration (Khushal Rao v. State of Bombay).

**Q40. Answer: D**

Admissions, entries in public records, and statements in public documents are all recognised exceptions to the rule against hearsay, so 'None of the above' is the correct choice.

**Q41. Answer: A**

Section 114 IEA ('court may presume existence of certain facts') deals with presumptions of fact, which are discretionary/rebuttable presumptions.

**Q42. Answer: C**

Section 108 IEA raises the presumption of death (person not heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him is presumed dead).

**Q43. Answer: B**

Under Section 119 IEA, evidence given by a dumb witness in writing in open court is deemed to be oral evidence.

**Q44. Answer: A**

Section 13 IEA (facts relevant when a right or custom is in question) applies to both public and private rights; the wider view that it covers private as well as public rights is the accepted position.

**Q45. Answer: B**

In *State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad*, AIR 1961 SC 1808, the 11-judge bench upheld Section 73 IEA (taking specimen handwriting/signatures/finger impressions), holding it does not violate Article 20(3).

**Q46. Answer: A**

*Pyare Lal (Peare Lal Show) v. The State*, AIR 1961 Cal 531, held that test identification parades do not contravene Article 20(3), as mere exhibition of the body is not a volitional testimonial act.

**Q47. Answer: D**

Section 113-A IEA (presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman) was inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983.

**Q48. Answer: C**

Section 45 IEA permits expert opinion on foreign law, science, art, handwriting, etc.; it does not extend to Indian law, which the court is presumed to know.

**Q49. Answer: D**

Section 44 IEA allows a party to show that a judgment, order or decree (otherwise relevant) was delivered by a court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

**Q50. Answer: A**

Flagged: the classic holding that a wife of a void marriage is entitled to maintenance does not map cleanly to any listed case (the leading authority *Yamunabai Adhav* is not an option). Best guess *Amarjit Kaur v. Harbhajan Singh* (2003) 10 SCC 228, which concerns a wife's maintenance entitlement under the Hindu Marriage Act where the marital status was disputed.

**Q51. Answer: D**

'Option of puberty' (*khyar-ul-bulugh*) is a Muslim-law concept used to repudiate a minor's marriage; it is not a Hindu-law process, so Assertion (A) is wrong, and under Muslim law it IS the recognised (relatively easy) mode of repudiation, so Reason (R) is also wrong. Both A and R are incorrect.

**Q52. Answer: B**

*Srutis* (*Vedas*) and *Smritis* are the primary sources of Hindu law and are regarded as immemorial, timeless and eternal; thus both A and R are true and R correctly explains why they form the treasure-house. (Option (b) is the 'R is correct explanation' choice.)

**Q53. Answer: B**

Under the old (pre-1956) Hindu law a junior widow could not validly adopt without the consent of the senior widow; such an adoption was void.

**Q54. Answer: B**

Before the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a widow could adopt without express authority from her husband in the Bombay and Madras schools, whereas in Bengal/Banaras schools express authority was required.

**Q55. Answer: B**

The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 substituted Section 6 of the principal Act, making a daughter a coparcener by birth on the same footing as a son.

**Q56. Answer: D**

A partition may be reopened on grounds such as fraud, removal of disability of a disqualified coparcener, and birth/after-born son (son in womb); hence all of these are correct.

**Q57. Answer: B**

The Mitakshara is a commentary on the Yajnavalkya Smriti written by Vijnaneshwara; Jimutavahana wrote the Dayabhaga.

**Q58. Answer: B**

Brother's wife (widow of elder brother) is a 'degree of prohibited relationship' under Sec. 3(g) HMA; a marriage in contravention is void under Sec. 11 HMA, absent a valid custom permitting it.

**Q59. Answer: A**

Of the eight ancient forms, Brahma is the most approved (highest) form of Hindu marriage; Asura is a disapproved (unapproved) form.

**Q60. Answer: E**

A contract may be vitiated by fraud, mistake, frustration and undue influence; all four are recognised vitiating factors, so all are correct.

**Q61. Answer: A**

An essential of a valid contract is consensus ad idem, i.e., a true meeting of minds of the parties on the same thing in the same sense (Sec. 13, Indian Contract Act).

**Q62. Answer: A**

A tender (in the sense of a bid submitted in response to an invitation to tender) is an offer/proposal which, on acceptance, results in a contract.

**Q63. Answer: D**

Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines an agreement not enforceable by law as 'void'. (2(d) consideration, 2(e) agreement, 2(f) reciprocal promises.)

**Q64. Answer: A**

An accepted proposal becomes an agreement (Sec. 2(b), 2(e)), and it is precisely the acceptance that gives rise to the contractual nexus; both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Q65. Answer: B**

Correct pairings: Chandra Das Mushib v. Ganga Prasad = undue influence (ii); Mithoolal Nayak v. LIC = fraud (i); Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur = frustration of contract (iv); Jagad Bandhu Chatterjee v. Nilima Rani = waiver (iii). FLAGGED: the numbered answer-code combinations are not reproduced in the OCR'd options, so the exact lettered key cannot be fixed; best guess (b).

**Q66. Answer: A**

Correct pairings: Restraint of legal proceeding = Sec. 28 (i); Restraint of marriage = Sec. 26 (iii); Wagering contract = Sec. 30 (iv); Contingent contract = Sec. 31 (ii). FLAGGED: the numbered code combinations are missing from the OCR'd options, so the precise lettered key cannot be determined; best guess (a).

**Q67. Answer: D**

Logical sequence: Offer (i) -> Acceptance (ii) -> Damage/breach causing loss (iii) -> Damages awarded (iv), i.e., (i)(ii)(iii)(iv).

**Q68. Answer: A**

Exception 1 to Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act saves an agreement to refer present or future disputes to arbitration; such an agreement is valid and not void.

**Q69. Answer: B**

Goods displayed in a shop window/shelf with a price tag is only an invitation to offer (invitation to treat), not an offer (Pharmaceutical Society v. Boots; Fisher v. Bell).

**Q70. Answer: C**

Correct pairings: Subrogation = Sec. 92 (iii); Rights of mesne mortgagee = Sec. 94 (i); Universal donee = Sec. 128 (iv); Revocation of gift = Sec. 126 (ii). FLAGGED: the final numbered code combinations are missing from the OCR'd options, so the lettered key cannot be pinned down; best guess (c).

**Q71. Answer: D**

A 'universal donee' (one who takes the whole of the donor's property) is defined in Section 128 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and is personally liable for the donor's debts to the extent of the property received.

**Q72. Answer: A**

In *F.M. Devaru Ganapati Bhat v. Prabhakar Ganapati Bhat*, AIR 2004 SC 2665, the Supreme Court held there is no ban on transfer of interest in favour of an unborn person; Section 20 TPA permits an interest to be created for an unborn who acquires it on birth.

**Q73. Answer: C**

Per the illustration to Section 19 TPA (vested interest): postponement of enjoyment to age 25 does not prevent immediate vesting, so C has a vested interest and is entitled to possession on attaining majority (18).

**Q74. Answer: A**

A settlement authorising B to collect rent of the house gives B a present, unconditional right to enjoy the income; it is a vested interest under Section 19 TPA (no condition precedent attaches).

**Q75. Answer: B**

Correct pairings: *Kokilambal v. N. Raman* = Sec. 19 vested interest (iii); *John Vallamattom v. UOI* = rule against perpetuity, Sec. 14 (i); *Kempraj v. Barton* = Sec. 18 (iv); *Devaru Ganapati Bhat* = transfer for benefit of unborn, Sec. 13 (ii). FLAGGED: the numbered code combinations are not reproduced in the OCR'd options, so the exact lettered key cannot be fixed; best guess (b).

**Q76. Answer: B**

Under the rule against transfer to unborn persons (TPA s.13 / classical Hindu law of gifts), only a person in existence at the date of the gift can take. K, who existed at the date of the gift, takes; S and P (unborn then) cannot take a direct gift.

**Q77. Answer: B**

Clause (dd) of Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (a right to future maintenance cannot be transferred) was inserted by the Amending Act of 1929.

**Q78. Answer: A**

Classic fact-pattern on ostensible ownership/transfer by ostensible owner - held covered by Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act (transfer by ostensible owner), protecting the bona fide mortgagee. Flagged: heavily OCR-garbled question; among options 'covered under Section 41' best fits the ostensible-owner doctrine.

**Q79. Answer: D**

The Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 (which withdrew the s.53-A benefit for unregistered documents) is generally cited as coming into force on 24th September 2001. Flagged: exact commencement date not confirmable from two independent authoritative sources.

**Q80. Answer: D**

The Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 10 of 1969) is commonly cited as effective 24th March 1969. Flagged: precise commencement date not verifiable from two independent reputable sources.

**Q81. Answer: B**

The Limitation Act, 1963 was extended to Sikkim by notification, generally cited as 1st September 1984. Flagged: exact date not confirmable from two independent reputable sources.

**Q82. Answer: C**

The Limitation Bill, after lapsing on dissolution of the Lok Sabha, was reintroduced and the Limitation Act was enacted as Act 36 of 1963. Best guess 1963. Flagged: reintroduction year of the lapsed Bill not independently verifiable.

**Q83. Answer: D**

Limitation Act, 1963: Effect of acknowledgment in writing = s.18; Continuing wrong = s.22; Acquisition of easement by prescription = s.25; Computation of time/legal-proceedings exclusion = s.24. Matching A-(iii)18, B-(iv)22, C-(ii)25, D-(i)24 corresponds to code option d.

**Q84. Answer: C**

Limitation Act, 1963: s.5 = Condonation of delay (iii); s.3 = Bar of limitation (iv); s.4 = when court closed/period expired (i); s.7 = disability of one of several persons (ii). The A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(ii) matching corresponds to option c.

**Q85. Answer: D**

Limitation Act, 1963, Article 123 (Schedule): application to set aside an ex parte decree is 30 days from the date of the decree.

**Q86. Answer: A**

OCR-broken matching question (case names/sections fragmented across option lines). Krishna Murthy Setlur relates to acknowledgment; Tilak Ram v. Nathu to easement/acknowledgment; State of U.P. v. Maharaja Narain to exclusion of time. Flagged: options are incomplete/garbled; first-listed code is best guess.

**Q87. Answer: B**

The 'sufficient cause should be considered with pragmatism in a justice-oriented approach' observation on s.5 condonation of delay is from State (NCT of Delhi) v. Ahmed Jaan, (2008) 14 SCC 582.

**Q88. Answer: A**

Fraud preventing execution within limitation is dealt with by Section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (effect of fraud), application within one year of discovery. Option (a) references 'Section 17(2)' (mislabelled 'TP Act' by OCR) which best matches. Flagged: options misattribute the section to the TP Act.

**Q89. Answer: A**

In Sankar Dastidar v. Banjula Dastidar, (2007) 12 SCC 538, the Supreme Court held a suit for damages for wrongful detention of goods runs from when the property is wrongfully taken, distinct from continuing wrong.

**Q90. Answer: B**

Under Section 28 of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, the High Court has the power to transfer proceedings pending before a Controller/appellate authority.

**Q91. Answer: C**

Section 12 of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act bars conversion of a residential building into a non-residential building without written permission of the Controller.

**Q92. Answer: B**

Section 13(1) of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act provides that every landlord shall be bound to keep the building or rented land in good and tenantable repairs.

**Q93. Answer: B**

The H.P. Urban Rent Control Act has two Schedules (Schedule I and Schedule II).

**Q94. Answer: D**

Section 7(1)(a) of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act bars premium and allows the landlord to stipulate for and receive in advance an amount not exceeding one month's rent.

**Q95. Answer: C**

Both Ram Murti v. Bhole Nath and Santosh Mehta v. Om Prakash are commonly cited as H.P./rent-control-related decisions; the intended answer is 'Both a and b.' Flagged: case-specific attribution to this particular Act not independently re-verified.

**Q96. Answer: A**

The H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 is deemed to have come into force on 17th November 1971 (the date the predecessor 1971 Act commenced), with retrospective effect.

**Q97. Answer: D**

Matching: 'Tenant' = s.2(j); leases of vacant buildings = s.23; execution of orders = s.16. OCR pairings here are 'Tenant'-(iii)s.2(i), 'scheduled building'-(iv)s.2(h), leases of vacant buildings-(i)s.23, execution of orders-(ii)s.16, giving code option d. Flagged: definition sub-clause labels garbled by OCR.

**Q98. Answer: A**

Section 30 of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act prescribes penalties for contravention of Sections 10, 11, 12 or 24.

**Q99. Answer: C**

Section 25 of the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 confers the power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses.

**Q100. Answer: C**

Power to declare sanctuaries/National Parks by the Central Government falls under Chapter IVA / s.38 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; 's.38' is not an option, so 38A (the Chapter IVA range) is the best available choice. Flagged: option set omits the precise section 38, making the item defective.

**Q101. Answer: D**

Under Section 50(4) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, on conviction the court may cancel the arms licence and the person is not eligible for a licence for five years from the date of conviction.

**Q102. Answer: B**

Section 38M(1) read with Section 38L(2)(d) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act provides that experts/professionals nominated shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years.

**Q103. Answer: A**

Under Section 2(18A) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 'meat' includes blood, bones, sinew, eggs, shell or carapace, fat and flesh whether raw or cooked of any captive or wild animal, but the definition's listed exception/exclusion places 'blood' as not within the ordinary meat sense; meat excludes vermin-related items, but among the options blood is the answer keyed.

**Q104. Answer: B**

Section 18A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (inserted by the 2002 amendment) deals with protection of a sanctuary pending the settlement/declaration proceedings.

**Q105. Answer: B**

Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 empowers the State Government to assign forest land to a village community, i.e., the formation of 'village forests'.

**Q106. Answer: A**

Section 33 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 prescribes punishment for acts prohibited in protected forests; the imprisonment may extend to six months (with or without fine).

**Q107. Answer: B**

Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 requires the State Government to issue a notification in the Official Gazette declaring the intention to constitute land as a reserved forest.

**Q108. Answer: D**

Section 14 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 confers powers on the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into and record claims (powers like those of a civil court).

**Q109. Answer: C**

Section 39 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 empowers the State Government to impose a duty on timber and other forest-produce.

**Q110. Answer: A**

Under Section 16 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, no intoxicant shall be imported, exported or transported except under and in compliance with the conditions prescribed by the State Government.

**Q111. Answer: C**

Under Section 24 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, no tari-producing tree shall be tapped except under the authority and subject to the terms of a licence granted by the Collector.

**Q112. Answer: A**

Section 17 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 empowers the Financial Commissioner to prohibit the import, export or transport of any intoxicant.

**Q113. Answer: B**

Section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 empowers the Financial Commissioner to make rules regulating the manufacture, supply, storage or sale of any intoxicant.

**Q114. Answer: A**

Under Section 60 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Collector may by notification make rules regulating matters such as the bottling of liquor for the purpose of sale.

**Q115. Answer: D**

By the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002, the punishment under Section 138 was enhanced from one year to imprisonment which may extend to two years.

**Q116. Answer: B**

Under proviso (c) to Section 138 (post-2002 amendment), the drawer must fail to pay within fifteen days of receipt of the demand notice for the offence to be complete.

**Q117. Answer: C**

Under proviso (b) to Section 138 (as amended in 2002), the payee must make the demand by notice within thirty days (one month) of receipt of information of dishonour; failing which cognizance is barred.

**Q118. Answer: D**

Section 143 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (inserted in 2002) empowers the court to try cases under Section 138 summarily.

**Q119. Answer: B**

The amendments to Sections 138, 141, 142 and 143 were made by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002.

**Q120. Answer: A**

Under Section 82 IPC nothing is an offence done by a child under seven years of age; such a child is conclusively presumed doli incapax (incapable of crime).

**Q121. Answer: C**

Section 103 IPC lists the offences (robbery, house-breaking by night, mischief by fire on a dwelling, theft/mischief/house-trespass causing apprehension of death or grievous hurt) where private defence of property extends to causing death; simple house-trespass is not included.

**Q122. Answer: C**

Under Section 100 IPC, the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death where the assault is with the intention of abducting (or of kidnapping); mere wrongful restraint, confinement or apprehension of hurt does not suffice.

**Q123. Answer: B**

Abetment by instigation (Section 107, First clause IPC) is complete on instigation itself; abetment is an offence even though the act abetted is not committed (Section 108, Explanation), so A is liable for abetment by instigation.

**Q124. Answer: D**

Under Explanation 3 to Section 108 IPC, abetment of an offence is an offence even though the person abetted is incapable (by infancy) of committing it; the abettor A is liable for abetting theft (the child being doli incapax).

**Q125. Answer: B**

Even though B was not in fact pregnant, A who administered the drug with intent to cause miscarriage is guilty of an attempt (Section 511 read with Section 312 IPC), the impossibility not absolving him. Options b and c are duplicated; the correct keyed answer is 'guilty of attempt'.

**Q126. Answer: B**

Actus reus (the guilty act) together with mens rea is an essential element of crime; 'Actus Reus' is the garbled OCR of actus reus. Volition, motive and will are not invariably essential.

**Q127. Answer: D**

Section 34 IPC speaks of a criminal act done 'by several persons' in furtherance of common intention, which requires participation of more than one person; there is no minimum of two-only or five.

**Q128. Answer: D**

The M'Naghten case (1843) laid down the rules on the defence of insanity (unsoundness of mind), reflected in Section 84 IPC.

**Q129. Answer: A**

Section 100 IPC enumerates the circumstances in which the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death.

**Q130. Answer: C**

Per Explanation 3 to Section 108 IPC, it is not necessary that the person abetted be capable of committing the offence or have the same guilty intention as the abettor.

**Q131. Answer: C**

Section 146 IPC defines rioting as the use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or a member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly.

**Q132. Answer: C**

Fracture or dislocation of a tooth / 'destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint' is grievous hurt under Section 320 IPC (knocking out teeth is a settled instance of grievous hurt).

**Q133. Answer: A**

Wrongful restraint is defined in Section 339 IPC; Section 341 prescribes its punishment. (Wrongful confinement is defined in s.340, punished by s.342.)

**Q134. Answer: A**

Under Section 351 IPC assault is made by a gesture or preparation intended to cause apprehension of criminal force; the Explanation states that mere words do not amount to assault. Of the options, a gesture causes assault.

**Q135. Answer: B**

Section 2(x) CrPC defines a warrant-case as one relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

**Q136. Answer: B**

Section 57 CrPC requires that an arrested person not be detained beyond 24 hours without a Magistrate's order; production before the Magistrate within 24 hours is mandated (read with Art. 22(2) and s.167).

**Q137. Answer: B**

Section 50 CrPC obliges the arresting officer to communicate the grounds of arrest and, where the offence is bailable, the right to be released on bail.

**Q138. Answer: A**

Section 82(1) CrPC requires the proclamation to fix a date not less than 30 days from its publication for the person's appearance. (The OCR reads 'years' but the statute says days.)

**Q139. Answer: A**

Section 92 CrPC lays down the special procedure for production of documents/parcels in the custody of a postal or telegraph authority. (General production by others is under s.91.)

**Q140. Answer: D**

Under Section 96 CrPC, any person interested may apply to the High Court to set aside a declaration of forfeiture made under Section 95; a Special Bench of the High Court decides it.

**Q141. Answer: A**

An FIR registering a cognizable offence is recorded under Section 154 CrPC.

**Q142. Answer: C**

Section 160 CrPC empowers the investigating police officer to require, by written order, the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts of the case.

**Q143. Answer: A**

As applicable to this 2014 paper, the proviso to Section 160(1) CrPC barred requiring attendance, at a place other than his residence, of any male person under the age of 15 years (and of any woman).

**Q144. Answer: A**

Section 164 CrPC empowers a Magistrate to record confessions and statements made in the course of investigation.

**Q145. Answer: B**

By the proviso to Section 162 CrPC, a statement recorded under s.161 may be used only to contradict the witness (in the manner of s.145 Evidence Act), not to corroborate.

**Q146. Answer: C**

Section 164 CrPC provides the special procedure for recording both confessions and statements made during the course of investigation.

**Q147. Answer: C**

Under proviso (a) to Section 167(2) CrPC, for offences other than those punishable with death/life/imprisonment of not less than 10 years, detention during investigation cannot exceed a total of 60 days.

**Q148. Answer: B**

Section 127(2) CrPC empowers the Magistrate to cancel or vary an order of maintenance/interim allowance in consequence of a competent court's decision.

**Q149. Answer: A**

A Magistrate commits a case (triable exclusively by the Court of Session) to the Court of Session under Section 209 CrPC. (Sections 323/324 deal with commitment after commencement of inquiry/trial in other situations, but the standard committal answer is s.209.)