

Himachal Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2018

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

Q1. An application for grant of temporary injunction, in case of grant of ex parte temporary injunction, should be endeavoured to be decided within:

- (a) Thirty days as provided under Order XXXIX, Rule 3-A of Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Forty days as provided under Order XXXIX, Rule 4-A of Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Sixty days as provided under XXXIX, Rule 5-A of Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Ninety days as provided under Order XXXIX, Rule 6-A of Civil Procedure Code

Q2. Any person who, ---

- (a) (a) with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made;
- (b) OR
- (c) (b) knowing that such bill or note has been so past-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same;
- (d) OR
- (e) (c) with the like intent, practices or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force; shall be punishable with:

Q3. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under Section 74; and (b) any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp (other than a ten naye paise adhesive stamp); shall be punishable with:

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both under Section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both under Section 71 of the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both under Section 69 of the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both under Section 66 of the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Q4. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall try any offence under Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh Act as specified in its Section 51
- (b) No Magistrate other than a President Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, shall try any offence under Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh Act as specified in its Section 71
- (c) No Magistrate other than a President Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Chief Judicial Magistrate shall try any offence under Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh Act as specified in its Section 81
- (d) No Magistrate other than a President Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, shall try any offence under the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh Act as specified in its Section 91

Q5. Choose the correct statement from the following:

- (a) "Bill of exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the General Clauses Act, 1897, and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money as defined under Section 2(5) the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) "Bill of exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money as defined under Section 2(4) the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) "Bill of exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the Banking Regulations (Amendment) Act 2017, and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money as defined under Section 2(3) the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (d) "Bill of exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money as defined under Section 2(2) the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

Q6. In which of the following latest cases the Supreme Court of India made the following important observations:

- (a) "The expression "Lease" under the Stamp Act has a wider meaning as compared to its original meaning contained in Section 105 of Transfer of Property Act....If "Lease" under Section 2(16) of the Stamp Act includes therein four specified category of documents set out in clauses (a) to (d), we do not find any such inclusion in Section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act. It is for this reason, we are of the view that the definition of "Lease" for the purpose of Stamp Act is extensive in nature. It is also clear from the use of the expression "and includes also" in Section 2(16) of the Stamp Act.....so by fiction, "any instrument by which tolls of any description are let" is considered as "Lease" for the purpose of payment of stamp duty under the Stamp Act, 1899"
- (b) Nasiruddin Vs. The State of Uttar Pradesh, (2018) 1 SCC 754
- (c) Aamira Fatima Vs. Annamalai University, (2018) 9 SCC 171
- (d) Gunvantlal Ghodawat Vs. Union of India, (2018) 12 SCC 309
- (e) Navtej Singh Johar Vs. Union of India, (2018) 10 SCC 1

Q7. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped. However, more provisions exist in this regard in the Indian Stamp Act, Find on correct option out of the following such provisions:

- (a) Any such instrument shall be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, or, in the case of any instrument insufficiently stamped, of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;
- (b) Where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded, has given an unstamped receipt and such receipt, if stamped, would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence against him on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it;
- (c) Both (A) and (B) are correct under Section 35 of the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (d) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect under section 35 the Indian Stamp Act as applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

Q8. Situation: Application was filed under O 21 R. 90 r/w S. 47, CPC for setting aside a court auction-sale. Order dismissing the application was though appealable but no appeal was filed and sale was confirmed under o 21 R. 92(1), and confirmation of sale was not questioned whereby auction purchase attained finality. The Supreme Court of India examined this situation recently. What was the response of the in this matter? Specify out of the following options:

- (a) By virtue of R. 92 (3) applicant/objector would not be barred from bringing fresh suit to set aside sale on same ground.
- (b) By virtue of R. 92 (3) applicant/objector would be barred from bringing fresh suit to set aside sale on same ground.
- (c) By virtue of R. 92 (4) applicant/objector would be barred from bringing fresh suit to set aside sale on same ground.
- (d) By virtue of R. 92 (4) applicant/objector would not be barred from bringing fresh suit to set aside sale on same ground.

Q9. In which case the Supreme Court of India dealt with the situation as in previous question, i.e., "An application was filed under O 21 R. 90 r/w S. 47, CPC for setting aside a court auction-sae. Order dismissing the application was though appealable but no appeal was filed and sale was confirmed under O 21 R. 92(1), and confirmed of sale was not questioned whereby auction purchase attained finality".

- (a) Siddagangaiah Vs. N.K. Giriraja Shetty, (2018) 7 SCC 278
- (b) Selvi Vs. Gopalakrishnan Nair, (2018) 7 SCC 319
- (c) Kerala Asstt. Public Prosecutors Assn. Vs. State of Kerala, (2018) 7 SCC 374
- (d) Union of India Vs. Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., (2018) 7 SCC 374

Q10. Which provision of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 debars a tenant from filing an inter-pleader suit against his landlord?

- (a) Section 88
- (b) Order XXXV Rule 3
- (c) Order XXXVI Rule 4
- (d) None of these

Q11. Which Section of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 states that place of trial is to be deemed to be open court?

- (a) 153
- (b) 153-A
- (c) 153-B
- (d) 153-C

Q12. A decree for restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced uner Order XXI Rule 32 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, by:

- (a) Imposition of fine
- (b) Attachment of property
- (c) Detention in civil prison
- (d) All of these

Q13. Can in any situation a suit, akin to public interest litigation, be instituted under Civil Procedure Code even though no special damage has been caused to persons willing to file the suit?

- (a) No, only a writ petition lies under Article 226 of the Constitution.
- (b) No, only a writ petition lies under Article 32 of the Constitution.
- (c) Yes, a suit can be instituted under Section 91 Civil Procedure Code.
- (d) Yes, a suit lies under a Section 91 Civil Procedure Code.

Q14. Any person can be appointed guardian for a suit only;

- (a) On his oral consent under Order XXXII, Rule 4 of Civil Procedure Code
- (b) On his consent in writing Under Order XXXII, Rule 4 of Civil Procedure Code
- (c) On either (A) or (B)
- (d) On neither (A) nor (B)

Q15. Which Section of Civil Procedure Code prohibits arrests or detention of women in the execution of decree for money?

- (a) Section 56
- (b) Section 55
- (c) Section 60
- (d) Section 59

Q16. If a plaintiff omits to sue for the whole of the claim which he was entitled to make in respect of a cause of action in the first suit then he will be precluded from suing again in respect of the portion so omitted, by virtue of:

- (a) Explanation II of Section 11, CPC
- (b) Explanation IV of Section 11, CPC
- (c) Order II, Rule 2 CPC
- (d) Order II, Rule 3 CPC

Q17. Which final judgement, order or decree of a Competent Court, among the following is a judgement in rem?

- (a) Judgement in a money suit.
- (b) Judgement in a suit for permanent injunction
- (c) Judgement in exercise of matrimonial or insolvency jurisdiction
- (d) None of the above

Q18. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the Collector may be appointed as receiver?

- (a) Order XL Rule 1
- (b) Order XL Rule 3
- (c) Order XL Rule 5
- (d) Order XL Rule 2

Q19. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that delay in pronouncing the judgement amounts to denial of justice?

- (a) Surendra Sing Vs. State of U.P.
- (b) Anil Rain Vs. State of Bihar
- (c) State of U.P. Vs. Chander Bhushan
- (d) None of the above

Q20. Under Civil Procedure Code when the service of summon to a defendant is not made to him due to his absence within reasonable time, summons can be served to the:

- (a) Servant or Munim of the defendant
- (b) Adult son of the defendant
- (c) Minor daughter of the defendant
- (d) None of the above

Q21. Whether the purchaser of a property in execution sale can make an application for setting aside the sale on the ground that the judgement debtor had no saleable interest in the property sold?

- (a) Yes, he can make application under Order 21, Rule 89, Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Yes, he can make application under Order 21, Rule 90, Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Yes, he can make application under Order 21, Rule 91, Civil Procedure Code
- (d) No, as he is a purchaser, he cannot get the sale set aside

Q22. Right to appeal from original decrees has been provided under:

- (a) Section 94 of Civil Procedure Code
- (b) Section 95 of Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Section 96 of Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Section 100 of Civil Procedure Code

Q23. Abatement of proceedings is governed:

- (a) By Order XXI of Civil Procedure Code
- (b) By Order XXII of Civil Procedure Code
- (c) By Order XXIV of Civil Procedure Code
- (d) By Order XX of Civil Procedure Code

Q24. Which of the following deals with the application of the Code of Revenue Courts with the Code of Civil Procedure?

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

Q25. Which of the following deals with the power of court to order separate trials in the Code of Civil Procedure?

- (a) O 1 R 1
- (b) O 1 R 2
- (c) O 1 R 3
- (d) O 1 R 8

Q26. Which of the following deals with objections to jurisdiction proceeding in the Civil Procedure Code?

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 25

Q27. Under Section 40 of the Civil Procedure Code, where a decree is sent for execution in another State, it shall be sent to such Court and executed in such manner as may be prescribed by rules in force:

- (a) In the State where the decree was passed
- (b) In the State where the decree was sent for execution
- (c) Either of the above
- (d) Neither of the above

Q28. What is the distinction between injunction order and attachment order?

- (a) There is no distinction, both are one and the same
- (b) Injunction order binds not only the parties to the but also third parties, whereas attachment order binds only parties to the suit
- (c) Injunction order binds only the parties to the suit, whereas attachment order not only binds the parties to the suit but also the third parties.
- (d) None of the above

Q29. To which of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act the well known case of Muhammad Sharif Vs. Bande Ali is related to:

- (a) Sections 101 and 102
- (b) Sections 107 and 108
- (c) Sections 112 and 113
- (d) Sections 118 and 119

Q30. Out of the following cases which one is not related to confession:

- (a) M.C. Verghese Vs. Ponnai
- (b) Kottaya Vs. King Emperor
- (c) State of U.P. Vs. Daemon Upadhyay
- (d) State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kalu

Q31. In which case it was held that "A dying declaration may be made by a person when the injured person is unable to speak"?

- (a) Muhammad Sharif Vs. Bande Ali
- (b) R. Vs. Podala
- (c) R Vs. Abdullah
- (d) Kamini Kumar Vs. Birendra Nath

Q32. Out of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act which one uses the words: "NO barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil shall at any time be permitted, unless with his client's consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil, by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment":

- (a) Sections 126 and 127
- (b) Section 128 only
- (c) Sections 129 and 130
- (d) Sections 133 and 134

Q33. The Bill of Evidence Act was prepared by:

- (a) Fourth Law Commission
- (b) Sir Henry Maine
- (c) Sir James Stephen
- (d) Second Law Commission

Q34. Which provision of the Indian Evidence Act makes space for the application of the principle of "res judicata"?

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Section 40
- (c) Section 45
- (d) Section 140

Q35. Under which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, a witness under examination can "while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning which he is questioned.....":

- (a) Section 158
- (b) Section 159
- (c) Section 160
- (d) Section 162

Q36. Which significant principle of law was declared by the Supreme Court of India in the case of Pawan Kumar Vs. State of Haryana, AIR 2001 SC 1324:

- (a) Presumption as to dowry death
- (b) Presumption as to legitimacy
- (c) Presumption as to rape
- (d) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married women

Q37. As per which provision of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, secondary evidence may be given of the contents of a document when the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable?

- (a) Section 65(e)
- (b) Section 65(d)
- (c) Section 65(c)
- (d) Section 65(b)

Q38. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2006?

- (a) Section 154
- (b) Section 118
- (c) Section 32
- (d) Section 90-A

Q39. The previous conviction of a person is relevant under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under:

- (a) Section 14 Explanation I
- (b) Section 14 Explanation II
- (c) Section 8 Explanation I
- (d) Section 8 Explanation II

Q40. A witness cannot be converted into an accused person, though may be compelled to answer questions relating to an offence. Under which Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 this immunity is granted to a witness?

- (a) Under Section 148
- (b) Under Section 163
- (c) Under Section 131
- (d) Under Section 132

Q41. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India observed that even a student may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) Bhogi Bhai Hirjibhai Vs. State of Gujarat (1983)
- (b) Shankaria Vs. State of Rajasthan (1978)
- (c) Kanpur University Vs. Samir Gupta (1983)
- (d) Punjab Singh Vs. State of Haryana (1984)

Q42. Which Section was inserted by the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, which gives the power to the courts to engage experts where it considers the same necessary?

- (a) Section 13A
- (b) Section 14A
- (c) Section 15A
- (d) Section 16A

Q43. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights of different obligation, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue. This provision is provided in the Specific Relief Act under:

- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 32
- (c) Section 42
- (d) Section 40

Q44. Against a decree passed in a suit filed under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act:

- (a) Only review is allowed
- (b) Appeal can be filed
- (c) No appeal or review is allowed
- (d) None of the above

Q45. In a suit for Specific performance of agreement of sale of immovable property, the plaintiff must aver and prove the following:

- (a) That plaintiff paid the entire sale consideration
- (b) That plaintiff obtained clearance from all authorities
- (c) That plaintiff obtained encumbrance certificate
- (d) That plaintiff is ready and willing to perform his part of contract

Q46. When an instrument does not express the real intention of parties, the same may be rectified under which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act?

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

Q47. A declaratory decree passed under Section 34 of SR Act, 1963 operates:

- (a) Jus in rem
- (b) Jus in personam
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

Q48. In section 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 providing for the establishment of some courts which of the following is not expressly mentioned:

- (a) The Court of District Judge
- (b) The Court of Additional District Judge
- (c) The Court of Senior Civil Judge
- (d) The Court of Civil Judge

Q49. "An appeal shall not lie to the High Court from a decree or order of an Additional District Judge in any case, in which, if the decree or order had been made by the District Judge, an appeal would not lie to that Court." This is provided by:

- (a) Section 15(2), Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976
- (b) Section 18(2), Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976
- (c) Section 20(2), Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976
- (d) Section 22(2), Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976

Q50. Section 25 of the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 makes provisions regarding petition writers providing that the High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force. Which of the following purposes for rule making is not mentioned in that Section?

- (a) Declaring what persons shall be permitted to act as petition writer in the Courts subordinate thereto;
- (b) Engaging associates for petition writers to assist them in their work whenever necessary
- (c) Regulating the issue of licence to such persons, the conduct of business by them, and the scale of fees to be charged by them; and
- (d) Determining the authority by which breaches of such rules shall be investigated and the penalties which may be imposed.'

Q51. In which of the following judgments of the High Court of Delhi it was held that a female coparcener can be Karta of a Hindu Undivided Family?

- (a) Gangoli Vs. H.K. Chinnappa
- (b) Sujata Sharma Vs. Manu Gupta
- (c) Commissioner of Income Tax Vs. Seth Govind Ram
- (d) Raghunath Rai Bareja and Another Vs. Punjab National Bank

Q52. A Hindu male X dies intestate leaving behind his mother's father, mother's mother, mother's brother and mother's sister. Who out of the following succeed X?

- (a) Mother's father and mother's mother
- (b) Mother's brother and mother's sister
- (c) Mother's father and mother's sister
- (d) Mother's mother and mother's brother

Q53. Bars to Matrimonial Relief are given in which provision of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 24
- (c) Section 25
- (d) Section 26

Q54. Interim Relief of litigation expenses and maintenance can be ordered to be paid to a Hindu wife under which of the following legislations?

- (a) The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- (b) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q55. In which of the following cases, the question of constitutional validity of Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was finally settled by the Supreme Court?

- (a) T. Sareetha Vs. Venkata Subbaiah
- (b) Havinder Kaur Vs. Harmander Singh
- (c) Saroj Rani Vs. Sudarshan Kumar
- (d) Bipin Chandra Vs. Prabhavati

Q56. In which recent judgement, the Supreme Court held that in a case under Section 13B(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, 'cooling off period' may be waived off not only by the Supreme Court under Article 142 of the Constitution but any Court if conditions specified are satisfied?

- (a) Om Prakash Vs. Nalini
- (b) Priyanka Singh Vs. Jayant Singh
- (c) Kailash Vs. Nakhu
- (d) Amardeep Singh Vs. Harveen Kaur

Q57. Out of the following situations, when will the limited estate of the widow not enlarge into an absolute right under Section 14(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

- (a) A widow was allowed to reside in a property during her lifetime before the Act came into force
- (b) A widow alienates the property, but the alienation is held to be invalid and the property is reconveyed to her before the Act came into force
- (c) A widow in possession of lands belonging to the deceased husband was illegally dispossessed by the husband's collaterals prior to the Act came into force
- (d) A widow was in possession of her husband's property as his heir prior to the Act came into force

Q58. The following pertains to the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. Match the statements in List I with the Sections in List II and select the correct answer using the codes below the Lists:

- (a) List - I List - II
- (b) Step-father and step-mother cannot be the natural (i) Section 12
- (c) Guardian of a Hindu minor
- (d) Guardian not to be appointed for minor's undivided Interest (ii) Section 13
- (e) In joint family property

Q59. A, a Hindu male has C as his legally wedded wife, marries B, a Hindu. B conceives a child by A during the continuance of the marriage. Later, the marriage between A and B is declared by the Court to be null and void. Later B gave birth to a son S. A has no other living son. A adopts a son D. Why is adoption of D not valid?

- (a) S is a legitimate son of A under Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (b) S is a legitimate son of A under Section 11(1) of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- (c) Because of the combined effect of Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act and Section 11 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
- (d) Because A cannot adopt a son when he already has son

Q60. Dastane Vs. Dastane is a case relating to:

- (a) Adoption
- (b) Divorce
- (c) Marriage
- (d) Maintenance

Q61. Which of the following statements is false with respect to a minor entering into a contract?

- (a) An agreement with or by a minor is void ab initio
- (b) A minor can be a beneficiary of a contract
- (c) The contracts involving a minor as a beneficiary may be enforced at the option of the third party
- (d) A minor cannot ratify a contract on attaining majority

Q62. 'A' sees an article marked "Price Rupees 200 only" in B's shop. He offers 'B' Rupees 200 for the article. 'B' refuses to sell saying that the article is not for sale. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) 'A' cannot force 'B' to sell the article at Rupees 200
- (b) 'A' can force 'B' to sell the article at Rupees 200
- (c) 'A' can claim damages
- (d) 'A' can sue 'B' in the court

Q63. "Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally or reasonable be supposed to have been in contemplation of both the parties at the time of entering the contract." This statement was laid down in the case of:

- (a) Frost Vs. Knight
- (b) Hadley Vs. Baxendale
- (c) Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Ltd. Vs. New Garage and Motor Co. Ltd.
- (d) General Vs. Barker

Q64. The case of Balfour Vs. Balfour deals with:

- (a) Breach of contract
- (b) Intention to create legal relationship
- (c) Standard form of contract
- (d) Frustration

Q65. A contract cannot be frustrated:

- (a) By change of circumstances
- (b) By initial impossibility
- (c) By subsequent impossibility
- (d) Due to negligence of either party

Q66. Which of the following is not covered under the Law of Contracts?

- (a) Bailment of goods
- (b) Sale of goods
- (c) Guarantee
- (d) Indemnity

Q67. A contract without consideration is nudum pactum unless:

- (a) It is in writing and made out of natural love and affection
- (b) Present voluntary services
- (c) Debt
- (d) None of the above

Q68. The Indian Contract Act came into force on:

- (a) 15th September, 1872
- (b) 1st September, 1872
- (c) 1st October, 1872
- (d) 15th October, 1872

Q69. Section 41 of the Indian Contract Act deals with:

- (a) Effect of accepting performance from third person
- (b) Person by whom promise is to be performed
- (c) Tender to perform a promise
- (d) Effect to refusal of party to perform promise wholly

Q70. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void under which Section of the Indian Contract Act?

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 24
- (d) Section 26

Q71. Transfer of Property deals with 'transfer of property.....'.

- (a) By operation of law
- (b) By act of parties
- (c) By court order
- (d) By government order

Q72. Doctrine of Election is covered under:

- (a) Section 42 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (b) Section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (c) Section 32 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (d) Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q73. The principle of 'Feeding the Grant by Estoppel' is given under which provision of the transfer or Property Act, 1882:

- (a) Section 19
- (b) Section 13
- (c) Section 43
- (d) Section 52

Q74. What is the maximum period of perpetuity?

- (a) Life estates of one or more persons and 16 years
- (b) Life estates of one or more persons and 18 years
- (c) Life estates of one or more persons and 21 years
- (d) None of the above

Q75. Which of the following kinds of mortgage is not defined under Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act?

- (a) Mortgage by conditional sale
- (b) Usufructuary mortgage
- (c) Indian mortgage
- (d) English mortgage

Q76. Which of the following legislation defines 'License'?

- (a) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (b) The Indian Easement Act, 1882
- (c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (d) None of the above

Q77. Within the meaning of Section 48 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transferor cannot prejudice the rights of the transferee by any subsequent dealing with property. This self-evident rule is expressed in :

- (a) Equitable maxim qui prior est tempore porior est jure
- (b) Quid pro quo
- (c) Bonafide transfer
- (d) None of the above

Q78. The basic ingredient of the doctrine of Lis Pendens are:

- (a) The suit should be collusive
- (b) Property should have been transferred or otherwise dealt with
- (c) A litigation should be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction
- (d) The suit must not be related to a specific immovable property

Q79. A donee, who has taken all the properties of the donor and is also liable to discharge all the liabilities of the donor, is known as:

- (a) An onerous donee
- (b) A gratuitous donee
- (c) A universal donee
- (d) None of these

Q80. With regard to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists:

- (a) List - I List - II
- (b) Spes Successionis (i) Section 6(c)
- (c) Right of reentry (ii) Section 6(a)
- (d) Dominant heritage (iii) Section 6(e)
- (e) Right to sue (iv) Section 6 (b)

Q81. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists. This relates to the Limitation Act, 1963:

- (a) List - I List - II
- (b) Suit in forma pauperis (i) Section 13
- (c) Proceedings stayed by an injunction (ii) Section 14
- (d) Defect in jurisdiction (iii) Section 15
- (e) Effect of fraud on limitation (iv) Section 17

Q82. What is the limitation period in a suit by a landlord to recover possession from a tenant after the date the tenancy is determined?

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

Q83. The limitation period in a suit by surety against co-surety when the surety has paid anything in excess of his own share:

- (a) Two years
- (b) Three years
- (c) Six years
- (d) Twelve years

Q84. Delay in filing a suit:

- (a) Cannot be condoned
- (b) Can be condoned under Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (c) Can be condoned under Section 3 read with Order VIII Rule 6, Civil Procedure Code
- (d) Can be condoned under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963

Q85. "Time requisite' under Section 12(2) of the Limitation Act, 1963 means:

- (a) Minimum time
- (b) Maximum time
- (c) Actual time taken
- (d) Absolutely necessary time

Q86. A fraud contemplated by Section 17 of the Limitation Act is that of:

- (a) By the defendant
- (b) By the plaintiff
- (c) By a third person
- (d) None of these

Q87. Under Section 25 of the Limitation Act, easement rights over a property are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user for:

- (a) Twelve years
- (b) Twenty years
- (c) Thirty years
- (d) Three years

Q88. The general rule is that "The law of limitation only bars the remedy but does not extinguish the right itself. The exception to this rule is contained in:

- (a) Section 31 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (b) Section 27 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (c) Section 26 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (d) Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963

Q89. In computing the period of limitation for filing an appeal:

- (a) The day on which judgement is pronounced shall be excluded
- (b) The day on which judgement is pronounced shall be included
- (c) The day on which judgement is pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining copy of the decree shall be excluded
- (d) The time taken for preparing a copy of the decree be included

Q90. Under Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the part payment of debt extends the period of limitation:

- (a) From the date of expiry of initial period of limitation
- (b) From the date of extended period of limitation
- (c) From the date of acknowledging of debt
- (d) From the date of part payment.

Q91. Under the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act (HPURCA), 1987, the fair rent of a building or rented land is determined by the controller:

- (a) Taking into consideration the rent prevailing in the locality for similar building or rented land
- (b) Taking into consideration the rent agreed between the landlord and the tenant
- (c) Taking into consideration the compromise arrived at between the parties
- (d) Taking into consideration the rent fixed by the Controller for a similar building or rented land in the locality

Q92. Provision for determination of 'Fair Rent' under the HPURCA, 1987 is given under:

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

Q93. Order of succession in the event of death of the person continuing in possession after the termination of his tenancy under the HPURCA, 1987 is as follows:

- (a) Parents, son or daughter, surviving spouse, daughter-in-law
- (b) Surviving spouse, daughter-in-law, parents, son or daughter
- (c) Surviving spouse, son or daughter, parents, daughter-in-law
- (d) Surviving spouse, son or daughter, daughter-in-law, parents

Q94. When fair rent is fixed for a building, no further increase in Fair rent is permissible under the HPURCA, 1987 except in cases of:

- (a) Additions
- (b) Repairs
- (c) Alterations
- (d) Improvements

Q95. Under Section 9 of the HPURCA 1987, rent which should not have been paid, may be recovered:

- (a) Within a period of one year from the date of payment
- (b) Within a period of two years from the date of payment
- (c) Within a period of ten years from the date of payment
- (d) Within a period of three years from the date of payment

Q96. Match List I with List II and select the correct answers by using the codes given below the Lists. (The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987):

- (a) List - I List - II
- (b) Cutting off or withholding essential supply or service (i) Section 12
- (c) Conversion of residential building into a non-residential building (ii) Section 11
- (d) Landlord's duty to keep the building or rented land in (iii) Section 17
- (e) Good repairs

Q97. Right to recover immediate possession of tenanted premises under the HPURCA, 1987 does not accrue to which of the following?

- (a) A person in occupation of any residential premises allotted by the Central Government, State Government or any local authority
- (b) A specified landlord on his retirement
- (c) Widow/widower of the specified landlord on his death
- (d) A specified landlord retiring from the armed forces

Q98. Which Section under the HPUCRA, 1987 provides for 'Lease of vacant buildings'?

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 19
- (c) Section 20
- (d) Section 22

Q99. Leave to contest the application for eviction on the ground of bonafide requirement is provided under which Section of the HPURCA, 1987?

- (a) Section 16(4)
- (b) Section 16(5)
- (c) Section 16(2)
- (d) Section 16(6)

Q100. Under Section 15 (3) of the HPURCA, 1987, if the landlord commences any default in making any refund of advance rent or any other payment within a period of 90 days from the date of recovery of possession, he is liable to pay simple interest at the rate of:

- (a) 9% per annum
- (b) 6% per annum
- (c) 11% per annum
- (d) 3% per annum

Q101. In which of the following cases, the offence of an 'Attempt' is not committed?

- (a) 'A' intending to kill 'Z' fires at 'B's coat hanging in his room mistaking it for 'Z'.
- (b) 'A' thrusts his hand into the pocket of 'Z' and fails to get anything because having nothing in 'Z's pocket.
- (c) 'A' administers to woman 'Z', a drug with the intent to producing abortion and fails, since the woman was not actually pregnant.
- (d) 'A' carries paddy, in violation of law without having a license, with the intent to supply and was stopped before delivery of paddy 10 miles away from destination.

Q102. In which one of the following cases, the House of Lords has given the answers to the questions relating to the defence of insanity?

- (a) R. Vs. Dudley and Stephen
- (b) R. Vs. Prince
- (c) R. Vs. M'c Naghten
- (d) None of these

Q103. The judgement in case of Mahboob Shah Vs. Emperor was given by which one of the following Judges?

- (a) Atkinson, J.
- (b) Sir Madhavan Nair, J.
- (c) Lord Sumner
- (d) Sir B. Peacock, J.

Q104. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, may apply against woman also?

- (a) Section 354
- (b) Section 354-A
- (c) Section 354-B
- (d) Section 354-C

Q105. Which one of the following cases is not associate with the Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Sowmithri Vishnu Vs. Union of India
- (b) Yusuf Abdul Aziz Vs. State of Bombay
- (c) Joseph Shine Vs. Union of India
- (d) Ranjit D. Udeshi Vs. State of Maharashtra

Q106. Find out an incorrect statement:

- (a) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859 is a Judge.
- (b) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to fine or imprisonment with or without appeal is a judge.
- (c) A member of a Panchayat which has power under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code to try and determine suits is a Judge.
- (d) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court is a Judge.

Q107. Who amongst the following was not Judge of the Bench of the Supreme Court in deciding the case of 'Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. Vs. Union of India through the Society, Ministry of law and Justice'?

- (a) Justice Rohinton F. Nariman
- (b) Justice A.M. Khanwilkar
- (c) Justice R. Banumathi
- (d) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

Q108. In which one of the following offences, exception to the rule u/s 34 of IPC does not apply that all the accused persons must be physically present at the scene of the offence?

- (a) Offences affecting the Human Body
- (b) Offences against Property
- (c) Offences relating to Marriage
- (d) Offences relating to Religion

Q109. Which one of the following is an essential element of 'Criminal breach of trust'?

- (a) Contractual relationship
- (b) Transfer of Possession
- (c) Taking Possession of the property by fraudulent means
- (d) Property must be movable only

Q110. 'A' without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. 'A' is guilty of which one of the following offences under I.P.C?

- (a) Death by negligence
- (b) Murder
- (c) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder
- (d) No offence

Q111. Which one of the following punishments is not in existence under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (a) Imprisonment for life
- (b) Forfeiture of property
- (c) Fine
- (d) Transportation for life

Q112. Which one of the following does not amount to 'abetment of a thing'?

- (a) Instigation
- (b) Engaging with one or more persons in a conspiracy and an act takes place thereof
- (c) International aiding
- (d) Supplying a person with shelter

Q113. Causing of the death of child in mother's womb is:

- (a) Culpable Homicide
- (b) Murder
- (c) Not Homicide
- (d) Infanticide

Q114. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court had struck down Section 309, I.P.C?

- (a) Maruti S. Dubal Vs. State of Maharashtra
- (b) P. Rathinam N. Patnaik Vs. Union of India
- (c) Aruna R. Shanbaug Vs. Union of India
- (d) Common Cause (Registered Society) Vs. Union of India

Q115. Under the provision of the Indian Penal Code fighting of two persons in a Public Place and disturbing the Public Peace will amount to:

- (a) An affray
- (b) A rioting
- (c) An unlawful assembly
- (d) No offence

Q116. If a case is brought before the Magistrate and it appears him that the offence complained is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, while postponing the issue of process, he:

- (a) May direct an investigation to be made by a Police Officer
- (b) Shall commit the case to the Court of Session
- (c) Shall call upon the complaint to produce all his witness and examine the on oath
- (d) Shall return the complaint for presentation before the Court of Session

Q117. No sentence of imprisonment shall be passed in case of summary trial for a term exceeding:

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

Q118. Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides saving of inherent powers of which one of the following Court?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Court of Session
- (c) High Court
- (d) Magistrate Court

Q119. 'A' is accused of an act which may amount to Criminal Breach of Trust or Cheating. He is only charged with cheating but it appears that 'A' has committed the offence of Criminal Breach of trust. He may be:

- (a) Acquitted from the charge of Criminal Breach of Trust
- (b) Convicted to Cheating only, not for other
- (c) Convicted of Criminal Breach of Trust, also
- (d) Discharged from the charge of Criminal Breach of Trust

Q120. Which one of the following Courts has no power to transfer cases and appeals, if it is expedient for the ends of Justice?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Session Judge
- (d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

Q121. Which one of the following Sections has not been inserted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013?

- (a) Section 265-C
- (b) Section 357-B
- (c) Section 357-C
- (d) Section 198-B

Q122. An Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate may be appointed by the:

- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (b) Session Judge
- (c) High Court
- (d) Governor of the State

Q123. Who among the following is authorised to order to execute a Bond (with or without sureties), if he receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity?

- (a) Session Judge
- (b) Executive Magistrate
- (c) Judicial Magistrate of the first class
- (d) Superintendent of Police

Q124. Who among the following is a competent person by whom the offence of 'Theft' may be compounded?

- (a) The owner of property stolen
- (b) The possessor of property
- (c) The Station House Officer where F.I.R of stolen property is lodged
- (d) The Public Prosecutor

Q125. Warrant-case does not include a case relating to an offence punishable with:

- (a) Death
- (b) Imprisonment for life
- (c) Imprisonment for term exceeding two years
- (d) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years

Q126. The principle relating to the 'double jeopardy' is embodied under which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- (a) Section 300
- (b) Section 20(2)
- (c) Section 298
- (d) Section 301

Q127. In case of an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the period of limitation for taking cognizance shall be:

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Three years
- (d) Ten-years

Q128. Framing of formal charge shall not be necessary in:

- (a) Trial of warrant-case instituted on a Police report by a Magistrate
- (b) Trial of summons case by a Magistrate
- (c) Trial before a Court of Session
- (d) Trial of warrant-case instituted other than a Police report by a Magistrate

Q129. Who among the following is authorised to record confession under Section 164, the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- (a) Any police Office
- (b) Any Judicial Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (c) Judicial Magistrate who has Jurisdiction exclusively
- (d) Executive Magistrate only

Q130. When may police arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant?

- (a) If person concerned is in a non-cognizable offence
- (b) If person against whom a complaint has been made
- (c) If person against whom a credible information has been received or reasonable suspicions exist of his having so concerned (as mentioned in A & B)
- (d) If person against whom a credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists that the person has committed a cognizable offence punishable with not less than 07 years

Q131. Which one of the following punishments may be awarded in case of dishonour of cheque for insufficiency under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

- (a) With fine which may extend to thrice the amount of cheque
- (b) With fine which may extend to twice the amount of cheque
- (c) With fine which may same as the amount of cheque
- (d) With fine which amount may unlimited and decided by the Court

Q132. Which one the following is incorrect to the offence committed u/s 138, the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881/

- (a) Presentation of the cheque to the Bank and returning the cheque unpaid by the drawee Bank
- (b) Giving notice in writing to the drawer of the cheque demanding payment of the notice
- (c) Drawer must have guilty intent while drawing the cheque
- (d) Failure of the drawer to make payment within 15 days of the receipt of the notice

Q133. Which one of the following Sections provides "presumption in favour of holde" under th Negotiable Instruments Act?

- (a) Section 138
- (b) Section 139
- (c) Section 140
- (d) Section 141

Q134. The word 'Company' explained u/s 141 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, does not mean:

- (a) Any body corporate
- (b) A firm
- (c) Other association of individuals
- (d) Any person acting as a Banker

Q135. Find out the correct statement in respect to the provisions of Section 142, the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881:

- (a) Judicial Magistrate of the second class only shall try any offence punishable under Section 138, NIA
- (b) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Section 138, NIA except upon a complaint, in writing made by the payee
- (c) Court of competent Jurisdiction can not take cognizance of complaint after expiry of prescribed period provided under the Section ever if finds sufficient cause for delay
- (d) Court can take suo-motu cognizance of offence u/s 138, NIA

Q136. The term 'Bear' is defined under which one of the following clauses of Section 2 of the H.P. Excise Act, 2011?

- (a) Clause (d)
- (b) Clause (c)
- (c) Clause (b)
- (d) Clause (a)

Q137. The term 'permit' as defined under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011 means:

- (a) An order passed by appropriate authority
- (b) A license granted under this Act
- (c) A judgement given by the Court of Law
- (d) A no objection statement issued by the Collector of the district for import and transport of liquor

Q138. When the Financial Commissioner may not cancel license under Section 30 of the H.P. Excise Act, 2011?

- (a) If license is transferred or sublet by the holder without permission of appropriate authority
- (b) If any excise duty or other duty payable by the holder is not duly paid
- (c) If the holder is elected as member of the Legislative Assembly or Local Bodies
- (d) If the holder is convicted of any offence punishable under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011 or any Acts, specified under Sub-clause (d) of Section 29

Q139. The H.P. Excise Act, 2011 provides provision of punishment not less than three years and the fine not less than one lakh rupees, if the accused commits an offence relating to import, export or transport of:

- (a) Country liquor exceeding 45 liters
- (b) Foreign liquor exceeding 40 liters but not exceeding 45 liters
- (c) Country liquor exceeding 40 liters but not exceeding 45 liters
- (d) Other spirits not exceeding 5 liters

Q140. If any person consumes liquor in any unlicensed public place in contravention of any provisions of the H.P. Excise Act, 2011, he shall be punished with which one of the following punishment?

- (a) With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months
- (b) With fine which shall not be less than two thousand and which may extend to ten thousand rupees
- (c) With fine which shall not be less than one thousand and which may extend to five thousand rupees
- (d) With imprisonment of one year and with fine of one thousand rupees

Q141. The term 'Zoo', defined under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended) does not include:

- (a) A circus
- (b) A rescue centres
- (c) An establishment of licensed dealer in captive animals
- (d) None of the above

Q142. Which of the following is not a duty of the State Board for Wildlife?

- (a) Selection and management of areas to be declared as protected areas
- (b) Formulation of the policy for protection and conservation of the wildlife
- (c) Measures to be taken for harmonising the needs of the tribal and other dwellers of the forest with the protection and conservation of wildlife
- (d) Selection of the forest guards for protection and conservation of the wildlife

Q143. Under Chapter VI-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, the term used 'relative', does not mean:

- (a) Spouse of the person
- (b) Brother and sister of the person
- (c) Servant working for spouse of the person
- (d) Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the person or spouse of the person

Q144. What is the amount of reward which may be provided to a person who render assistance in detection of the offence, if court imposes a sentence of fine and order thereof under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended)?

- (a) Up to twenty per cent of fine
- (b) Up to ten percent of fine
- (c) Up to fifty percent of fine
- (d) Up To seventy percent of fine

Q145. Who among the following has empowered to order payment of reward under Section 60-B of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended)?

- (a) The court
- (b) The chief Wildlife Warden empowered by the State Govt.
- (c) The Minister of Forest
- (d) The Collector

Q146. Which one of the following Act is not prohibited Act in relation to reserve forest?

- (a) Sets fire in the forest
- (b) Pastures cattle in the forest
- (c) Worship of sacred trees in the forest
- (d) Quarries stone from the forest

Q147. Which one of the following punishments is provided u/s 33 of the Indian Forest Act, if any person fens, lops or burns any tree reserved under Section 30?

- (a) With imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months only not others
- (b) With imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both
- (c) With fine which may extend to five hundred rupees only not others
- (d) With imprisonment for a term which may extend to nine months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

Q148. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Forest Act provides the powers of a Civil Court in trial of suits to the Forest Settlement Officer?

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 8
- (d) Section 9

Q149. What is punishment for wrongful seizure under Indian Forest Act?

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine of one thousand rupees or both
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine of one thousand rupees or both
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both
- (d) Imprisonment for life

Q150. 'Forest-produce' is explained under which one of the following clauses of Section 2, the Indian Forest Act?

- (a) Clause 2
- (b) Clause 3
- (c) Clause 4
- (d) Clause 4-A

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: A

Order XXXIX Rule 3-A CPC mandates that an application where an ex parte temporary injunction was granted be endeavoured to be disposed of within thirty days.

Q2. Answer: E

OCR/format-broken: options (b) and (d) are merely 'OR' connectors and the punishment clause is incomplete. Under Section 64 of the Indian Stamp Act (post-dating bills/notes to defraud Government of duty), the offence is punishable; option (e) carries the operative penal clause and is the best available choice.

Q3. Answer: C

Penalty for unauthorised dealing in stamps is imprisonment up to six months, or fine up to five hundred rupees, or both, under Section 69 of the Indian Stamp Act.

Q4. Answer: B

Section 71 of the Indian Stamp Act bars trial of offences under the Act by any Magistrate below a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate not less than the second class.

Q5. Answer: D

Section 2(2) of the Indian Stamp Act defines 'bill of exchange' as a bill of exchange as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, including a hundi.

Q6. Answer: B

The observations on the extensive meaning of 'lease' under Section 2(16) of the Stamp Act vis-a-vis Section 105 TP Act (including instruments letting tolls) were made in *Nasiruddin v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, (2018) 1 SCC 754.

Q7. Answer: C

Both propositions (admission on payment of duty plus penalty, and the unstamped-receipt rule) are contained in the provisos to Section 35 of the Indian Stamp Act, so both (A) and (B) are correct.

Q8. Answer: B

Order XXI Rule 92(3) CPC creates a bar: once a sale is confirmed and the order rejecting the objection is unchallenged, the objector cannot bring a fresh suit to set aside the sale on the same ground.

Q9. Answer: A

This situation (Order 21 Rule 90 r/w Section 47, sale confirmed under Rule 92(1), finality) was dealt with in *Siddagangaiah v. N.K. Giriraja Shetty*, (2018) 7 SCC 278.

Q10. Answer: A

Section 88 CPC (interpleader suits) read with Order XXXV Rule 5 bars a tenant from filing an interpleader suit against his landlord; the embodying provision is Section 88.

Q11. Answer: C

Section 153-B CPC provides that the place of trial of any suit shall be deemed to be an open court.

Q12. Answer: D

Under Order XXI Rule 32 CPC a decree for restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by attachment of property and, where the party wilfully fails, by detention in civil prison; the rule covers all these modes.

Q13. Answer: C

Section 91 CPC permits a suit in respect of a public nuisance/public right even without special damage, with the Advocate-General's or court's leave; it is the CPC analogue of a representative/public-interest suit.

Q14. Answer: B

Order XXXII Rule 4 CPC requires that a person be appointed guardian for the suit only with his consent in writing.

Q15. Answer: A

The proviso to Section 56 CPC prohibits arrest or detention of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Q16. Answer: C

Order II Rule 2 CPC precludes a plaintiff who omits part of his claim arising from one cause of action from later suing for the omitted portion.

Q17. Answer: C

A judgment exercising matrimonial, probate, insolvency or admiralty jurisdiction operates against the world (in rem); money and injunction decrees bind only the parties (in personam).

Q18. Answer: C

Order XL Rule 5 CPC provides that the Collector may, with his consent, be appointed receiver where the property is land paying revenue to the Government.

Q19. Answer: B

In *Anil Rai v. State of Bihar* (2001), the Supreme Court held that inordinate delay in pronouncing judgment amounts to denial of justice and laid down guidelines for timely pronouncement.

Q20. Answer: B

Under Order V Rule 15 CPC, where the defendant is absent and cannot be found within reasonable time, service may be made on an adult member of the family (e.g., an adult son) residing with him; a servant is not such a member and a minor is excluded.

Q21. Answer: D

An auction-purchaser cannot apply to set aside the sale on the ground that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest; the rule of caveat emptor applies and no refund/setting aside lies on that ground.

Q22. Answer: C

Section 96 CPC confers the right of appeal from original decrees.

Q23. Answer: B

Abatement of suits/proceedings (on death, marriage or insolvency of a party) is governed by Order XXII CPC.

Q24. Answer: A

Section 5 CPC deals with the application of the Code to Revenue Courts.

Q25. Answer: C

Order I Rule 3-A confers power to order separate trials where joinder of plaintiffs/defendants may embarrass or delay the trial; in this paper's scheme the intended provision is Order I Rule 3 governing joinder/separate trials of parties.

Q26. Answer: C

Objection to the place of suing / jurisdiction is dealt with under Section 21 CPC, which bars such objections unless taken at the earliest opportunity in the trial court.

Q27. Answer: B

Under Section 40 CPC, where a decree is sent for execution in another State, it is sent to and executed in such manner as prescribed by rules in force in the State in which the decree is sought to be executed, i.e., where it was sent for execution.

Q28. Answer: C

An injunction order operates in personam and binds only the parties to the suit, whereas an attachment operates against the property and binds not only the parties but also third parties dealing with it.

Q29. Answer: B

Muhammad Sharif v. Bande Ali (1911) concerns the presumption of death of a person not heard of for seven years; it relates to Sections 107 and 108 of the Evidence Act, not legitimacy.

Q30. Answer: A

M.C. Verghese v. T.J. Ponnann concerns privileged spousal communication under Section 122 Evidence Act, not confession; the other three (Pakala/Kottaya, etc.) relate to confessions.

Q31. Answer: C

It was in R. v. Abdullah that a dying declaration made by signs (the injured being unable to speak) was held valid.

Q32. Answer: A

The quoted bar on a barrister/pleader/vakil disclosing privileged client communications is Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act, falling within the Sections 126 and 127 group on professional communications.

Q33. Answer: C

The Bill that became the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was drafted by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.

Q34. Answer: B

Section 40 of the Evidence Act (previous judgments bar a second suit/trial) embodies the principle of res judicata.

Q35. Answer: B

Refreshing memory by a witness while under examination by reference to writing made at the time of the transaction is governed by Section 159 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Q36. Answer: D

Pawan Kumar v. State of Haryana, AIR 2001 SC 1324 dealt with the presumption of abetment of suicide by a married woman under Section 113A of the Evidence Act read with Section 498A IPC.

Q37. Answer: B

Secondary evidence is allowed when the original is of such a nature as not to be easily movable under Section 65(d) of the Evidence Act, which corresponds to option (b).

Q38. Answer: A

Section 154 of the Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Act 2 of 2006), inserting sub-section (2) on hostile-witness evidence, effective 2006.

Q39. Answer: B

A previous conviction is relevant under Explanation II to Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, which makes a previous conviction relevant as evidence of a relevant state of mind.

Q40. Answer: D

Section 132 (and its proviso) of the Evidence Act compels a witness to answer incriminating questions but grants immunity so that such compelled answers cannot subject him to arrest/prosecution, i.e., he cannot be converted into an accused.

Q41. Answer: C

In Kanpur University v. Samir Gupta (1983), the Supreme Court observed that even a student may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Evidence Act.

Q42. Answer: B

Section 14A, inserted by the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, empowers the court to engage one or more experts to assist it on any specific issue in a suit under the Act.

Q43. Answer: B

Partial cancellation of an instrument evidencing different rights/obligations, allowing it to stand for the residue, is provided under Section 32 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Q44. Answer: C

Section 6(3) of the Specific Relief Act expressly bars both appeal and review against an order/decreed passed in a suit for recovery of possession under Section 6.

Q45. Answer: D

In a suit for specific performance, the plaintiff must aver and prove continuous readiness and willingness to perform his part of the contract (Section 16(c) SR Act).

Q46. Answer: B

Rectification of an instrument that, through fraud or mutual mistake, does not express the real intention of the parties is governed by Section 26 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Q47. Answer: B

A declaratory decree under Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act binds only the parties to the suit and operates in personam (jus in personam), not as a judgment in rem.

Q48. Answer: B

Section 3 of the HP Courts Act, 1976 expressly establishes the Court of District Judge, Senior Civil Judge and Civil Judge; the Additional District Judge is not separately listed (an ADJ is included within 'District Judge').

Q49. Answer: C

The bar on appeal to the High Court from an Additional District Judge's decree where none would lie from a District Judge is contained in Section 20(2) of the HP Courts Act, 1976.

Q50. Answer: B

Section 25 of the HP Courts Act, 1976 lists rule-making for declaring petition writers, regulating their licences/conduct/fees, and the authority/penalties for breaches; 'engaging associates for petition writers' is not a stated purpose.

Q51. Answer: B

Sujata Sharma v. Manu Gupta (Delhi HC, 2016) held that the eldest female coparcener can act as Karta of an HUF following the 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act.

Q52. Answer: A

In Class II of the Schedule (s.8 HSA), mother's father and mother's mother fall in Entry VIII, while mother's brother and mother's sister fall in Entry IX. An heir in an earlier entry excludes those in a later entry, so mother's father and mother's mother succeed.

Q53. Answer: A

Section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lays down the bars to matrimonial relief (e.g., petitioner not taking advantage of own wrong, no collusion, no unnecessary delay).

Q54. Answer: C

Interim maintenance and litigation expenses can be granted under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and also under Section 18 (read with the scheme) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956; hence both legislations provide such relief.

Q55. Answer: C

In Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar Chadha (AIR 1984 SC 1562) the Supreme Court finally upheld the constitutional validity of Section 9 HMA, disapproving the AP High Court's view in T. Sareetha.

Q56. Answer: D

Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur (2017) held the cooling-off period under s.13B(2) HMA is directory, not mandatory, and may be waived by any court (not only the SC under Art.142) if the specified conditions are satisfied.

Q57. Answer: A

Under s.14(2) HSA (the exception to s.14(1)), a restricted estate created by a fresh grant such as a mere right to reside during lifetime does not blossom into absolute ownership, as no pre-existing right is being recognized (V. Tulasamma principle).

Q58. Answer: B

Match question with OCR-mangled lists. Section 12 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 bars appointment of a guardian for a minor's undivided interest in joint family property; step-father/step-mother exclusion is in the s.6

proviso. Best-fit pairing makes option (b) the intended key, but the matching codes are not legible.

Q59. Answer: C

S is legitimate under s.16 HMA despite the void marriage, making him A's son; s.11 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act bars adopting a son when one already has a living son. The combined effect of both provisions invalidates the adoption.

Q60. Answer: B

Dr. N.G. Dastane v. Mrs. S. Dastane (AIR 1975 SC 1534) is a leading case on divorce/judicial separation, dealing with cruelty and the standard of proof in matrimonial proceedings.

Q61. Answer: C

A minor cannot be sued (agreement is void ab initio per Mohori Bibee), but he can be a beneficiary and enforce a contract in his favour. The contract is enforceable at the option of the minor, not the third party; hence the statement in (c) is false.

Q62. Answer: A

Display of goods with a price tag is only an invitation to offer, not an offer (Pharmaceutical Society v. Boots; Fisher v. Bell). The customer's tender is the offer, which the shopkeeper may refuse; A cannot force B to sell.

Q63. Answer: B

The two rules on remoteness of damage stated were laid down in Hadley v. Baxendale (1854), reflected in s.73 of the Indian Contract Act.

Q64. Answer: B

Balfour v. Balfour (1919) established that domestic/social agreements between spouses lack intention to create legal relations and are therefore not enforceable contracts.

Q65. Answer: D

Frustration (s.56) discharges a contract by supervening impossibility/illegality, but self-induced frustration caused by a party's own negligence or default does not operate to frustrate the contract.

Q66. Answer: B

Sale of goods is governed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (which was separated out of the Contract Act). Bailment, guarantee and indemnity remain within the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q67. Answer: A

Under s.25 of the Indian Contract Act, an agreement without consideration is void (nudum pactum) unless, inter alia, it is in writing and registered and made out of natural love and affection between parties standing in near relation.

Q68. Answer: B

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 came into force on 1st September 1872.

Q69. Answer: A

Section 41 of the Indian Contract Act deals with the effect of accepting performance of a promise from a third person, after which the promisee cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Q70. Answer: B

Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act renders void an agreement where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement (bilateral mistake).

Q71. Answer: B

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with transfer of property by act of parties (inter vivos), as opposed to transfers by operation of law.

Q72. Answer: D

The doctrine of election is contained in Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q73. Answer: C

The principle of 'feeding the grant by estoppel' (transfer by an unauthorised person who subsequently acquires interest in the property) is contained in Section 43 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q74. Answer: D

The rule against perpetuity (s.14 TPA) limits the perpetuity period to the lifetime of one or more living persons plus the minority of the unborn person (up to 18 years, the age of majority), not 21 years; none of the stated options is correct.

Q75. Answer: C

Section 58 TPA defines mortgage by conditional sale, usufructuary mortgage, English mortgage, simple mortgage, mortgage by deposit of title deeds and anomalous mortgage. There is no 'Indian mortgage'.

Q76. Answer: B

'License' is defined in Section 52 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882. The TPA and Contract Act do not define license.

Q77. Answer: A

Section 48 TPA embodies the priority maxim 'qui prior est tempore, potior est jure' (he who is earlier in time is stronger in law); a prior transferee's rights prevail over a subsequent dealing.

Q78. Answer: C

Doctrine of lis pendens (Section 52 TPA) requires a pending suit/proceeding in a competent court directly involving a specific immovable property; the essential ingredient among the options is that litigation must be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction. The suit need not be collusive (it must NOT be collusive).

Q79. Answer: C

A universal donee (Section 128 TPA) takes the whole property of the donor and is personally liable for all the donor's debts and liabilities existing at the time of the gift, to the extent of the property received.

Q80. Answer: A

OCR-broken matching question; only a header/partial pairs are shown without a clean code option. On the merits under Section 6 TPA: spes successionis = s.6(a), right of re-entry = s.6(b)/(c) area, easement (dominant heritage) = s.6(c), mere right to sue = s.6(e). The provided option pairings are scrambled and no answer code (1/2/3/4) is given; flagged as unanswerable as printed.

Q81. Answer: A

OCR-broken matching question with no clean code option. On the merits (Limitation Act 1963): suit in forma pauperis -> s.13; proceedings stayed by injunction -> s.15; defect in jurisdiction/bona fide proceeding in wrong court -> s.14; effect of fraud -> s.17. The list pairs shown are scrambled and no selectable code is printed; flagged.

Q82. Answer: D

Under Article 67, Schedule to the Limitation Act 1963, a suit by a landlord to recover possession from a tenant has a limitation period of twelve years from when the tenancy is determined.

Q83. Answer: B

Under Article 100 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act 1963, a suit by a surety against a co-surety (for excess paid over his own share) is limited to three years from the date of payment.

Q84. Answer: D

Delay in filing a suit/appeal/application can be condoned under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 on showing sufficient cause (note: Section 5 ordinarily applies to appeals and applications, not plaints, but among the options Section 5 is the condonation provision).

Q85. Answer: C

Under Section 12(2) of the Limitation Act 1963, the 'time requisite' for obtaining a copy of the decree/order means the actual time taken (not the minimum theoretically necessary).

Q86. Answer: A

Section 17 of the Limitation Act 1963 postpones the period only where the suit/application is based on the fraud of the defendant (or his agent), or where the right of action/knowledge is concealed by such fraud.

Q87. Answer: B

Under Section 25 of the Limitation Act 1963, easementary rights (right to access/use of light, air, way, water, etc.) are acquired by peaceable, open enjoyment as an easement as of right, without interruption, for twenty years.

Q88. Answer: B

Section 27 of the Limitation Act 1963 is the exception: at the determination of the limitation period for a suit for possession, the right to the property itself is extinguished, not merely the remedy barred.

Q89. Answer: C

Under Section 12 of the Limitation Act 1963, in computing limitation for an appeal, the day from which the period is reckoned (day of pronouncement of judgment) and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree/order appealed from are excluded.

Q90. Answer: D

Under Section 19 of the Limitation Act 1963, where part payment of a debt is made before expiry of the period, a fresh period of limitation is computed from the time when the payment was made (provided it is in the handwriting of/signed by the payer).

Q91. Answer: A

Under Section 4 HPURCA 1987, fair rent is fixed taking into consideration the rent prevailing in the locality for a similar building or rented land.

Q92. Answer: A

Determination of 'Fair Rent' is provided under Section 4 of the HPURCA, 1987.

Q93. Answer: C

Under the Explanation to Section 14 HPURCA 1987, the order of succession is: (a) surviving spouse, (b) son or daughter, (c) parents, (d) daughter-in-law (widow of pre-deceased son). Hence: surviving spouse, son or daughter, parents, daughter-in-law.

Q94. Answer: A

Under Section 6 HPURCA 1987 ('Increase in fair rent in minor cases permissible'), once fair rent is fixed under Section 4, no further increase is permissible except in cases of additions/improvements to the building. Among the options, 'Additions' is the recognised statutory ground.

Q95. Answer: A

Under Section 9 HPURCA 1987, a sum paid which is not payable under the Act is recoverable by the tenant within a period of one year after the date of payment.

Q96. Answer: B

Matching question printed without a clean code option. Per the bare act: cutting off/withholding essential supply or service = Section 11; conversion of residential into non-residential building = Section 12; landlord's duty to keep building in good repairs = Section 13 (the List-II option 'Section 17' is incorrect/garbled). The List-II values shown (12, 11, 17) are scrambled and no selectable code is given; flagged as defective. Best guess maps conversion->Section 12.

Q97. Answer: A

Under Section 15 HPURCA 1987 the right to recover immediate possession accrues to a specified landlord on retirement, on retiring from the armed forces, and to the widow/widower on his death. It does NOT accrue to a person who is himself in occupation of residential premises allotted by the Central/State Government or a local authority (that person is the occupant against whom possession may be sought).

Q98. Answer: B

'Leases of vacant buildings' is provided under Section 19 of the HPURCA, 1987.

Q99. Answer: B

Leave to contest the application for eviction on the ground of bonafide requirement is provided under Section 16(5) of the HPURCA, 1987.

Q100. Answer: A

Under Section 15(3) HPURCA 1987, on default in refunding advance rent/other payment within 90 days of recovery of possession, the landlord is liable to pay simple interest at 9% per annum.

Q101. Answer: D

Carrying paddy without licence and being stopped 10 miles before delivery is mere preparation, not attempt (cf. Malkiat Singh v. State of Punjab); the other three are textbook IPC attempt illustrations (Ss.511, 307/511, 511 with impossible attempt).

Q102. Answer: C

The House of Lords answered the questions on the insanity defence in R. v. M'Naghten (1843), laying down the M'Naghten Rules embodied in S.84 IPC.

Q103. Answer: B

The Privy Council judgment in Mahboob Shah v. Emperor, AIR 1945 PC 118, on common intention under S.34 IPC, was delivered by Sir Madhavan Nair.

Q104. Answer: A

S.354 uses the gender-neutral term 'whoever' as offender, so a woman can also be liable; whereas Ss.354-A, 354-B and 354-C use 'man' as the offender and apply only to males.

Q105. Answer: D

Sowmithri Vishnu, Yusuf Abdul Aziz and Joseph Shine all concern adultery under S.497 IPC; Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra is an obscenity case under S.292 IPC (Lady Chatterley's Lover), unconnected to S.497.

Q106. Answer: D

Per the illustrations to S.19 IPC, a Magistrate having power only to commit a case for trial to another court is NOT a Judge; the other three are expressly Judges. So statement (d) is incorrect.

Q107. Answer: C

The five-judge bench in Navtej Singh Johar (2018) comprised CJI Dipak Misra, Nariman, Khanwilkar, Chandrachud and Indu Malhotra JJ. Justice R. Banumathi was not on the bench.

Q108. Answer: C

Close call; the recognised exception to the 'all accused physically present at the scene' requirement of S.34 is generally taken to lie in offences relating to marriage (e.g., bigamy) and cheating, where the act may be committed at a distance. Marked flagged as the intended key is debatable between property and marriage offences.

Q109. Answer: B

Criminal breach of trust under S.405 IPC requires entrustment, i.e., a lawful transfer of possession (entrustment) followed by dishonest misappropriation; entrustment is the core essential element.

Q110. Answer: B

Firing a loaded cannon into a crowd without excuse is murder under S.300 'Fourthly' (act imminently dangerous, must in all probability cause death, done without excuse) - illustration (d) to S.300 IPC.

Q111. Answer: D

Transportation for life was abolished and substituted by 'imprisonment for life' by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955; it no longer exists among punishments under S.53 IPC.

Q112. Answer: D

Under S.107 IPC, abetment is by instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aiding. Merely supplying shelter, without intentional aid to facilitate the offence, does not amount to abetment.

Q113. Answer: C

Per Explanation 3 to S.299 IPC, causing the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide; it becomes homicide only if any part of the child is brought forth, though still in the womb.

Q114. Answer: B

In P. Rathinam v. Union of India (1994) the Supreme Court struck down S.309 IPC as violative of Article 21 (later overruled in Gian Kaur, 1996). Option (b) names this case.

Q115. Answer: A

Two persons fighting in a public place and disturbing the public peace constitutes an affray under S.159 IPC (which requires two or more persons fighting in a public place).

Q116. Answer: A

Under S.202 CrPC, where the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, the Magistrate, while postponing issue of process, may direct an investigation by a police officer (or inquiry by himself) to decide whether there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

Q117. Answer: D

Under S.262(2) CrPC, in a summary trial no sentence of imprisonment exceeding three months shall be passed.

Q118. Answer: C

S.482 CrPC saves the inherent powers of the High Court.

Q119. Answer: C

Under S.221 CrPC, where it is doubtful which of several offences the facts will constitute, and the accused is charged with one (cheating) but proved to have committed another (criminal breach of trust), he may be convicted of the offence shown to have been committed (CBT) though not charged with it.

Q120. Answer: D

Power to transfer cases and appeals for the ends of justice vests in the Supreme Court (S.406), High Court (S.407) and Sessions Judge (S.408) CrPC. The Chief Judicial Magistrate has no such transfer power.

Q121. Answer: A

Ss.357-B, 357-C and 198-B CrPC were inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. S.265-C (plea bargaining) was inserted earlier, by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005, not by the 2013 Act.

Q122. Answer: C

Under S.12(2) CrPC, the High Court may appoint any Judicial Magistrate of the first class to be an Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Q123. Answer: B

Under S.107 CrPC, an Executive Magistrate, on receiving information that a person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquillity, may require him to show cause why he should not execute a bond for keeping the peace.

Q124. Answer: A

Per the table under S.320 CrPC, theft (S.379 IPC) is compoundable by the owner of the property stolen.

Q125. Answer: D

Under S.2(x) CrPC, a 'warrant-case' is one relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment exceeding two years. An offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years is a summons-case, hence excluded.

Q126. Answer: A

The rule against double jeopardy / autrefois acquit-convict in the CrPC is embodied in Section 300 ('Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence').

Q127. Answer: C

Under Section 468(2)(c) CrPC, where the offence is punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the limitation period for taking cognizance is three years.

Q128. Answer: B

In a summons-case (Chapter XX, Ss. 251 ff.), no formal charge is framed; the substance of the accusation is merely stated to the accused. Warrant-cases and sessions trials require a formal charge.

Q129. Answer: B

Section 164 CrPC empowers any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate to record confessions/statements; a police officer cannot, and the Magistrate need not have jurisdiction in the case.

Q130. Answer: C

Under Section 41(1) CrPC a police officer may arrest without warrant a person who is concerned in a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint/credible information/reasonable suspicion exists. The seven-year qualifier in (d) is not a precondition to all arrests, so the composite (c) is the best answer.

Q131. Answer: B

Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act prescribes imprisonment up to two years, or fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque, or both.

Q132. Answer: C

Section 138 NIA is a strict-liability offence; mens rea / guilty intent at the time of drawing the cheque is NOT an ingredient. The other options (presentation, dishonour, statutory notice, failure to pay within 15 days) are the true ingredients.

Q133. Answer: B

Section 139 NIA raises the presumption in favour of the holder that the cheque was received for the discharge of a debt or liability.

Q134. Answer: D

The Explanation to Section 141 NIA defines 'company' to mean any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; a person merely acting as a banker is not within that definition.

Q135. Answer: B

Section 142 NIA provides that no court shall take cognizance of an offence under Section 138 except upon a written complaint made by the payee or holder in due course; there is no suo motu cognizance and the bar on second-class magistrates is the opposite of the statute.

Q136. Answer: D

Under the HP Excise Act, 2011, 'beer' is defined in Section 2(a), i.e. clause (a).

Q137. Answer: D

Under the HP Excise Act, 2011 a 'permit' is the written authority/NOC for import, export or transport of liquor (distinct from a 'licence', which authorises manufacture/sale). Option (d) best captures the permit (import/transport authority issued by the appropriate authority). Flagged: option wording is imprecise as to issuing officer.

Q138. Answer: C

Cancellation/suspension of licence under the Excise Act is for breaches such as transfer/subletting without permission, non-payment of duty, or conviction for an excise offence. A licensee being elected to the Legislative Assembly or a local body is not a ground for cancellation.

Q139. Answer: A

Section 39 HP Excise Act, 2011 prescribes the enhanced minimum punishment (imprisonment not less than three years and fine not less than one lakh rupees) where the import/export/transport involves country liquor exceeding forty-five litres (or foreign liquor exceeding forty-five litres).

Q140. Answer: C

Under Section 53 HP Excise Act, 2011, consuming liquor in an unlicensed public place is punishable with fine not less than one thousand and which may extend to five thousand rupees.

Q141. Answer: A

Section 2(39) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 defines 'zoo' to include rescue centres and dealers' establishments but expressly EXCLUDES a circus.

Q142. Answer: D

Under Section 8 of the WLPA, the State Board for Wild Life advises on policy, selection/management of protected areas, and harmonising tribal/forest-dweller needs with conservation. Selection of forest guards is an administrative/recruitment function, not a duty of the Board.

Q143. Answer: C

Under Chapter VI-A WLPA, 'relative' means the spouse, brother/sister, and any lineal ascendant or descendant of the person or spouse. A servant working for the spouse is not a 'relative'.

Q144. Answer: C

Under Section 60A WLPA, where the court imposes a sentence of fine, it may order a reward, out of the fine, not exceeding fifty per cent of such fine, to a person who renders assistance in detection of the offence or apprehension of offenders.

Q145. Answer: B

Section 60B WLPA empowers the Chief Wild Life Warden (when so empowered by the State Government) to order payment of a reward (up to ten thousand rupees) for assistance in detection of the offence or apprehension of the offender.

Q146. Answer: C

Under Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, acts such as setting fire, pasturing cattle, and quarrying stone in a reserved forest are prohibited/penalised. Mere worship of sacred trees is not a prohibited act.

Q147. Answer: B

Section 33 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 punishes felling/lopping/burning a tree reserved under Section 30 with imprisonment up to six months, or fine up to five hundred rupees, or both.

Q148. Answer: C

Section 8 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 vests the Forest Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits (along with power to enter, survey and demarcate land).

Q149. Answer: C

Section 62 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 punishes a Forest/Police officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes property (wrongful seizure) with imprisonment up to six months, or fine up to five hundred rupees, or both.

Q150. Answer: C

'Forest-produce' is defined in Section 2(4) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, i.e. clause (4).