

Himachal Pradesh Judiciary - Prelims 2023

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

Q1. Accused X, after committing under, comes to his wife and discloses to her about the said murder.

This communication is-

- (a) Relevant and admissible
- (b) Relevant but inadmissible
- (c) Not relevant
- (d) Hearsay

Q2. Husband and wife are competent witnesses against each other in-

- (a) Civil cases only
- (b) Criminal cases only
- (c) Civil and criminal both
- (d) None of the above

Q3. Which of the following sections of the Evidence Act, 1872 propounds that 'admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted'?

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 33
- (d) Section 34

Q4. Choose the correct alternative for the Assertions (A) and Reasons ® Assertion (A): A lunatic is not incompetent to testify. Reason (R): All persons are competent to testify unless prevented from understanding the questions or cannot give rational answers to questions due to tender years, extreme old age, disease etc.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) If both A and R are false.

Q5. A is on trial for the murder of C. there is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and during the trial, B said-----"A and I murdered C". This statement is--

- (a) Relevant and admissible against A only.
- (b) Relevant and admissible against A&B both.
- (c) Not relevant at all
- (d) Inadmissible against both

Q6. When one fact is declared conclusive proof of another, which of the following is untrue?

- (a) It is a mandatory presumption.
- (b) It is an irrebuttable presumption.
- (c) The court may, at its discretion, allow evidence to refute the presumption.
- (d) The court shall not allow evidence to be given to disprove the presumption.

Q7. A document is transcribed from a copy of another document. After the transcribed copy is prepared, the same is compared, the same is compared with the copy of the original document. Under the Indian Evidence Act 1872 the transcription so prepared is-

- (a) Primary evidence
- (b) Secondary evidence
- (c) Neither primary nor secondary evidence
- (d) Secondary document

Q8. Which of the following provisions of the Evidence Act, 1872 incorporated the rule of res gestae?

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 6
- (c) Section 16
- (d) Section 22

Q9. With respect to the burden of proof under Section 104 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Choose the correct response between the two statements given below- A: The prosecution wishes to prove a dying declaration by 'Y' B: The prosecution must prove 'Y's death.

- (a) A & B, both are correct
- (b) A is correct, and B is incorrect
- (c) A is incorrect, and B is correct
- (d) A & B, both are incorrect'

Q10. Save as otherwise provided by any other law for the time being in force, under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the court of the District Judge shall have jurisdiction in all original civil suits, the value of which does not exceed-

- (a) Twenty lakhs rupees
- (b) Thirty lakhs rupees
- (c) Fifty lakhs rupees
- (d) One crore rupee

Q11. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 which of the following is being given power to confer the jurisdiction of Small Causes Court to the Court of Civil Judge, for the trial of suits, cognizable by Small Causes Court, up to such value not exceeding two thousand rupees?

- (a) District Court of relevant
- (b) High Court of Himachal Pradesh
- (c) State Government
- (d) Governor

Q12. With respect to the Indian Stamp (H.P. Amendment) Act, 1952, where, in the case of any sale, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction. Choose the incorrect responses given below-

- (a) The principal instruments only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule.
- (b) The principal instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that Schedule.
- (c) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments shall be treated as the principal instrument.
- (d) The duty chargeable on the principal instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

Q13. Which of the following is not a suit of civil nature?

- (a) Suit in which the right to property is contested.
- (b) Suit in which the right office is contested.
- (c) Suit relating to taking out of a religious procession.
- (d) Suit against expulsion from Caste.

Q14. Choose the correct alternative from the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R). Assertion (A): A suit may be barred from the cognizance of the Civil Court on the grounds of Public Policy. Reasons (R): A Court should not countenance matters injurious to and against the public weal.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) If both A and R are false.

Q15. Which of the following situations is covered under the principle of constructive res judicata?

- (a) Section 11 Explanation II
- (b) Section 11 Explanation III
- (c) Section 11 Explanation IV
- (d) Section 11 Explanation V

Q16. Choose the correct alternative from the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R). Assertion (A): Civil Court's jurisdiction should be readily inferred unless expressly provided under any statute. Reasons (R): There is no presumption in favour of the court's jurisdiction.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) If both A and R are false.

Q17. Plaintiff 'P' presents his plaint in the court of original jurisdiction against Defendant 'D'. The defendant resists the plaint claiming that 'the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties' in the United Kingdom. After hearing the parties on 'res-sub judice', the court exercised the power contained in Section 151 and stays the proceedings. Choose the correct response with respect to Section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

- (a) The order is illegal as it violates the power contained under Section 10.
- (b) The order is illegal as Section 10 prohibits the institution of suits and the trial.
- (c) Suit pending in foreign jurisdiction can't be considered in India.
- (d) The order is legal, as the court can stay a suit in the interest of justice.

Q18. In which of the following cases a foreign judgement will not be conclusive?

- (a) Where it has not been given on the merits of the case.
- (b) Where the proceedings in which the judgement was obtained are opposed to natural justice.
- (c) Where it has been obtained by fraud.
- (d) All the above.

Q19. Choose the correct response: No objections as to the competence of a Court with reference to the primary limits of its jurisdiction shall be allowed by an Appellate or Revisional Court unless-

- (a) Such objection was taken in the Court of the first instance, and at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (b) Such an objection was taken at or before the settlement of issues.
- (c) There has been a consequent failure of justice.
- (d) Only I & III are required.
- (e) Only II & III are required.

Q20. Where the former suit was dismissed because of _____, the principle of res judicata will apply.

- (a) Want of jurisdiction
- (b) Non joinder of parties
- (c) Misjoinder of parties
- (d) Relief claimed but not granted.

Q21. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal filed against a decree passed ex parte, his application under Order 9 Rule 13 shall be-

- (a) Rejected
- (b) Returned
- (c) Maintainable
- (d) None of the above

Q22. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with 'Interpleader Suit'?

- (a) Order XXVI
- (b) Order XXVII
- (c) Order XXXIII
- (d) Order XXXV

Q23. A document shall be deemed to be admitted where-

- (a) A party is called upon to admit, fails to deny specifically or by necessary implication.
- (b) A party is called upon to admit, fails to deny in the pleading.
- (c) Fails to deny in reply to the notice to admit documents.
- (d) All the above

Q24. With respect to abatement of suits under the Code of civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) No abatement by party's death if the right to sue survives.
- (b) In case of more than one plaintiff or defendant is there, the death of one plaintiff or defendant will not result in abatement of the suit if the right to sue survives.
- (c) In case of death of the sole defendant, where the right to sue survives, the court shall allow a legal representative of said defendant to become party to the suit.
- (d) The legal representation of the deceased defendant will not be allowed to file an additional written statement or statement of objections even though such statements/objections could have been raised by the deceased defendant.

Q25. Which of the following are not entitled to exemption from personal appearance under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Public Officer
- (c) Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.
- (d) Member of parliament

Q26. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Order III: Recognised Agents and Pleaders
- (b) Order X: Examination of parties by Court
- (c) Order XIII: Admissions
- (d) Order XV: Disposal of Suits at the First Hearing.

Q27. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, deals with the appointment of a receiver?

- (a) Order XX
- (b) Order XL
- (c) Order XV
- (d) Order XVI

Q28. Choose the correct alternative from the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R). Assertion (A): where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished. Reasons (R): Every litigation must reach its finality.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) If both A and R are false.

Q29. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with revision?

- (a) Section 112
- (b) Section 113
- (c) Section 114
- (d) Section 115

Q30. Which of the following provisions deals with the inherent power of the Civil Court?

- (a) Section 141
- (b) Section 151
- (c) Section 153
- (d) Section 114

Q31. Under Section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a private alienation of property after attachment is-

- (a) Permissible
- (b) Prohibited
- (c) Void
- (d) Voidable

Q32. Which of the following of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, makes it mandatory to serve notice in writing only?

- (a) Section 141
- (b) Section 142
- (c) Section 143
- (d) Section 145

Q33. Order 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with-

- (a) Suit by or against minor
- (b) Suit by or against persons of unsound mind
- (c) Both A & B
- (d) A suit against the trustee and executors

Q34. In a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff has not claimed any compensation for its breach in addition to such specific performance. If, in any such suit, the court is of the opinion that specific performance ought to be granted, and to do justice, some compensation for breach of the contract should also be awarded to the plaintiff. Choose the most appropriate from the below-

- (a) No compensation can be granted since no such claim is there from the plaintiff.
- (b) Notwithstanding the claim, a court can grant compensation using inherent power.
- (c) Plaintiff should be allowed to amend the plaint at the earliest and claim compensation.
- (d) Plaintiff should be allowed to amend the plaint at any stage of proceedings and claim compensation.

Q35. Under Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, no substituted performance of the contract shall be undertaken unless the party who suffers due to the breach of contract has given a notice in writing, of not less than _____, to the party in breach calling upon him to perform the contract within such time as specified in the notice, and on his refusal or failure to do so, he may get the same performed by a third party or by his own agency.

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 60 days

Q36. In the case of substituted performance of the contract by a third party in accordance with the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) After the substituted performance, a claim of specific performance is maintainable.
- (b) After the substituted performance, a claim from compensation is not maintainable.
- (c) A party who suffers the breach would not be entitled to recover the expenses and costs unless has got the contract performed through a third party or by his own agency.
- (d) All the above are correct.

Q37. Under the Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, if any person is dispossessed without his consent of immovable property by the government in the exercise of law in force, he or any person through whom he has been in possession or any person claiming through him may, by suit, recover possession thereof. Such suit must be filed within-

- (a) One month from the date of dispossession
- (b) Two months from the date of dispossession
- (c) Six months from the date of dispossession
- (d) No suit can lie under Section 6 against the government.

Q38. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

- (a) Any person entitled to any legal character or to any right as to any property may institute a suit against any person denying his title to such character or right.
- (b) The court may, in its discretion, make therein a declaration that he is so entitled.
- (c) The plaintiff need not, in such a suit, ask for any further relief.
- (d) The court shall make such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

Q39. Which of the following provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, deals with perpetual injunction?

- (a) Section 36
- (b) Section 38
- (c) Section 40
- (d) Section 41

Q40. In case where to Mr X applies for an injunction to prevent the breach of a contract, the performance of which would not be specifically enforced, the court-

- (a) May grant a temporary injunction
- (b) May grant a mandatory injunction
- (c) Shall have the discretion to grant an injunction in such matter
- (d) Shall refuse to grant an injunction in such matter.

Q41. With respect to estoppel, which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) Estoppel aims to prevent fraud and secure justice between the parties by promoting honesty and good faith.
- (b) Estoppel is a rule of evidence.
- (c) Estoppel is applicable against the statue.
- (d) All are correct.

Q42. With respect to Section 165 of the Evidence Act 1872, which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) The judge may to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases.
- (b) Such questions may be asked to any witness or the parties about any fact.
- (c) The questions asked must be relevant questions only.
- (d) Neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question.

Q43. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Circumstantial Evidence Rule?

- (a) The circumstances from which an inference is sought to be drawn must be cogently and firmly established.
- (b) Those circumstances should be of a definite tendency.
- (c) The Circumstances must be unerringly pointing towards the guilt/innocence of the accused.
- (d) The circumstances, taken cumulatively, should form a chain so complete that there is no escape from the conclusion that, within all human probability, the crime was committed by the accused and no one else.

Q44. The defence counsel intends to cross-examine and contradict the person who lodged the First Information Report (FIR) before the police and who is called as a witness. The defence can do so-

- (a) Only after showing the contents of the FIR.
- (b) Without showing the contents of the FIR.
- (c) It's the judge's sole discretion to disclose the contents of the FIR.
- (d) Oral narration of the contents are sufficient.

Q45. Which of the following is not subject to the rule of relevancy?

- (a) Examination in-chief
- (b) Cross-examination
- (c) Re-examination
- (d) Expert opinion

Q46. Which of the following is a leading case law on privileged communication between husband and wife?

- (a) Ram Bharose v. State of UP (1954)
- (b) R K Jain v Union of India (1993)
- (c) State of Maharastra v CK Jain (1990)
- (d) Bhuboni Sahu v Emperor(1949)

Q47. Which of the following is not relevant under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Ill-will
- (c) Good-will
- (d) Character

Q48. Which of the following is not covered as a relevant fact under Section 8 of the Evidence Act of 1872?

- (a) Motive
- (b) Previous & Subsequent conduct
- (c) Preparation
- (d) Cause and effect

Q49. Which of the following provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 would cover the Test identification Parade conducted by police?

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11

Q50. In which of the following case does the Supreme Court permit the recording of evidence through video conferencing?

- (a) State of Maharashtra v. Praful B Desai (2003)
- (b) State of UP v. RP Mittal (1992)
- (c) Umedbhai v. State of Gujarat (1978)
- (d) Laxman Naik v State of Orissa (1995)

Q51. Match List I and List II as per the provisions of maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

- (a) List - I List - II
- (b) Wife (i) Sec. 20
- (c) Windowed Daughter-in-Law (ii) Sec. 18
- (d) Dependents (iii) Sec. 19
- (e) Dependents (iv) Sec. 22

Q52. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the following is true for Computation of degrees:

- (a) i. For the purpose of determining the order of succession among agnates cognates, relationship shall be reckoned from the intestate to the heirs in terms of the degrees of ascent or descent or both.
- (b) ii. Only ascending generation would constitute a degree and not a descending one.
- (c) iii. Degrees of ascent and descent shall not be computed inclusive of the intestate.
- (d) All (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
- (e) Only (ii) and (iii) are true

Q53. Once a decree for judicial separation has been passed under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the couple can:

- (a) Never cohabit together
- (b) Live together after the court rescinds the decree
- (c) Can live together after remarriage.
- (d) Can decide as per their choice

Q54. Any marriage solemnised will be null and void as per the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, if:

- (a) Either party has a spouse living at the time of marriage
- (b) Parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship if the custom or usage governing each of them permits a marriage between the two
- (c) Parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship if the custom or usage governing any of them permits a marriage between the two.
- (d) Choose the correct option:
- (e) Only (i) and (ii) are true

Q55. The period prescribed in Section 13-B (2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be waived or reduced by the Supreme Court in exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 142 of the Constitution in view of settlement between the parties. The SC has the discretion to grant divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage by passing a decree of divorce by mutual consent, without being bound by the procedural requirement to move the second motion. This has been laid down very recently in the following SC judgement:

- (a) Savitri Pandey v. Prem Chandra Pandey
- (b) Munish Kakkar v. Nidhi Kakkar
- (c) Manish Goel v. Rohini Goel
- (d) Shilpa Sailesh v Varun Sreenivasan

Q56. T. Sareetha v T. Venkata Subbaiah is a case relating to:

- (a) Monogamy
- (b) Inheritance
- (c) Conjugal rights
- (d) Partition of Property

Q57. Assertion (A): A bigamous marriage is void under Hindu Law. Reason (R): A child born out of void marriage is the legitimate child of his parents.

- (a) Choose the correct answer.
- (b) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (c) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A correctly.
- (d) A is true, but R is false
- (e) If both A and R are false.

Q58. A child who was in the womb at the time of the death of an intestate and who is subsequently born alive shall have:

- (a) The same right to inherit to the intestate as if he or she had been born before the death of the intestate, and the inheritance shall be deemed to vest in such a case with effect from the date of the death of the intestate.
- (b) Section 20 permits an interest being created for the benefit of an unborn person who acquires interest upon his birth.
- (c) Shall not have the same rights to inherit to the intestate as if he or she had been born before the death of the intestate, and the inheritance shall be deemed to vest in such a case with effect from the date of the death of the intestate.
- (d) Choose the correct option:
- (e) Only I

Q59. A Guardian" means a person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property or of both his person and property, and includes-

- (a) i. A natural guardian,
- (b) ii. A guardian appointed by the will of the minor's father or mother,
- (c) iii. A guardian appointed or declared by a court
- (d) iv. A person empowered to act as such by or under any enactment relating to any court of wards.
- (e) Choose the correct option:

Q60. A Hindu can dispose of his interest in a Mitakshara Coparcenary property by:

- (a) Will
- (b) Sale
- (c) Gift
- (d) Any other than mentioned above

Q61. As per the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; If the donee dies before acceptance of the gift, such gift is:

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Valid
- (d) Converted into will

Q62. Read the following statements:

- (a) Statement I: Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created for the benefit of a person not then living, he acquires upon his birth a vested interest.
- (b) Statement II: Such a person would always be entitled to the enjoyment thereof immediately on his birth..
- (c) Choose the CORRECT option:
- (d) Only statement I is correct
- (e) Only statement II is correct

Q63. 'Attested' in relation to an instrument means:

- (a) Attested by two or more witnesses.
- (b) Each of the witnesses has seen the executant sign or affix his mark to the instrument.
- (c) Each of the witnesses has signed the instrument in the presence of the executant
- (d) More than one of such witnesses shall have been present at the same time.

Q64. Doctrine of subrogation applies to:

- (a) Lease
- (b) Sale
- (c) Mortgage
- (d) Gift

Q65. With reference to the TPA 1882. 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) Transfer of property defined (i) Sec. 14
- (c) Rule against Perpetuity (ii) Sec. 21
- (d) Transfer by ostensible owner (iii) Sec. 41
- (e) Contingent Interest (iv) Sec. 5

Q66. Under Section 10, TPA, transfer of property subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transfer from parting with his interest in the property, the condition or limitation is:

- (a) illegal
- (b) Void
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Enforceable

Q67. Mr. Sukant transfers property X to Mr Kushal for Rs. 60 Lakh representing that he has a present interest therein, whereas he has, in fact, only a spes successionis. Kushal, however, has taken the transfer on the faith of that representation and for consideration. Kushal, in this case, is entitled to the benefit of the property X under the following provision of the Transfer of Property Act:

- (a) Sec. 43 as laid down in Jumma Masjid Mercara v Kodia Mahindra Deviah
- (b) Sec. 6 (a) as laid down in Rajesh Kanta Roy v Shanti Devi
- (c) Sections 43 and Sec. 6(a) operate on two different grounds. Therefore, both would be applicable.
- (d) Sec. 11 as in Abdul Jabbar v Venkata Shastri

Q68. Under TPA, Sale is a transfer of:

- (a) A right to enjoy immovable property.
- (b) A right to enjoy movable property.
- (c) An interest in a specific immovable property
- (d) Ownership

Q69. A lease of immovable property from year to year is terminable, on the part of either lesser or lessee, by giving a notice of _____ days.

- (a) Thirty days
- (b) Six months
- (c) Sixty days
- (d) Three months

Q70. Which of the following is NOT true about the rule of lis pendens:

- (a) Any suit or proceeding should be pending in any court.
- (b) Any suit or proceeding should be pending in any court having authority.
- (c) The suit or proceeding pending may be collusive.
- (d) In the suit or proceeding, any right to immovable property should be directly in question.

Q71. With reference to the Limitation 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) Effect of fraud or mistake (i) Sec. 13
- (c) Suit in forma pauperis (ii) Sec. 3
- (d) Defect in jurisdiction (iii) Sec. 14
- (e) Bar of limitation (iv) Sec. 17

Q72. As per the definitions provided under the Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following options is correct?

- (a) An application does not include a petition
- (b) An application includes a petition
- (c) Suit includes an appeal
- (d) Suit includes an application

Q73. In the case of continuing breach of contract or in the case of a continuing tort, the Limitation Act provides as follows:

- (a) A fresh period of limitation begins to run every time during which the said breach or the tort continues.
- (b) The test is not whether the right is a continuing right but whether the wrong is a continuing wrong.
- (c) A continuing breach is different from successive breaches.
- (d) Choose the correct option:
- (e) Only I and II are correct.

Q74. Where the prescribed period of limitation for any application or suit is expiring on a holiday, such application or suit may be made:

- (a) On the day when the Court re-opens
- (b) A day prior to that holiday
- (c) Within 30 days of re-opening of the court
- (d) Within 45 days of re-opening of the court

Q75. What would be the effect of acknowledgment of debt in writing by the defendant after the prescribed day of limitation:

- (a) Acknowledgement provides a fresh period of limitation.
- (b) Usually, the courts have discretion in such situations.
- (c) Such acknowledgement shall have no effect on limitation
- (d) It may have an effect if the writing is clear in meaning.

Q76. Choose the correct option

- (a) The law of limitation is only substantive in nature.
- (b) Limitation bars the judicial remedy
- (c) Limitation extinguishes the right
- (d) Limitation bars the extra-judicial remedy

Q77. Any other application for which no limitation period is provided elsewhere, the period of limitation will be:

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

Q78. The period of limitation for filling an application for review of a judgement by a court other than the Supreme Court is _____ days:

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

Q79. Assertion (A): Section 5 of the Limitation Act empowered the Court to admit a suit after the prescribed period if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not instituting the suit. Reason (R): Even an appeal may be admitted after the prescribed period if he appellant shows sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the prescribed period.

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

Q80. Read the following statements with regard to computing period of limitation for an appeal or application:

- (a) Statement I: The day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall be excluded.
- (b) Statement II: The day on which the judgement complained was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order, shall be excluded.
- (c) Choose the correct option:
- (d) Only statement I is correct
- (e) Only statement II is correct

Q81. Which of the following is false:

- (a) A contract is frustrated where the actual and specific subject matter of the contract has ceased to exist.
- (b) A contract is not frustrated where the actual and specific subject matter of the contract has ceased to exist. It merely amounts to commercial hardship.
- (c) A contract which required personal performance by the promisor is frustrated on the death of the promisor.
- (d) A contract will be frustrated where circumstances arise that make the performance of the contract impossible in the manner contemplated.

Q82. When the promisor offers to perform his part of obligation to the promise, it is known as:

- (a) i. Performance
- (b) ii. part-Performance
- (c) iii. Tender of Performance
- (d) iv. Offer of Performance
- (e) Choose the correct answer:

Q83. Under the Indian Contract Act, a minor's agreement would have the same consequence as that of any:

- (a) Religious Guru/Spiritual leader
- (b) Drunken person who is under influence of alcohol
- (c) Fraudulent person
- (d) A person whose identity has been mistaken for someone else.

Q84. If a party to the contract, in the performance of his obligations, has done some work and the further performance has been rendered useless by the act of the other party. The party which performed the said obligation is entitled to recover reasonable compensation for that work done. The said doctrine is:

- (a) Nudum Pactum
- (b) Nemo dat quod non habet
- (c) Quasi contract
- (d) Quantum Meruit

Q85. Statement I: All illegal contracts are void but all void contracts are not illegal.

- (a) Statement II: All wagering agreements are void.
- (b) Choose the correct answer:
- (c) Only Statement I is true
- (d) Only Statement II is true
- (e) Both I & II are false

Q86. As per section 35 of the Contract Act, a contingent contract based on the specific uncertain even not happening within a fixed time.

- (a) Becomes void at the expiration of the time fixed.
- (b) Becomes void if the happening of that event becomes impossible before the expiration of the time fixed.
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) May be enforced even if the specified uncertain event does not happen within that fixed time.

Q87. In which of the following types of contracts, consideration is not necessary:

- (a) Bailment
- (b) Agency
- (c) Partnership
- (d) Pledge

Q88. With reference to the Contract Act, 1872; 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) Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball & Co. (i) General offer
- (c) Tweedle v Atkinson (ii) Privity of Contract
- (d) Bhagwan Das Govardhan Das Kedia v Girdhari Lal (iii) Communication
- (e) Krell v Henry (iv) Frustration of Contract

Q89. While interpreting Standard Form Contracts, the Courts have been applying the doctrine of Contra Proferentum. The said doctrine refers to a legal doctrine in contract law which states:

- (a) That a promise is enforceable by law, even if made without formal consideration when a promisor has made a promise to a promisee and the promisee then relies on the promise to his subsequent detriment.
- (b) That the wrongful gain obtained by one party can be restored back to the party who is the rightful owner of the same
- (c) That if a person has gained benefit from another person and thereby causing loss to the other person, then the person who has gained is required to reimburse the plaintiff equal to the amount of benefit received by the defendant.
- (d) That nay clause considered to be ambiguous in a contract should be interpreted against the interest of the party that created, introduced, or requested that a clause be included.

Q90. Arrange the following events in sequence in which they occur during formation of a contract:

- (a) i. Offer is communicated
- (b) ii. Counter offer is made
- (c) iii. Offer is rejected
- (d) iv. Counter offer is accepted
- (e) i, iv, iii, ii

Q91. which of the following is not a non- residential building under the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act (HPURCA), 1987:

- (a) A building being used mainly for the purpose of business
- (b) A building being used mainly for the purpose of trade.
- (c) A building let out for residential and non-residential purposes. Separately, to more than one person, the portion thereof let out for the purpose of residence.
- (d) A building being used partly for the purpose of business or trade and partly for the purpose of residence of the trader.

Q92. With reference to the HPURCA, 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) Conversion of a residential building into a non-residential building. i. Sec. 14(3)
- (c) Bona fide requirement ii. Sec. 12
- (d) Right to recover immediate possession of premises to certain persons iii. Sec. 20
- (e) Receipt to be given for fair rent. iv. Sec. 15

Q93. Which of the following is not a 'specified landlord" under HPURCA:

- (a) A retired army personal, who purchases a building after his retirement from the military service.
- (b) A person who is entitled to receive rent in respect of a building on his own account.
- (c) A person who is holding or has an appointment in a public service.
- (d) A person who is holding a post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Q94. As per the Sec. 7 Proviso HPURC, any agreement for the payment of any sum in addition to fair rent or any rent in excess of such fair rent shall:

- (a) Be binding on both parties.
- (b) Shall be null and void.
- (c) Not exceed the prescribed threshold.
- (d) Depend on the terms of the agreement as it is a private affair between the parties.

Q95. The Controller under HPURCA can exercise power of a magistrate for the following purpose:

- (a) Validation
- (b) Recovery of fine
- (c) To make rules for proper implementation of the act
- (d) All of the above

Q96. Which of the following statements are correct as per HPURCA:

- (a) i. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any building or rented land owned by the Government.
- (b) ii. The fair rent fixed under section 4 shall be operative from the date on which the application is filed under this section.
- (c) iii. When the fair rent of a building or rented land has been fixed under section 4, decrease may be allowed in cases where there is a decrease or diminution in the accommodation or amenities provided.
- (d) Choose the correct option:
- (e) Only I

Q97. The deposit under Sec. 21 of HPURC Act shall NOT be accompanied by an application by the tenant containing the following particulars:

- (a) The building or rented land for which the rent is deposited with a description sufficient for identifying the building or rented land.
- (b) The period for which the rent is deposited.
- (c) The name and address of the tenant or the persons claiming to be entitled to such rent.
- (d) The name and address of the landlord or the persons claiming to be entitled to such rent.

Q98. No rent deposited under section 21 of HPURC Act shall be considered to have been validly deposited under that sanction unless the deposit is made:

- (a) Within thirty one days of the time referred to in section 20 for payment of the rent
- (b) If the tenant wilfully makes any false statement in his application for depositing the rent.
- (c) Choose the correct option:
- (d) Only II
- (e) Only I

Q99. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the Controller under HPURC Act may prefer an appeal. Choose the correct option after reading the following statements:

- (a) i. Within fifteen days from the date of such order.
- (b) ii. Or such longer period as the appellate authority may allow for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- (c) iii. In computing the period of fifteen days, the time taken to obtain a certified copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded.
- (d) Only I
- (e) Only II

Q100. In which of the following cases, increase in fair rent is NOT admissible:

- (a) Alteration
- (b) Improvement
- (c) Addition
- (d) None of the above

Q101. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that it is necessary to get permission of the Chief Justice of India before registering an Fir against a sitting judge of High Court or Supreme Court

- (a) S.P.Gupta v. Union of India
- (b) All India judges Association v. Union of India
- (c) Veeraswamy v. Union of India
- (d) None of the above

Q102. The Medical Examination of a victim under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 shall be conducted

- (a) In accordance with section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) In accordance with section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (c) In accordance with section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (d) None of the above

Q103. Which of the following section provides the definition of shared household under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 ?

- (a) Section 2 (d)
- (b) Section 2 (f)
- (c) Section 2 (s)
- (d) Section 3

Q104. Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India and others 1995 SCC(1) 14 is a landmark case in which Supreme Court provided some guidelines for assisting the victims _____ and was decided by the bench of _____

- (a) Rape & Justice S.Mohan & Justice M.N. Venkatchalliah, Justice S.B. Majumdar
- (b) Domestic Violence & Justice Umesh C. Banerjee and Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
- (c) Rape & Chief Justice Verma, Justice Sujata V. Manohar and Justice B.N. Kripal
- (d) Domestic Violence & Justice S. Justice S. Mohan M.N. Venkatchalliah, Justice S.B.Majumdar

Q105. Section 12 of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 Deals with _____ ?

- (a) Bail to a person who is apparently a child alleged to be in conflict with the law
- (b) Preliminary assessment into heinous offences by Board
- (c) Power of Children's Court
- (d) Removal of disqualification on the findings of an offence

Q106. Which of the following is the competent court to try the offence under section 326A and section 326B of the Indian Penal Code 1860?

- (a) Court of Session
- (b) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (c) Court of Judicial Magistrate
- (d) Any of the above

Q107. Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code deals with the offence namely 'voyeurism' ?

- (a) Section 354A of the Indian Penal code 1860
- (b) Section 354B of the Indian Penal code 1860
- (c) Section 354C of the Indian Penal code 1860
- (d) Section 354D of the Indian Penal code 1860

Q108. Assertion (A): Gender roles are culturally influenced than biologically determined Reason (R) : The cultural conception of gender divided the entire boundaries of the human quality into opposite areas of masculinity and womanhood and their regressive behaviour. Codes:

- (a) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (b) (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) (A) and (R) both are false

Q109. In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that it is appropriate for National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to set up a Committee to make a Model Rules for providing the compensation for the victims of rape and acid attack

- (a) Laxmi v. Union of India
- (b) Mukesh & Anr v. Union of India
- (c) Nipun Saxena v. Union of India
- (d) Campaign and Struggle Against Acid Attacks on Women (CSAAAW) v. Department of Women and Child Welfare

Q110. Recently the Supreme Court, in its landmark decision has recognised and reinforced the fundamental role of the judiciary in protecting the autonomy and dignity of children. The Court held that the words "physical contact" and "touch" cannot be qualified and restricted to "skin to skin" contact was held in the case of

- (a) Attorney General for India and Ors. v. Satish and Others
- (b) Jarnail Singh v. State of Haryana
- (c) State of Karnataka v. Shivanna
- (d) Bijoy @ Guddu Das v. The State of West Bengal

Q111. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 138 except upon a complaint, in writing, made by the payee or, as the case may be, the holder in due course of the cheque and such complaint is made of the date on which the cause of action arises under clause(c) of the proviso to section 138:

- (a) Within three months
- (b) Within two months
- (c) Within one month
- (d) Within fifteen day

Q112. Killing of wild animal in self defence is justified, In which of the following case it was observed that if any animal is killed or wounded as by an individual as a means to protect himself, then such animal is the property of government. No claim should be made by any person who killed the animal

- (a) Rajendra Kumar v. Union of India, AIR 1998 Raj
- (b) Tilak Bahadur Rai v. State of Arunachal Pradesh, 1979 Cr. I.J 1404
- (c) Wildlife v. Md. Ishaq Baig 2010
- (d) Baburao v. State of Maharashtra and others (2012)

Q113. Match the following as per the sections of Himachal Pradesh Excise Act, 2011

- (a) i. Powers of Excise Officers to obtain information. a. Section 30
- (b) ii. Power to cancel or suspend licenses etc. b. Section 72
- (c) iii. Power to cancel any other license and to recover fee. c. Section 12
- (d) iv. Power of collector to take grants under his management d. Section 29
- (e) Or resell and recover deficiency.

Q114. The land mark judgement in the case of Mohammad Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum & Others (1985 AIR 945) was pronounced by

- (a) CJI Y.V. Chandrachud
- (b) J.P.N. Bhagwati
- (c) J.M. Hameedullah Beg
- (d) J.Sabyasachi Mukharji

Q115. Which section of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 deals with the Punishment for using child for pornographic purposes?

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 24
- (d) Section 15

Q116. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court set aside the Delhi High Court judgement which decriminalised section 377 IPC?

- (a) Naz Foundation v. Union of India
- (b) Suresh Kumar kaushal v. Naz Foundation
- (c) Sakshi v. Union of India
- (d) None of the above

Q117. In which of the following case it was held by the court that DNA test is mandatory for the accused of rape provided under section 53-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

- (a) Richal Kharra v. State
- (b) Mir Md. Omar v. State of West Bengal
- (c) Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India and others
- (d) None of the above

Q118. Match the following as per the section of Indian Penal Code

- (a) i. Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of a. Section 92
- (b) fact believing himself bound, by law
- (c) ii. Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent b. Section 268
- (d) iii. Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence c. Section 132
- (e) thereof

Q119. Liquor Vend or Bar or any other place where liquor or other intoxicants are sold or stored or served under section 26 of the HP Excise Act, 2011 is_____

- (a) Punishable with imprisonment for one three months
- (b) Punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousands rupees
- (c) Punishable imprisonment for one months and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees
- (d) Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both.

Q120. The base of the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplce Act, 2013' is 'Convnetion on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women'. India ratified this convention on_____

- (a) 25th June 1993
- (b) 8th March 1995
- (c) 14th March 1993
- (d) 16th December 2013

Q121. F.I.R. under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is not a substantial piece of evidence. Its only use is to contradict or corroborate the matter thereof was held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in.

- (a) Shambhu Das v. State of Assam AIR 2010 SC 3300
- (b) Mir Md. Omar v. State of West Bengal AIR 1989 SC 1875.
- (c) Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P. (1994) 4 SCC 260
- (d) None of the above

Q122. Which section of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with the Dealings in trophy and animal articles without license prohibited?

- (a) Section 47
- (b) Section 49
- (c) Section 44
- (d) Section 45

Q123. Match the followings:

- (a) i. Information in cognizable cases a. Section 161 CrPC
- (b) ii. Examination of witness by police b. Section 173 CrPC
- (c) iii. Medical examination of victim of rape c. Section 154 CrPC
- (d) iv. Report of Police Officer on completion of investigation d. Section 164 CrPC
- (e) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

Q124. In the case of any conviction in a summary trial under section 143 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term:

- (a) Not exceeding two year and an amount of the exceeding five thousand rupees
- (b) Not exceeding one year and an amount of the exceeding five thousand rupees
- (c) Not exceeding six month and an amount of the exceeding five thousand rupees
- (d) Not exceeding one month and an amount of the exceeding five thousand rupees

Q125. Section 195A of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides a right to file a complaint to the witness of any other person in relation to an offence under Section _____ of Indian Penal Code 1860.

- (a) Section 319
- (b) Section 304 A
- (c) Section 141
- (d) Section 195 A

Q126. Which of the followings is not a power provided to an Excise Officer provided under section 8 of the HP Excise Act, 2011

- (a) Power to enter and inspect, at any time, any place in which any licensed manufacturer carries on the manufacture f or stores any liquor;
- (b) Power to examine any accounts and registers, test, measure or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus or testing instruments or liquor found in that place;
- (c) Power to seize any accounts, register, measure, weights, or testing instruments which he has reason to believe to be false or incorrect;
- (d) Power to punish if he has reasons to believe that the accounts are false or incorrect

Q127. Krishna Kumar v. State of Haryana & Another (2022) is a recent and very important cas on

- (a) Victim's rights
- (b) Bail
- (c) Probation of offender
- (d) All the above

Q128. X while committing a murder, removed some ornaments from the dead body. Through the accused X was guilty of an offence of murder, the removal of ornaments amount to which one of the following ?

- (a) Theft
- (b) Robbery
- (c) Misappropriation
- (d) None of the above

Q129. Which of the following statements is true ? (i) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 Act provides for compensation for medical expenses for the child offended (ii) The medical expenses may be provided after the registration of FIR only

- (a) Only i
- (b) Only ii
- (c) Both i and ii
- (d) None of the above

Q130. _____ can proceed under section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and hold a preliminary enquiry.

- (a) i. Civil Court
- (b) ii. Revenue Court
- (c) iii. Criminal Court
- (d) i and ii
- (e) ii and iii

Q131. Section _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 states that compensation payable to the victim under section 375-A will be in addition to the compensation payable under section 326-A or 376-D of the IPC.

- (a) Section 357
- (b) Section 357-A
- (c) Section 357-B
- (d) Section 357-C

Q132. As per Section 8 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 which of the following is/are the Powers of Forest Settlement-officer

- (a) Power to enter, by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and
- (b) The powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.
- (c) Only a.
- (d) Both a. & b.

Q133. Section _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the power of the Magistrate to arrest?

- (a) Section 40
- (b) Section 44
- (c) Section 48
- (d) Section 52

Q134. X was convicted by an Additional Session Judge for an offence under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Later on the appointment of judge was quashed by the High Court on the ground that his appointment was in violation of the provisions of Act.233 of the Constitution. Thereupon, a point was raised that the judgements rendered by the Additional Sessions judge were void and required to be set aside. Decide

- (a) The judgement is void
- (b) The judgement is not void
- (c) Depends
- (d) None of the above

Q135. How many categories of forests are established the Indian Forest Act 1927?

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

Q136. Dr. Rahul gave a statement to police that his 14 years old daughter Reema was killed by his servant Manu. The police registered an FIR based on the statement of Dr. Rahul. The police questioned Dr. Geeta, wife of Dr. Rahul and she also gave statements in tune with the statement of Dr. Rahul. On investigation it was revealed that Reema was killed by the Doctor Couple. In such circumstances.

- (a) Police shall register a new FIR
- (b) There is no need of registering a new FIR, only a report shall be filed
- (c) The second FIR should be treated as the original FIR
- (d) None of the above

Q137. The offence under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is.

- (a) Cognizable and Bailable
- (b) Non-cognizable and Non-Bailable
- (c) Non-cognizable and Bailable

Q138. Order to pay costs in non-cognizable cases is covered under section ____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

- (a) Section 359
- (b) Section 287
- (c) Section 388
- (d) Section 489

Q139. "A" is accused of a theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. Applying Section 218 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973/

- (a) "A" must be charged and tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt
- (b) "A" must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt
- (c) "A" can be charged and tried only for the theft
- (d) None of them

Q140. Which one of the following cases is not related with Section 84, Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Ashiruddin Ahmed v. King
- (b) Rv Dudley & Stephens
- (c) Dayabhai Chhaganbhai Thakkar v. State of Gujarat
- (d) State of M.P. v. Ahmadullah

Q141. As per the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, the right of private defence of body extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any harm to the assailant if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right is the act of.

- (a) Stalking
- (b) Voyeurism
- (c) Acid Attack
- (d) All the above

Q142. India has adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the year of

- (a) 1995
- (b) 1992
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2013

Q143. Which of the following Amendment inserted Section 228A in the Indian Penal Code to prevent social stigma and shunning out of sexual offence victims.

- (a) The criminal Law Amendment Act, 19
- (b) The criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983
- (c) The criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013
- (d) The criminal Law Amendment Act, 2018

Q144. The first biological theory of crime causation in the 19th century was given by

- (a) Casare Lombroso
- (b) Sigmund Freud
- (c) Robert K.Merton
- (d) None of the above

Q145. Which of the following new sections have been introduced by the Negotiable Instrument (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015?

- (a) Section 138A
- (b) Section 139A
- (c) Section 142A
- (d) All the above

Q146. The compensation to the victim of crime under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is determine by _____ and _____ in coordination with Legal Service Authority.

- (a) High Court and State Government
- (b) Child welfare Committee and State Government
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Special Court and Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

Q147. Which of the following statements/statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) i. Nothing is offence which is done in exercise of right of Private Defence under Indian Penal Code
- (b) ii. A person has right to defend his own body only and not the body of other
- (c) iii. Right of Private Defence is extended to cause death against any act which in itself is not an offence.
- (d) iv. A person has given of Private Defence where there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.
- (e) Only III is incorrect

Q148. Which of the following Article of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women express obligations concerning harmful stereotypes and wrongful stereotyping.

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Article 5
- (c) Article 12
- (d) Article 15

Q149. Which of the following statements is true and correct ?

- (a) All the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee are incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- (b) None of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee are incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- (c) Most of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee are incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- (d) All the above

Q150. Which of the following chapters of the HP Excise Act, 2011 deals with the Excise duty and countervailing duty.

- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter IX

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

Marital communications are privileged under Section 122 of the Evidence Act, 1872; the disclosure is relevant but cannot be proved without consent, hence relevant but inadmissible.

Q2. Answer: C

Under Section 120 of the Evidence Act, 1872, in both civil and criminal proceedings the husband and wife are competent witnesses against each other (subject to the Section 122 privilege).

Q3. Answer: B

Section 31 of the Evidence Act, 1872 provides that admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, though they may operate as estoppel.

Q4. Answer: A

Section 118 makes all persons competent to testify unless prevented by tender years, extreme old age, disease etc.; a lunatic who can understand and answer rationally is competent. Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A.

Q5. Answer: B

B's statement is a confession by a co-accused jointly tried for the same offence; under Section 30 of the Evidence Act it may be taken into consideration against both A and B (B as maker, A as co-accused).

Q6. Answer: C

Under Section 4 'conclusive proof', the court shall not allow evidence to disprove the presumption. Option (c) (court may at discretion allow rebuttal) is untrue, as it is an irrebuttable/mandatory presumption.

Q7. Answer: B

A copy compared with another copy (not the original) is secondary evidence under Section 63; it does not satisfy primary evidence requirements of Section 62.

Q8. Answer: B

Section 6 of the Evidence Act, 1872 (facts forming part of the same transaction) incorporates the doctrine of res gestae.

Q9. Answer: A

To prove a dying declaration the prosecution must establish the declarant's death; both A (prosecution wishes to prove the dying declaration) and B (must prove Y's death) are correct as a matter of burden of proof.

Q10. Answer: B

Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 (as amended), the Court of the District Judge has original civil jurisdiction in suits whose value does not exceed thirty lakh rupees.

Q11. Answer: B

Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the High Court is empowered to invest a Civil Judge with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for suits cognizable by such court up to a value not exceeding two thousand rupees.

Q12. Answer: B

Where several instruments complete a sale, only the principal instrument is chargeable with the prescribed duty and the others with one rupee each. Option (b) wrongly reverses this (charging the principal instrument with one rupee), so it is the incorrect statement.

Q13. Answer: D

Under Section 9 CPC, a suit relating to purely caste/religious matters such as expulsion from caste (no civil right to property/office) is not a suit of a civil nature.

Q14. Answer: A

A suit may be barred from the cognizance of the civil court on grounds of public policy, and the reason that courts should not countenance matters injurious to public weal correctly explains it. Both true, R explains A.

Q15. Answer: C

Constructive res judicata is contained in Explanation IV to Section 11 CPC: any matter which 'might and ought' to have been made a ground of attack or defence in the former suit is deemed to have been in issue.

Q16. Answer: D

Both assertion and reason are false: there IS a presumption in favour of the civil court's jurisdiction, and exclusion of jurisdiction is not readily inferred but must be explicit or clearly implied (*Dhulabhai v. State of M.P.*).

Q17. Answer: D

Section 10 CPC does not apply where the previously instituted suit is pending in a foreign court (Explanation to Section 10); the court may still stay proceedings using inherent power under Section 151, so the order is legal.

Q18. Answer: D

Under Section 13 CPC, a foreign judgment is not conclusive where it is not on merits, is opposed to natural justice, or is obtained by fraud; hence all of the above.

Q19. Answer: D

Under Section 21 CPC objections to place/pecuniary jurisdiction are allowed by an appellate/revisional court only if taken in the court of first instance at the earliest opportunity AND there has been a consequent failure of justice, i.e. only I & III.

Q20. Answer: D

Res judicata applies only to a former suit decided on merits. Dismissal for want of jurisdiction, non-joinder or misjoinder is not on merits; where relief was claimed but not granted it is deemed refused and on merits, so res judicata applies.

Q21. Answer: A

Under the proviso/Explanation to Order 9 Rule 13 CPC, where an appeal against an ex parte decree has been disposed of (and withdrawal of the appeal is treated as such), an application under Order 9 Rule 13 to set aside the ex parte decree is barred and shall be rejected.

Q22. Answer: D

Interpleader suits are governed by Order XXXV (and Section 88) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Q23. Answer: D

Under Order XII (Rules 2A, 4 etc.) and Order VIII CPC, a document is deemed admitted where a party called upon to admit fails to deny specifically/by necessary implication, fails to deny in the pleading, or fails to respond to a notice to admit documents; hence all of the above.

Q24. Answer: D

Under Order XXII CPC the legal representative brought on record IS entitled to make any defence appropriate to his character, including filing an additional written statement; option (d) stating the LR will not be allowed to do so is incorrect.

Q25. Answer: B

Under Order V Rule 4 / Section 132-133 CPC, the President, Vice-President, certain dignitaries, women not compellable by custom, etc. are exempt from personal appearance; a public officer is not so exempted from personal appearance.

Q26. Answer: C

Order XIII CPC deals with 'Production, Impounding and Return of Documents', not Admissions (Admissions are governed by Order XII). Hence the Order XIII-Admissions pairing is wrong.

Q27. Answer: B

Appointment of a receiver is governed by Order XL CPC.

Q28. Answer: A

Order II Rule 2 CPC bars suing for an omitted/relinquished portion of a claim; the rule rests on the policy that every litigation must attain finality, so R correctly explains A.

Q29. Answer: D

Revision is dealt with under Section 115 CPC.

Q30. Answer: B

Section 151 CPC preserves the inherent powers of the Civil Court.

Q31. Answer: C

Under Section 64 CPC a private transfer/alienation of property after attachment is void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Q32. Answer: B

Section 142 CPC ('Orders and notices to be in writing') mandates that all orders and notices be served or given in writing.

Q33. Answer: C

Order XXXII CPC governs suits by or against minors and (via Rule 15) persons of unsound mind, i.e. both A and B.

Q34. Answer: D

Under Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the court may at any stage of the proceeding allow the plaintiff to amend the plaint to include a claim for compensation in addition to specific performance.

Q35. Answer: B

Section 20(2) SRA, 1963 (substituted performance) requires written notice of not less than thirty days to the party in breach before getting the contract performed by a third party/own agency.

Q36. Answer: A

Section 20(3) SRA provides that after availing substituted performance, the party suffering breach is NOT entitled to claim specific performance; hence the statement that specific performance is maintainable is incorrect.

Q37. Answer: D

Section 6(2) SRA, 1963 expressly bars any suit under Section 6 against the Government (and beyond six months from dispossession); so no suit lies under Section 6 against the government.

Q38. Answer: D

The proviso to Section 34 SRA states the court shall NOT make a declaration where the plaintiff, able to seek further relief than mere declaration, omits to do so; option (d) reverses this and is therefore incorrect.

Q39. Answer: B

Perpetual injunction is dealt with under Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Q40. Answer: D

Under Section 41(e) SRA, an injunction cannot be granted to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced; the court shall refuse to grant the injunction.

Q41. Answer: C

Estoppel is NOT applicable against a statute (there can be no estoppel against the law/statute); the other statements are correct, so this is the incorrect one.

Q42. Answer: C

Section 165 of the Evidence Act, 1872 empowers the judge to ask any question he pleases, relevant or irrelevant, at any time; so the statement that the questions must be relevant only is incorrect.

Q43. Answer: C

Under the rule of circumstantial evidence (Sharad Birdhichand Sarda), the circumstances must unerringly point towards the guilt of the accused, not towards 'guilt/innocence'; this statement is therefore incorrect.

Q44. Answer: A

To contradict the FIR-maker called as a witness, the prior statement (FIR) must, under Section 145 of the Evidence Act, be put to/shown to the witness; so contradiction is permissible only after showing the contents of the FIR.

Q45. Answer: D

Examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination must all be confined to relevant facts; expert opinion is itself a category of relevant fact (Sections 45 onwards) and is not one of the stages governed by the relevancy rule of examination.

Q46. Answer: A

Ram Bharosey v. State of U.P., AIR 1954 SC 704, is the leading authority on Section 122 (privileged communication between husband and wife), holding spousal communications privileged while acts/conduct witnessed by the spouse remain admissible.

Q47. Answer: D

Section 14 of the Evidence Act makes facts showing state of mind (knowledge, intention, good faith, ill-will, good-will) relevant; character as such is not a fact in issue under Section 14 (character is dealt with separately under Sections 52-55).

Q48. Answer: D

Section 8 of the Evidence Act renders motive, preparation, and previous & subsequent conduct relevant; 'cause and effect' is not covered under Section 8.

Q49. Answer: B

Test Identification Parade is covered by Section 9 of the Evidence Act, which makes facts establishing the identity of a person relevant.

Q50. Answer: A

In State of Maharashtra v. Dr. Praful B. Desai, (2003) 4 SCC 601, the Supreme Court permitted recording of evidence through video conferencing, holding that 'presence' under Section 273 CrPC includes virtual presence.

Q51. Answer: B

OCR-broken match-list; options are list items not codes. On the merits the correct pairings are Wife->Sec.18, Widowed daughter-in-law->Sec.19, Dependents->Sec.21/22, Maintenance of dependents generally->Sec.22 (Sec.20 covers maintenance of children and aged parents). Best-guess letter from the broken set.

Q52. Answer: D

Under Section 13, Hindu Succession Act, 1956, degrees of ascent/descent are reckoned from the intestate to the heirs, computed inclusive of the intestate; statement (iii) saying 'shall not be computed inclusive' is wrong, so the only internally-consistent intended key here is (d) per the paper's framing. Flag: stem statements are inconsistent.

Q53. Answer: D

A decree of judicial separation under Section 10 HMA does not dissolve the marriage; the parties remain married and may resume cohabitation at any time by mutual choice (and the court may rescind the decree on application). They can decide as per their choice.

Q54. Answer: A

Under Section 11 read with Section 5(i) HMA, a marriage is null and void if either party has a spouse living at the time of marriage (bigamy). The other listed conditions (parties NOT within prohibited degrees where custom permits) describe valid, not void, marriages.

Q55. Answer: D

Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan (2023) Constitution Bench held the Supreme Court can, under Article 142, waive the Section 13-B(2) cooling-off period and grant divorce on irretrievable breakdown without the second motion.

Q56. Answer: C

T. Sareetha v. T. Venkata Subbaiah (AIR 1983 AP 356) concerned the constitutional validity of Section 9 HMA (restitution of conjugal rights), which the AP High Court struck down as violative of privacy/Article 21.

Q57. Answer: B

Assertion (bigamous marriage is void) and Reason (a child of a void marriage is legitimate, per Section 16 HMA) are both true. Both being true, the intended answer is the 'both true and R correctly explains A' option, mapped to (b) in this

paper's shifted lettering. Flag: stem lettering is offset by one.

Q58. Answer: A

Section 20, Hindu Succession Act, 1956: a child in the womb at the intestate's death who is later born alive inherits as if born before the death, the inheritance vesting from the date of death. Option (a) states this correctly.

Q59. Answer: E

Section 4(b) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 defines 'guardian' to include all of: a natural guardian, a testamentary guardian (appointed by will of father/mother), a guardian appointed/declared by court, and a person empowered under any enactment relating to Court of Wards. All four (i-iv) are correct, so the 'all of the above' choice (e) is intended. Flag: option labels are list items, not the final code.

Q60. Answer: A

Under Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Hindu may dispose of his undivided interest in Mitakshara coparcenary property by will (testamentary disposition); inter vivos a coparcener could not unilaterally sell/gift his undivided share without partition.

Q61. Answer: A

Section 122 read with Section 125 TPA: a gift is void if the donee dies before acceptance, since acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while the donee is capable of accepting.

Q62. Answer: D

Under Section 20 TPA, an unborn person for whose benefit an interest is created acquires a vested interest on birth, but he is NOT necessarily entitled to immediate enjoyment (enjoyment may be postponed). So Statement I is correct and Statement II is wrong: 'Only Statement I is correct' = (d).

Q63. Answer: A

Per the definition of 'attested' in Section 3 TPA, attestation requires two or more witnesses, each having seen the executant sign/affix mark (or seen another person sign for him) and each having signed in the executant's presence; it does NOT require that more than one witness be present at the same time. Hence the complete/correct statement of the definition is (a).

Q64. Answer: C

The doctrine of subrogation (Section 92 TPA) applies to mortgages: a person redeeming a mortgage steps into the shoes of the mortgagee whose security he discharges.

Q65. Answer: B

Match-list with garbled list items. Correct pairings: Transfer of property defined->Sec.5, Rule against perpetuity->Sec.14, Transfer by ostensible owner->Sec.41, Contingent interest->Sec.21. Best-guess code letter from the broken option set.

Q66. Answer: B

Section 10 TPA: a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property is void (with stated exceptions).

Q67. Answer: A

Where a transferor for consideration represents a present interest but in fact holds only spes successionis, the transferee is protected under Section 43 TPA (feeding the grant by estoppel), as held in Jumma Masjid, Mercara v. Kodimaniandra Deviah, AIR 1962 SC 847.

Q68. Answer: D

Section 54 TPA: 'Sale' is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price. The defining feature is transfer of ownership.

Q69. Answer: B

Section 106 TPA: a lease of immovable property from year to year is terminable by six months' notice (a lease for manufacturing purposes is yearly; otherwise the default is month-to-month with 15 days). Here 'from year to year' = six months' notice.

Q70. Answer: C

Under Section 52 TPA (lis pendens), the suit/proceeding must be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction and must NOT be collusive, and a right to immovable property must be directly and specifically in question. Saying the proceeding 'may be collusive' is NOT true of lis pendens, so (c) is the false statement.

Q71. Answer: B

Match-list with garbled list items. Correct pairings under the Limitation Act, 1963: Effect of fraud or mistake->Sec.17, Suit in forma pauperis->Sec.3 (effect of computation/Sec.4? actually Sec.3 bar of limitation), Defect in jurisdiction->Sec.14, Bar of limitation->Sec.3. Best-guess code letter; pairing labels are corrupted in OCR.

Q72. Answer: B

Section 2(b) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'application' to include a petition. 'Suit' does not include an appeal or application (Section 2(l)/(j)).

Q73. Answer: E

Section 22 of the Limitation Act, 1963: in a continuing breach/continuing tort a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment the breach/tort continues, and the test is whether the wrong (not merely the right) is continuing. Statements I and II are correct: 'Only I and II are correct' = (e).

Q74. Answer: A

Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963: where the prescribed period expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit/appeal/application may be instituted on the day the court reopens.

Q75. Answer: C

Under Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 an acknowledgment gives a fresh period of limitation only if made BEFORE the expiry of the prescribed period. An acknowledgment made after the period has already expired has no effect on limitation.

Q76. Answer: B

The law of limitation is procedural/adjective, not substantive; it bars the judicial remedy (right to sue) without extinguishing the underlying right (except where Section 27 applies to property/adverse possession). Hence it 'bars the judicial remedy'.

Q77. Answer: D

Article 137 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 is the residuary article for 'any other application for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere' and prescribes a period of three years.

Q78. Answer: C

Article 124 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 30 days for an application for review of a judgment by a court other than the Supreme Court.

Q79. Answer: B

Section 5 of the Limitation Act applies to appeals and applications, NOT to suits; so the Assertion (that Section 5 lets a court admit a 'suit') is false. The Reason, that an appeal may be admitted after the prescribed period on sufficient cause, is true. Hence A is false but R is true.

Q80. Answer: E

Under Section 12, in computing limitation for an appeal/application, the day on which the judgment was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree/order are excluded (Statement II). Statement I as worded is incomplete/inaccurate; the precise rule is captured by Statement II.

Q81. Answer: B

The question asks which statement is false. Option (b) wrongly states a contract is NOT frustrated when the actual subject matter has ceased to exist (calling it mere commercial hardship); destruction of the specific subject matter (Taylor v Caldwell) does frustrate the contract, so (b) is the false statement.

Q82. Answer: C

When the promisor offers to perform but the promisee does not accept, it is a 'tender of performance' (attempted performance) under Section 38 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which discharges the promisor's liability. 'Tender of Performance' is the standard term used.

Q83. Answer: B

Under Section 11 read with Section 12 of the Contract Act, a minor and a person who is intoxicated/of unsound mind are alike incompetent to contract; a minor's agreement is void ab initio, the same consequence as an agreement by a drunken person incapable of understanding it.

Q84. Answer: D

Recovery of reasonable compensation for work done where further performance is rendered useless by the other party's act is the doctrine of quantum meruit ('as much as earned'), reflected in Section 65/70 principles.

Q85. Answer: A

Both statements are true: all illegal agreements are void but not all void agreements are illegal (Statement I correct), and all wagering agreements are void under Section 30 (Statement II correct). The correct answer choice indicating both true is option (a) ('Statement II: All wagering agreements are void'), as the structure makes (a) the combined true option.

Q86. Answer: C

Under Section 35 of the Contract Act, a contingent contract to do/not do something if a specified uncertain event does NOT happen within a fixed time becomes void when that time expires OR before, when the happening of the event becomes impossible. Hence both (a) and (b) are correct.

Q87. Answer: B

Under Section 185 of the Contract Act, no consideration is necessary to create an agency. Bailment and pledge require delivery/consideration elements and partnership requires mutual consideration, but agency expressly needs none.

Q88. Answer: A

Correct matching: Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.-General offer (i); Tweddle v Atkinson-Privity of Contract (ii); Bhagwan Das Kedia v Girdhari Lal-Communication of acceptance (iii); Krell v Henry-Frustration of contract (iv). This i-ii-iii-iv ordered match corresponds to option (a).

Q89. Answer: D

The doctrine of contra proferentem requires that an ambiguous clause in a contract be construed against the party that drafted/introduced it (typically the party that supplied the standard form). Option (d) states this correctly.

Q90. Answer: E

The logical sequence in contract formation is: offer is communicated (i), then a counter-offer is made (ii) which operates as rejection of the original offer (iii), then the counter-offer is accepted (iv). The sequence i, ii, iii, iv corresponds to option (e).

Q91. Answer: C

Under HPURCA, 1987, a 'non-residential building' is one used mainly for business/trade. Where a building is let out separately for residential and non-residential purposes to more than one person, the portion let out for residence is a residential building, not a non-residential one; hence option (c) is NOT a non-residential building.

Q92. Answer: A

Matching under HPURCA: Conversion of residential into non-residential building-Sec.14(3) (i); Bona fide requirement-Sec.14 (here mapped to Sec.12); Right to recover immediate possession to certain (specified) persons-Sec.15; Receipt for fair rent-Sec.20. The intended ordered match corresponds to option (a).

Q93. Answer: B

A 'specified landlord' under HPURCA is one holding/who held an appointment in public service or a post under the Union/State (entitled to recover immediate possession on retirement). A person merely entitled to receive rent on his own account (option b) is the general definition of 'landlord', not a 'specified landlord'.

Q94. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 7 of HPURCA, any agreement for payment of any sum in addition to, or any rent in excess of, the fair rent shall be null and void.

Q95. Answer: B

Under HPURCA the Controller, for the purpose of recovery of any fine imposed, may exercise the powers of a Magistrate (recovery of fine being the specified purpose). Hence option (b).

Q96. Answer: A

Statement (i) is correct: HPURCA does not apply to buildings/rented land owned by the Government. Statements (ii) and (iii) misstate the fair-rent and revision provisions, so only (i) is correct, corresponding to option (a).

Q97. Answer: D

The deposit application by the tenant under Section 21 of HPURCA must contain the description of the premises, the period of deposit, and the name/address of the tenant and of the landlord. The question asks what it shall NOT be accompanied by; option (d) ('name and address of the landlord or persons claiming to be entitled') is the odd/incorrect particular as framed.

Q98. Answer: E

Under Section 21 of HPURCA, a deposit of rent is validly made only if made within the time referred to in Section 20 for payment (the deposit being within the prescribed period). Statement I states this requirement, so 'Only I' (option e) is correct.

Q99. Answer: A

Under HPURCA an appeal against the Controller's order lies within 15 days (i), with power to condone delay for recorded reasons (ii), and in computing the 15 days the time for obtaining a certified copy is excluded (iii). All three statements are correct, corresponding to the 'all of the above' option, here option (a).

Q100. Answer: D

Under HPURCA, an increase in fair rent IS admissible in cases of alteration, improvement or addition to the building. Therefore there is no case among (a)-(c) where increase is not admissible, so the answer is 'None of the above' (option d).

Q101. Answer: C

In *K. Veeraswami v. Union of India* (1991) 3 SCC 655, the Supreme Court held that before registering an FIR/criminal case against a sitting Judge of the High Court or Supreme Court, prior consultation with/permission of the Chief Justice of India is required.

Q102. Answer: C

Section 27 of the POCSO Act, 2012 requires the medical examination of a child victim to be conducted in accordance with Section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Q103. Answer: C

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 'shared household' is defined in Section 2(s).

Q104. Answer: A

Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India (1995) 1 SCC 14 dealt with rape (guidelines for assisting rape victims) and was decided by a bench of Justices S. Mohan, M.N. Venkatachaliah and S.B. Majumdar.

Q105. Answer: A

Section 12 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 deals with bail to a person who is apparently a child alleged to be in conflict with law.

Q106. Answer: A

Offences under Sections 326A and 326B IPC (voluntarily causing grievous hurt/attempt by acid) are triable by the Court of Session as per the First Schedule of the CrPC.

Q107. Answer: C

Voyeurism is defined and punished under Section 354C of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (inserted by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013).

Q108. Answer: B

Gender roles are culturally constructed rather than biologically determined; the cultural conception of gender divides human qualities into masculinity and femininity. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) correctly explains (A).

Q109. Answer: C

In *Nipun Saxena v. Union of India* (2018), the Supreme Court directed NALSA to set up a committee to frame Model Rules/Scheme for compensation to victims of rape and acid attack.

Q110. Answer: A

In *Attorney General for India v. Satish* (2021), the Supreme Court set aside the Bombay HC 'skin-to-skin' ruling, holding that 'physical contact/'touch' under Section 7 POCSO cannot be restricted to skin-to-skin contact; sexual intent is the key ingredient.

Q111. Answer: C

Under the proviso (clause b) to Section 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a complaint for an offence under Section 138 must be filed within one month of the date on which the cause of action arises under clause (c) of the proviso to Section 138.

Q112. Answer: B

In *Tilak (Trilok) Bahadur Rai v. State of Arunachal Pradesh*, 1979 Cr.L.J. 1404 (Gauhati HC), killing a charging tiger in self-defence was held justified; the principle that such an animal killed/wounded becomes government property (no claim by the killer) is attributed to this case.

Q113. Answer: A

Match-the-following with no clear answer-code option (OCR). Correct mapping per the Act: obtain information = s.12; cancel/suspend licenses = s.29; cancel any other license and recover fee = s.30; collector take grants/resell = s.72 (i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b). Best guess option (a).

Q114. Answer: A

Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945, was pronounced by a Constitution Bench led by CJI Y.V. Chandrachud, who authored the judgment.

Q115. Answer: B

Section 14 of the POCSO Act, 2012 provides punishment for using a child for pornographic purposes (Section 13 defines the offence).

Q116. Answer: B

In *Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation* (2014) 1 SCC 1, the Supreme Court set aside the Delhi High Court judgment in *Naz Foundation* that had decriminalised Section 377 IPC.

Q117. Answer: A

In *Richpal Kharra v. State* (2015, Rajasthan HC), it was held that the DNA test/medical examination of an accused of rape under Section 53A CrPC is mandatory in nature ('Richal Kharra' is an OCR variant of Richpal Kharra).

Q118. Answer: A

Match-the-following with garbled/missing answer codes (OCR). Of the given pairs: Act in good faith for benefit without consent = s.92 (a); Abetment of mutiny if committed = s.132 (c); item (i) 'act done by person bound by law' is actually s.76, not among the listed codes, and s.268 (public nuisance) is a distractor. Best guess option (a).

Q119. Answer: D

Section 26 of the HP Excise Act, 2011 (employment of a person below 18 in a liquor vend/bar etc.) is punishable with imprisonment up to three months and fine up to fifty thousand rupees, or with both.

Q120. Answer: A

India ratified CEDAW on 9 July 1993; none of the options matches exactly. Among the offered dates the intended 1993 ratification answer is (a) 25th June 1993 (a date commonly reproduced in exam keys/secondary sources); flagged because the authoritative date is 9 July 1993.

Q121. Answer: A

In *Shambhu (Sambhu) Das v. State of Assam*, AIR 2010 SC 3300, the Supreme Court held that an FIR under Section 154 CrPC is not a substantive piece of evidence and its only use is to contradict or corroborate its maker.

Q122. Answer: C

Section 44 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 prohibits dealings in trophy and animal articles etc. without a licence.

Q123. Answer: E

Correct matching: Information in cognizable cases = s.154 CrPC; Examination of witnesses by police = s.161 CrPC; Medical examination of victim of rape = s.164A CrPC; Report on completion of investigation = s.173 CrPC, i.e. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b (option e).

Q124. Answer: B

Under Section 143 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, on summary conviction the Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and a fine exceeding five thousand rupees.

Q125. Answer: D

Section 195A CrPC gives a witness (or other person) a right to file a complaint in relation to an offence under Section 195A of the Indian Penal Code (threatening any person to give false evidence).

Q126. Answer: D

Section 8 of the HP Excise Act, 2011 empowers an Excise Officer to enter/inspect, examine accounts and seize false records, but does NOT confer any power to 'punish' - punishment is a judicial function. Hence (d) is not a power conferred.

Q127. Answer: D

Reported 2022 '*Krishan Kumar v. State of Haryana*' matters before the SC were SLP/sentence-suspension orders, not a single celebrated ruling, so the exam's framing is ambiguous; the 'All the above' option is the safest pick for a case described as touching multiple sentencing themes (victim rights/bail/probation). Flagged: case identity not cleanly verifiable.

Q128. Answer: A

On the victim's death ownership of the ornaments vests in the legal heirs; removing them from the corpse without consent is dishonest taking of movable property out of another's possession - theft (S.378 IPC). It is the classic textbook illustration.

Q129. Answer: A

Under the POCSO Act/Rules the Special Court can direct interim/medical compensation, and Rule 9 permits relief even before final disposal and not contingent on FIR registration; so (i) is true but (ii) ('only after FIR') is false. Only (i) is correct.

Q130. Answer: C

'Court' for S.340 read with S.195(3) CrPC includes Civil, Revenue AND Criminal courts, so the true answer is all three; the option set lacks an 'all of i, ii, iii' choice (OCR/options incomplete). Among available choices the criminal court is most squarely covered. Flagged: defective options.

Q131. Answer: C

Section 357-B CrPC (inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013) provides that compensation payable under S.357-A shall be IN ADDITION to fine paid to the victim under S.326-A or S.376-D IPC.

Q132. Answer: D

Section 8 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 gives the Forest Settlement Officer BOTH the power to enter, survey, demarcate and map the land AND the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

Q133. Answer: B

Section 44 CrPC, 1973 empowers a Magistrate (Executive or Judicial) to arrest, or order the arrest of, an offender for an offence committed in his presence within his local jurisdiction.

Q134. Answer: B

Under the de facto doctrine (Gokaraju Rangaraju v. State of A.P., (1981) 3 SCC 132), judgments rendered by a judge whose appointment is later quashed remain valid; the conviction is NOT void.

Q135. Answer: B

The Indian Forest Act, 1927 classifies forests into THREE categories - Reserved Forests, Protected Forests and Village Forests.

Q136. Answer: B

Once an FIR is registered for an occurrence, a fresh/second FIR for the same occurrence is barred (T.T. Antony v. State of Kerala). Further material implicating the doctor-couple is part of the same investigation; only a report (under S.173) is filed, no new FIR.

Q137. Answer: C

The offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is Non-cognizable and Bailable (and compoundable under S.147).

Q138. Answer: A

Section 359 CrPC, 1973 empowers the court to order payment of costs in non-cognizable cases on conviction of the accused.

Q139. Answer: B

Section 218 CrPC enacts the basic rule that for every distinct offence there shall be a separate charge and a separate trial; theft and grievous hurt on different occasions must be separately charged and separately tried.

Q140. Answer: B

R v. Dudley & Stephens deals with the defence of necessity (S.81 IPC), not insanity. Ashiruddin Ahmed, Dayabhai Chhaganbhai Thakkar and State of M.P. v. Ahmadullah are all Section 84 (unsoundness of mind) cases.

Q141. Answer: C

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 added 'an act of throwing or administering acid / attempt thereto' (Seventhly) to Section 100 IPC, so the right of private defence of body extends to causing death in an acid attack. Stalking and voyeurism are not in the S.100 list.

Q142. Answer: B

India acceded to / ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11 December 1992.

Q143. Answer: B

Section 228A IPC (disclosure of identity of victims of sexual offences) was inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983.

Q144. Answer: A

Cesare Lombroso, the 'father of criminology', propounded the first biological theory of crime causation (born criminal / atavism) in the 19th century.

Q145. Answer: C

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (carried into Act 26 of 2015) inserted Section 142A (validation of transfer of pending cases) and amended S.142; 138A and 139A were not introduced, so only 142A is correct.

Q146. Answer: D

Under the POCSO Rules, compensation to the child victim is determined by the Special Court (Rule 9), and the Child Welfare Committee assists, in coordination with the Legal Services Authority - hence Special Court and CWC.

Q147. Answer: E

Both (ii) ('own body only, not body of another' - wrong, S.97 covers defence of others) and (iii) (death allowed against an act that is itself no offence - wrong) are actually incorrect, but the option set only offers 'Only III is incorrect'. Flagged: OCR-mangled options; (e) is the closest available answer.

Q148. Answer: B

Article 5 of CEDAW contains the obligation to modify social/cultural patterns and eliminate prejudices and stereotyped roles, i.e. harmful stereotypes and wrongful stereotyping.

Q149. Answer: C

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 incorporated MOST (not all) of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee recommendations; several proposals (e.g. on marital rape, AFSPA) were not adopted.

Q150. Answer: B

Chapter V of the HP Excise Act, 2011 ('Duties of Excise and Countervailing Duties', S.36 onward) deals with excise duty and countervailing duty.