

## Odisha Judiciary - Prelims 2015

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

**Q1. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution provides protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. to Indian Citizens ?**

- (a) Article 18(2)
- (b) Article 18(1)
- (c) Article. 19
- (d) Article 20

**Q2. Which of the following Articles of the : Indian Constitution gives the provision of the Post of Prime Minister in India ?**

- (a) Article 73
- (b) Article 74
- (c) Article 75
- (d) Article 74(1)

**Q3. Which of the following methods is adopted for the election of the President of India?**

- (a) Direct
- (b) Indirect
- (c) Proportional Representation
- (d) Both (A) and (C)

**Q4. In which of the following articles is the procedure for impeachment of the President mentioned ?**

- (a) Article 61
- (b) Article 60
- (c) Article 59
- (d) Article 58

**Q5. By which of the following Amendment Act, Sikkim is associated with the Union?**

- (a) 36th Amendment Act, 1975
- (b) 36th Amendment Act, 1974
- (c) 38<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1975
- (d) 38th Amendment Act, 1974

**Q6. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden in the essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution ?**

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 17

**Q7. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in which language ?**

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English-
- (c) Language of the Bill/Case
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

**Q8. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution describes India as a Union of State?**

- (a) Article 4
- (b) Article 1
- (c) Article 3
- (d) Article 2

**Q9. Which of the part of Indian Constitution is associated with Citizenship?**

- (a) Part-1
- (b) Part -II
- (c) Part-III
- (d) Part-IV

**Q10. Right to Equality is mentioned in which of the following Articles of Constitution?**

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 14(1)
- (c) Article 13(3)(1)
- (d) Article 1

**Q11. Which of the following deals with the application of the Code to Revenue Courts with the Code of Civil Procedure ?**

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

**Q12. Which of the following deals with Summons to witnesses in the Code of Civil Procedure ?**

- (a) Section 31
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 22
- (d) Section 25

**Q13. Which of the following deals with the particulars to be contained in Plaint in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- (a) Order 7 Rule 1
- (b) Order 9 Rule 12
- (c) Order 6 Rule 10
- (d) Order 10 Rule 22

**Q14. Which one of the following deals with the power of court to order separate trials in the Code of Civil Procedure ?**

- (a) 04R1
- (b) 01 R2
- (c) 01 R3
- (d) 02 R8

**Q15. Which of the following deals with objections to be jurisdiction proceeding in the C, P. C; ?**

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

**Q16. Which of the following deals with suits against Foreign Rulers Ambassadors and Envoys in the Code of Civil Procedure ?**

- (a) Section 90
- (b) Section 86
- (c) Section 92
- (d) Section 82

**Q17. Which of the following deals with definition of Court which, passed a decree in the Code of Civil Procedure ?**

- (a) Section 37
- (b) Section 39
- (c) Section 22
- (d) Section 11

**Q18. Which of the following; deals with second appeal on no other grounds in the Civil Procedure Code ?**

- (a) Section 111 o
- (b) Section 101
- (c) Section 108
- (d) Section 100

**Q19. Which of the following deals, with :compensatory costs in; respect of false or vexatious claims or defenses in C. PC. ?**

- (a) Section- 31A
- (b) Section 35A
- (c) Section 32B
- (d) Section 30A

**Q20. The bill of lading is signed by which of the following ?**

- (a) Consignor
- (b) Consignee
- (c) Captain
- (d) All of them

**Q21. Intention is:**

- (a) Foreknowledge of the act
- (b) The purpose or design with which an act is done
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q22. Under Section 320(1) Cr. P. C. for ' criminal intimidation which Section of I, P. C. is applicable ?**

- (a) Section 506
- (b) Section 503
- (c) Section 505
- (d) Section 504

**Q23. Anticipatory bail means :**

- (a) A bail in anticipation of arrest
- (b) A bail not in anticipation of arrest
- (c) A bail in anticipation of Summons
- (d) Both (A) and (C)

**Q24. First Information means :**

- (a) Information as recorded
- (b) Information as published
- (c) Information as communicated
- (d) Information as received

**Q25. Which of the following deals with the procedure of the Magistrate taking cognizance?**

- (a) Section 343 Cr. P. C.
- (b) Section 287 Cr. P. C.
- (c) Section 388 Cr P. C.
- (d) Section 458 Cr. P. C.

**Q26. Procedure when. Not convicted is . stated in:**

- (a) Section 254 Cr. P. C.
- (b) Section 256 Cr. P C.
- (c) Section 252 Cr. P C.
- (d) Section 240 Cr. P C.

**Q27. In case a civil suit in respect of same of matter is pending a criminal is not barred from exercising jurisdiction under:**

- (a) Section 140 and 146 Cr. P. C.
- (b) Section 143 and 146 Cr. P C.
- (c) Section 145 and 146 Cr. P. C.
- (d) Section 147 and 146 Cr. P C.

**Q28. Arrest under Section 151 Cr. P. C. is possible only if the person concerned :**

- (a) Is believed to have a design to commit a cognizable offence
- (b) Is believed to have a design to commit a non cognizable offence
- (c) Is believed to have committed a cognizable offence
- (d) None of these

**Q29. The amended Section 2, Section 24, Section 26 of Cr. P. C. came into effect in:**

- (a) 31.12.2009
- (b) 30.11.2009
- (c) 29.10.2009
- (d) 28.09.2009

**Q30. Section 151 Cr. P. C.:**

- (a) Is not arbitrary . arid unreasonable
- (b) Does infringe Fundamental Rights under Article 21 and 22 of the Constitution
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q31. Which of the following are outside the scope of the Indian Evidence Act ?**

- (a) Contempt Proceeding's
- (b) Affidavit
- (c) Proceeding before arbitrator
- (d) All of these

**Q32. Accomplice is a person who :**

- (a) Commits a crime only as a perpetrator
- (b) Commits a crime only as an accessory
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q33. When a document is lost or destroyed the provisions of which of the following clauses of Section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act is not attracted ?**

- (a) Clause (e)
- (b) Clause (f)
- (c) Clause (c)
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

**Q34. When the Indian Evidence Act did come into force ?**

- (a) March 15,1872
- (b) March 15,1875
- (c) March 15,1880
- (d) March 15.1885

**Q35. The Provision in Section 68, Indian Evidence Act was added by the :**

- (a) Amendment Act 29 of 1926
- (b) Amendment Act 30 of 1926
- (c) Amendment Act 31 of 1926
- (d) Amendment Act 37 of 1926

**Q36. Under which of the following Section of Indian Evidence Act is not necessary that the attesting witnesses should identify each other? :**

- (a) Section 61
- (b) Section 71
- (c) Section 81
- (d) Section 91

**Q37. Which provisions of the following Section of the Evidence Act will apply only when a matter is pending before the court and not otherwise ?**

- (a) Section 53
- (b) Section 63
- (c) Section 73
- (d) Section 83

**Q38. Satisfaction is :**

- (a) The fulfilment of a craving
- (b) The fulfilment of a claim
- (c) The fulfilment of a reminder
- (d) The fulfilment of desire

**Q39. Word 'acquitted' is defined as :**

- (a) Released only from custody
- (b) Released only from jail
- (c) Released only from a debt duty, obligation, change or suspicion of guilt
- (d) None of these

**Q40. The principles of Section 44 Indian Evidence Act cannot be extended to which of the following ?**

- (a) Misrepresentation or undue influence
- (b) Fraud
- (c) Collusion
- (d) All of these

**Q41. Knowingly stating a public servant on oath as true that which is false is dealt under :**

- (a) Section 179 of I PC
- (b) Section 180 of I PC
- (c) Section 181 of IPC
- (d) Section 182 of IPC

**Q42. Public servant disobeying a direction of Law with intent to save person from punishment or property from under fore future is. dealt now:**

- (a) Section 216 of IPC
- (b) Section 217 of IPC
- (c) Section 218 of IPC
- (d) Section 219 of IPC

**Q43. Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant is dealt under:**

- (a) Section 220 of I PC
- (b) Section 221 of IPC
- (c) Section 222 of I PC
- (d) Section 223 of IPC

**Q44. 14: Absconding to avoid service of X summons or other proceedings from a public servant is dealt under:**

- (a) Section 172 of IPG
- (b) Section 173 of IPG
- (c) Section 174 of IPC
- (d) Section 175 of (PC

**Q45. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons is dealt with:**

- (a) Section 398 of IPG
- (b) Section 399 of IPC
- (c) Section 4j00 of IPC
- (d) Section 401 of IPG

**Q46. Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage is dealt under:**

- (a) Section 314 of IPC
- (b) Section 315 of IPC
- (c) Section 316 of IPC
- (d) Section 317 of IPC

**Q47. Attempt to commit suicide is dealt under:**

- (a) Section 306 of IPC
- (b) Section 307 of IPC
- (c) Section 308 of IPC
- (d) Section 309 of IPC

**Q48. Abetting the commission of suicide is dealt under:**

- (a) Section 306 of IPC
- (b) Section 307 of IPG
- (c) Section 308 of IPC
- (d) Section 309 of JPG

**Q49. Threatening any person to give false evidence is dealt under: '**

- (a) Section 192 A of IPC
- (b) Section 193 A of IPC
- (c) Section 194 A of IPC
- (d) Section 195Acif IPC

**Q50. Which of the following is not an ingredient of abetment ?**

- (a) Instigating
- (b) Engaging in conspiracy
- (c) Intentional aiding
- (d) Enticement

**Q51. In view Section 16(3), Section 16(1) of Limitation Act does not apply in which of the following ?**

- (a) Suits of movable property
- (b) Suits of immovable property
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q52. Which of the following is the Limitation Period under Article 43 of: the Limitation Act 1963 ?**

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Seven years
- (d) None of these

**Q53. For application for a review of judgement by a Court other than the Supreme Court which of the following Articles of the Limitation Act, 1963.' comes into play ?**

- (a) Article 121
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 124
- (d) Article 123

**Q54. For suit for compensation, which of the following Articles of the Limitation Act, 1963 comes into play ?**

- (a) Article 93
- (b) Article 91
- (c) Article 95
- (d) Article 97

**Q55. Which of the following deals with the exclusions of time in legal proceedings in the Limitation Act, 1963 ?**

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 8
- (d) Section 10

**Q56. On which of the following the doctrine of Limitation is found ?**

- (a) Consideration of Public Policy
- (b) Expediency
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q57. The Limitations Act does not interms apply to a proceeding under which of the following Articles of the Constitution?**

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 152
- (c) Article 226
- (d) Either (A) or (B)

**Q58. "Applicant in the Limitation Act, 1963 includes which of the following ?**

- (a) Petitioner,-
- (b) Any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply
- (c) Any person whose estate is represented by the applicant as executor, administrator or other representative
- (d) All of these

**Q59. 'Application 'in the Limitation Act, 1963 includes which of the following ?**

- (a) Petititon
- (b) Cheque
- (c) Bond
- (d) None of these

**Q60. "Bill of Exchange" in the Limitation Act, 1963 includes which of the following ?**

- (a) Cheque
- (b) Condition
- (c) Hundi
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

**Q61. Under the provisions of the transfer of Property Act, 1882,; if there are patent defects in the property:**

- (a) The maxim of caveat emptor ' will apply
- (b) The maxim of uberrimae fidei ' will apply ?
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q62. Which of the following can be transferred under the provisions of the\* Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?**

- (a) The right of mesne profits
- (b) A decree for decree for mesne projects
- (c) A transfer of property to a prostitute for future co-habitation
- (d) A sub-lease of a farm for the retail sale of opium

**Q63. The English rule against perpetuities deals with:**

- (a) Interests to arise in future
- (b) Interests in proesenti
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q64. According to the provisions of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the easements:**

- (a) Can be transferred
- (b) Cannot be transferred
- (c) Cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
- (d) Can be transferred apart from the dominant Heritage

**Q65. According to the court rulings in India a servant occupying the premises of the owner does so as a:**

- (a) Tenant
- (b) Licensee.
- (c) Either (A) or (B) depending upon the facts of the case
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q66. According to the Supreme Court rulings the renewal of lease is:**

- (a) Continuation of old lease
- (b) A new lease
- (c) Cannot be made before the expiry of the old lease
- (d) Neither of these

**Q67. In English Law, a minor hold a legal estate in land, in India a lease by a minor is:**

- (a) Valid
- (b) Void
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Depends on the facts of the case

**Q68. Grant of license under the provision- of the Indian Easement Act, 1882:**

- (a) Must be expressed
- (b) Must be implied
- (c) Can be either expressed / implied
- (d) Is not allowed

**Q69. Subrogation as defined in Section 92 of the T. P. A. , 1882 can be;**

- (a) Conventional
- (b) Legal
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) Neither (A) and (B)

**Q70. The rule against perpetuity as given in Section 14 of the T. P. Act, 1882 applies to:**

- (a) Immovable property
- (b) Movable property
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Unconditionally to (A) Conditionally to (B)

**Q71. Contract of tenancy can be split up**

- (a) Court in eviction proceedings
- (b) Operation of Law
- (c) Either (A), or (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q72. B, makes a gift of residential house comprising three different units one each to D, E & F but E refuses the gift. Which of the following statements will apply ?**

- (a) One unit will default back to B.
- (b) The house will be equally divided between D and F
- (c) E will continue to own one unit.
- (d) None of these

**Q73. A right to recover cows trapped on the owners land will be:**

- (a) Actionable claim
- (b) Easement
- (c) Licence
- (d) None of these

**Q74. Charge can be created by:**

- (a) Act of parties
- (b) Operation of Law
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q75. A and B contract to marry each other, before the time fixed for the marriage A goes mad:**

- (a) The contract cannot become void
- (b) The contract becomes partly void
- (c) The contract becomes void
- (d) None of these

**Q76. A Contract of Guarantee involves:**

- (a) Creditors
- (b) Surety
- (c) Principal debtor
- (d) All of these

**Q77. A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give a Rs. 50 :**

- (a) This is not a contract
- (b) This is a contract
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q78. A promises for no consideration to give to B, Rs. 1,000 :**

- (a) This is a void agreement
- (b) This is not a void agreement
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q79. A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing :**

- (a) This is not a contract
- (b) This is a contract
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q80. A for natural love and affection promises to give his son B Rs. 1,000. A puts his promise to B with writing and registers it:**

- (a) This is not a contract
- (b) This is a contract
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None of these

**Q81. A, B and C jointly promise to pay D Rs. 3,000:**

- (a) D may compel A to pay his Rs. 3,000
- (b) D may compel B to pay him Rs. 3,000
- (c) D may compel C to pay Rs. 3,000
- (d) All of these

**Q82. Agent not entitled to remuneration for business misconduct comes under which of the following in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?**

- (a) Section 220
- (b) Section 219
- (c) Section 215
- (d) Section 210

**Q83. Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform under which of the following in the Indian Contract Act, 1872?**

- (a) Section 42
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 43
- (d) Section 40

**Q84. Bailment by several joint owners is dealt under which of the following in Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?**

- (a) Section 169
- (b) Section 159
- (c) Section 163
- (d) Section 165

**Q85. Which of the following dealt with Specific Relief Act when perpetual injunction is granted in Specific Relief Act, 1963?**

- (a) Section 40
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 23
- (d) Section 38

**Q86. Which of the following is false about the decree of specific performance ?**

- (a) It is a decree in favour of both the plaintiff and defendant
- (b) It is executed as money decree
- (c) It is executed in the manner prescribed in Order 21 Rule 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (d) None of these

**Q87. Which of the following circumstances under clause (C) of Section 16 Specific Relief Act, 1963 disqualifies the plaintiff from specific performance ? .**

- (a) Plaintiff incapable of performing
- (b) Plaintiff violates essential term
- (c) Plaintiff acts will fully in fraud of contract or in variance with or subversion of the relation created by contract
- (d) All of these

**Q88. Which clause of the following Section of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, is an exception to the rule that only a party to a contract can be on it ?**

- (a) Section 13 Clause (a)
- (b) Section 14 Clause (b)
- (c) Section 15 Clause (c)
- (d) None of these

**Q89. Which of the following cannot be enforced due to difficulty of supervisions ?**

- (a) Building contracts
- (b) Keep Building in repair
- (c) Contract for transportation of heavy and large equipment on consortium basis
- (d) All of these

**Q90. Which of the following can maintain a suit of a person entitled in possession ?**

- (a) Only the owner by virtue of his title
- (b) A person, having right to possession even though he may be in construction possession of property and not in actual possession
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

**Q91. Which of the following cases, in which a specific performance of contract is enforceable, is borrowed from the decisions in U. S. A. ?**

- (a) Special value to plaintiff
- (b) Not article off commerce or easily obtained in market
- (c) Not easily obtainable from the market
- (d) None of these

**Q92. Which of the following principles of mutually admitted of exceptions?**

- (a) Conditional contracts
- (b) Unilateral contracts
- (c) Contracts in the nature of uncertainty
- (d) All of these

**Q93. Which of the following cannot be a defence in a suit of Specific Performance ?**

- (a) Escalation in price
- (b) The dismissal of suit of Specific Performance of an earlier agreement
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) None Of these

**Q94. Which of the following properties will be covered under Section 14 (2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ?**

- (a) A husband created a will, giving his wife absolute right to property
- (b) A husband created a will, giving his wife limited rights to property
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Q95. Which of the following statements hold true regarding the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 ?**

- (a) Women can now act as Karta of the Joint Hindu Family
- (b) Women cannot act as a Karta of the joint Hindu family, before or after passing of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (c) Women can now become Karta of Joint Hindu Family
- (d) None of these

**Q96. A widow W held some properties as 'widows estate'. She sold the properties to X before the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Which of the following statements will be true ?**

- (a) X will get full ownership by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.
- (b) X will not get full ownership. W will get full ownership of the property by virtue of Section 14 of the Act.
- (c) Property will revert to W after the death of X.
- (d) None of these

**Q97. If a male Hindu died possessed property after the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, came into force leaving his widow W as his sole heir. Which of the following statements will apply ?**

- (a) The widow will inherit an absolute estate under Section 14 of the Act.
- (b) The Section 14 of the Act will not be applicable. She will inherit under Section 8 of the Act.
- (c) She will inherit under Section 8 of the Act and her estate will become absolute under Section 14 of the Act.
- (d) None of the above will apply

**Q98. Disinheritance under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as a result of conversion to another religion**

- (a) Is applicable to convert himself
- (b) Is applicable both to children born after and before conversion
- (c) Is applicable one to children born after conversion
- (d) Is applicable to convert himself and his children, born after or before conversion

**Q99. In case of the order under Section 22 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which of the following will be true ?**

- (a) It can be appealed against under the H. S. Act, 1956
- (b) It can only be reviewed under Section 115 of Cr. P. C,
- (c) Only it can be issued not under Section 226 of the Constitution
- (d) Further remedy is revision under Section 115 of C. P. C.

**Q100. For the purpose of Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 Civil Court include:**

- (a) Deputy Commissioner
- (b) Deputy Commissioner as a Revenue Court
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: C**

Article 19 of the Constitution guarantees protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession to citizens.

**Q2. Answer: C**

Article 75 deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers; the PM is appointed by the President under Article 75(1).

**Q3. Answer: D**

Under Article 55, the President is elected indirectly by an electoral college through the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, so the method is indirect and proportional representation (both A and C).

**Q4. Answer: A**

Article 61 lays down the procedure for impeachment of the President for violation of the Constitution.

**Q5. Answer: A**

Sikkim was made an 'associate state' by the Constitution (35th Amendment) Act, 1974 (Article 2A); full statehood came via the 36th Amendment, 1975. None of the printed options correctly state '35th Amendment, 1974' - options appear OCR/corrupted; best available guess is the '36th Amendment Act, 1975' style but year/number do not match the correct law.

**Q6. Answer: D**

Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Under Article 348(1), all proceedings in the Supreme Court and every High Court shall be in English.

**Q8. Answer: B**

Article 1 declares that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

**Q9. Answer: B**

Part II of the Constitution (Articles 5 to 11) deals with Citizenship.

**Q10. Answer: A**

Article 14 guarantees the right to equality (equality before law and equal protection of laws).

**Q11. Answer: A**

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

**Q12. Answer: A**

Section 31 CPC provides that the provisions relating to summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses apply to summons to give evidence/produce documents.

**Q13. Answer: A**

Order VII Rule 1 CPC specifies the particulars to be contained in a plaint.

**Q14. Answer: D**

Order II Rule 8 (O2 R8) CPC empowers the court to order separate trials where joinder of causes of action may embarrass or delay the trial.

**Q15. Answer: C**

Section 21 CPC deals with objections to jurisdiction (place of suing), requiring them to be raised at the earliest opportunity.

**Q16. Answer: B**

Section 86 CPC deals with suits against foreign Rulers, Ambassadors and Envoys (requiring consent of the Central Government).

**Q17. Answer: A**

Section 37 CPC defines the expression 'Court which passed a decree' for purposes of execution.

**Q18. Answer: D**

Section 100 CPC governs second appeals (only on a substantial question of law); the 'no other grounds' bar flows from Section 100.

**Q19. Answer: B**

Section 35A CPC provides for compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences.

**Q20. Answer: C**

A bill of lading is a document of title signed by the master/captain of the ship (carrier) acknowledging receipt of goods for carriage.

**Q21. Answer: B**

Intention in law is the purpose or design with which an act is done.

**Q22. Answer: A**

In the Section 320(1) CrPC table of compoundable offences, criminal intimidation is listed as the offence under Section 506 IPC (compoundable by the person intimidated).

**Q23. Answer: A**

Anticipatory bail under Section 438 CrPC is a direction for release on bail in anticipation of arrest.

**Q24. Answer: A**

First Information (FIR) under Section 154 CrPC is the information relating to a cognizable offence as first recorded by the officer in charge of a police station.

**Q25. Answer: C**

Cognizance by a Magistrate is governed by Section 190 CrPC; none of the printed options (343/287/388/458) match Section 190, so the option set appears corrupted. Best available guess marked.

**Q26. Answer: B**

Garbled stem ('Procedure when not convicted'). In summons-case trial, s.256 CrPC governs acquittal where the complainant is absent/dead (i.e., disposal without conviction); best fit among the options.

**Q27. Answer: C**

Where a civil suit on the same matter is pending, a Magistrate is not barred from exercising jurisdiction in proceedings under Sections 145 and 146 CrPC (dispute as to immovable property; attachment).

**Q28. Answer: A**

Section 151 CrPC permits a preventive arrest only when a police officer knows of a design to commit a cognizable offence and arrest appears the only way to prevent it.

**Q29. Answer: A**

The amendments to Sections 2, 24 and 26 CrPC made by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) were brought into force on 31.12.2009.

**Q30. Answer: A**

In Ahmed Noormohmed Bhatti v. State of Gujarat (2005), the Supreme Court upheld s.151 CrPC, holding it is not arbitrary/unreasonable and does not infringe Articles 21 and 22; option (a) is the correct statement.

**Q31. Answer: D**

Section 1 of the Indian Evidence Act excludes affidavits and proceedings before an arbitrator (and the Act does not strictly govern contempt proceedings); all listed are outside its scope.

**Q32. Answer: C**

An accomplice is a guilty associate in crime who participates either as a principal (perpetrator) or as an accessory; both forms are covered.

**Q33. Answer: D**

Where a document is lost or destroyed, secondary evidence is admissible under s.65(c). Clauses (e) (public document) and (f) (certified copy permitted) deal with other situations and are not attracted.

**Q34. Answer: A**

Act No. 1 of 1872; the date printed in the Act's preamble is the 15th March, 1872. Among the offered options (a) is correct.

**Q35. Answer: C**

The proviso to Section 68 (dispensing with attesting witness for registered documents other than wills) was inserted by the Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1926 (Act 31 of 1926).

**Q36. Answer: B**

Under Section 71 (when attesting witness denies/does not recollect execution), proof of execution may be given by other evidence; it is not necessary that the attesting witnesses identify each other.

**Q37. Answer: C**

Section 73 (comparison of signature, writing or seal; court may direct a person to write) operates only when a proceeding is pending before the court.

**Q38. Answer: D**

Satisfaction means the fulfilment of a desire.

**Q39. Answer: C**

To be 'acquitted' is to be released/discharged from a debt, duty, obligation, charge or suspicion of guilt.

**Q40. Answer: A**

Section 44 allows attacking a prior judgment for fraud, collusion or want of jurisdiction; its principle cannot be extended to grounds of misrepresentation or undue influence.

**Q41. Answer: C**

Knowingly stating on oath before a public servant as true that which is false is punishable under Section 181 IPC.

**Q42. Answer: B**

A public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save a person from punishment or property from forfeiture is dealt with under Section 217 IPC.

**Q43. Answer: D**

Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant is dealt with under Section 223 IPC.

**Q44. Answer: A**

Absconding to avoid service of a summons, notice or order from a public servant is dealt with under Section 172 IPC.

**Q45. Answer: A**

Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with a deadly weapon is dealt with under Section 398 IPC.

**Q46. Answer: A**

Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage is dealt with under Section 314 IPC.

**Q47. Answer: D**

Attempt to commit suicide is dealt with under Section 309 IPC.

**Q48. Answer: A**

Abetment of suicide is dealt with under Section 306 IPC.

**Q49. Answer: D**

Threatening any person to give false evidence is an offence under Section 195A IPC.

**Q50. Answer: D**

Under Section 107 IPC, abetment is by instigation, by engaging in conspiracy, or by intentional aiding. 'Enticement' is not a listed ingredient.

**Q51. Answer: B**

Section 16(3) of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that the postponement/relief provisions of Section 16(1) (suits/applications by or against a person dead at the time the right accrues) do not apply to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or for possession of immovable property or of a hereditary office.

**Q52. Answer: A**

Article 43 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 (suit by a principal against his agent for moveable property received and not accounted for, etc.) prescribes a limitation period of three years.

**Q53. Answer: C**

Article 124 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 governs an application for review of judgment by a court other than the Supreme Court, with a 30-day limitation period.

**Q54. Answer: B**

Article 91 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 governs a suit for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining (or for loss/injury to) specific movable property, with a three-year period.

**Q55. Answer: B**

Section 12 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with exclusion of time in legal proceedings (time of the day on which proceedings start, time for obtaining copy of decree/judgment, etc.).

**Q56. Answer: C**

The doctrine of limitation rests on considerations of public policy and expediency - *interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium* and *vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt* - so both (A) and (B).

**Q57. Answer: D**

The Limitation Act does not in terms apply to proceedings under Article 32 (Supreme Court) or Article 226 (High Court) of the Constitution; writ jurisdiction is governed by laches, not the Act. The framing gives Article 32 in (A) and (C) is Article 226, so 'Either (A) or (B)' captures the writ articles among the options.

**Q58. Answer: D**

Section 2(a) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'applicant' to include a petitioner, any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply, and any person whose estate is represented by the applicant as executor, administrator or other representative - all of these.

**Q59. Answer: A**

Section 2(b) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'application' to include a petition.

**Q60. Answer: C**

Section 2(c) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'bill of exchange' to include a hundi and a cheque. As only one of these appears among options, the answer is Hundi (cheque is also included, but option d 'Both (A) and (B)' pairs cheque with 'condition', which is wrong).

**Q61. Answer: A**

For patent defects (those discoverable on ordinary inspection) the maxim *caveat emptor* - let the buyer beware - applies; there is no duty on the seller to disclose patent defects under Section 55, TPA. *Uberrimae fidei* applies to latent defects.

**Q62. Answer: A**

Section 6, TPA permits transfer of the right to future mesne profits; a mere right to sue for past mesne profits (b) is non-transferable, transfer to a prostitute for future cohabitation (c) is for unlawful object, and a sub-lease of opium farm for retail sale (d) is impermissible. Hence (a).

**Q63. Answer: A**

The rule against perpetuities (English law / Section 14 TPA) concerns future interests - it restricts the creation of interests that vest beyond the perpetuity period - and not interests in praesenti.

**Q64. Answer: C**

Under Section 6(c), TPA an easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage; it is appurtenant to and passes with the dominant tenement.

**Q65. Answer: B**

A servant occupying his master's premises for the more convenient performance of service occupies as a licensee, not as a tenant (established Indian rulings under the Easements Act).

**Q66. Answer: B**

Per Supreme Court rulings, a renewal of lease creates a fresh/new lease for the further term, not a mere continuation of the old lease.

**Q67. Answer: B**

In India a lease executed by a minor is void, since a minor is incompetent to contract under Section 11 of the Contract Act (Mohori Bibe), unlike English law where a minor may hold a legal estate.

**Q68. Answer: C**

Under Section 52 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 a licence may be granted expressly or impliedly.

**Q69. Answer: C**

Subrogation under Section 92, TPA may be legal (statutory, e.g. by a person who redeems the mortgage) or conventional (by agreement on advancing money to redeem) - hence either (A) or (B).

**Q70. Answer: C**

By virtue of Section 18 read with Section 2(d), the rule against perpetuity in Section 14 TPA applies to both movable and immovable property (the Act's transfer provisions extend to movables save where excepted).

**Q71. Answer: B**

A contract of tenancy is one and indivisible and cannot be split up by the act of parties or a court; it can be split only by operation of law (e.g. devolution/succession).

**Q72. Answer: A**

Under Section 127, TPA, where separate/independent gifts of distinct units are made one each to D, E and F, the donee may accept or refuse independently; on E refusing his unit, that one unit reverts (defaults back) to the donor B, while D and F keep theirs.

**Q73. Answer: A**

Under Section 3, TPA an 'actionable claim' includes a claim to beneficial interest in movable property not in the claimant's possession and recoverable by suit; a right to recover cows not in one's possession is therefore an actionable claim.

**Q74. Answer: C**

Under Section 100, TPA a charge may be created either by act of parties or by operation of law.

**Q75. Answer: C**

Per Illustration to Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, A and B contract to marry; A becoming mad before the fixed time renders the contract void by supervening impossibility.

**Q76. Answer: D**

Section 126 ICA: a contract of guarantee involves three parties - the creditor, the surety, and the principal debtor.

**Q77. Answer: A**

Returning a found purse is a moral/voluntary act; a bare promise to pay Rs.50 for it is without consideration and not a contract (Section 25, ICA illustration (a) - 'this is not a contract').

**Q78. Answer: A**

A promise without consideration is a void agreement under Section 25 ICA; the bare promise to give Rs.1,000 for nothing is void (illustration (a)).

**Q79. Answer: B**

Section 25 illustration (b) ICA: A already voluntarily supports B's infant son; B's promise to pay is enforceable because it relates to a thing A was legally bound to do - 'this is a contract'.

**Q80. Answer: B**

Section 25(1) ICA: a promise made in writing, registered, on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation is a valid contract - illustration (b).

**Q81. Answer: D**

Section 43 ICA: joint promisors are jointly and severally liable, so D may compel any one of A, B or C to pay the whole Rs.3,000 - 'all of these'.

**Q82. Answer: A**

Section 220 ICA: an agent guilty of misconduct in the business of agency is not entitled to remuneration for that part of the business.

**Q83. Answer: C**

Section 43 ICA expressly provides that any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform the whole promise.

**Q84. Answer: D**

Section 165 ICA deals with bailment by several joint owners - the bailee may deliver goods to one joint owner without consent of all, absent a contrary agreement.

**Q85. Answer: D**

Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with the grant of perpetual injunction.

**Q86. Answer: C**

A decree of specific performance is executed in the manner prescribed in Order 21 Rule 32 of the Code of CIVIL Procedure (not Criminal Procedure); option (c) misstates the Code and is therefore the false statement.

**Q87. Answer: D**

Section 16(c) SRA bars relief where the plaintiff fails to prove readiness and willingness; incapacity to perform, violation of an essential term, and acting in fraud/variance with the contract all disqualify - 'all of these'.

**Q88. Answer: A**

Section 15(a) SRA is the relevant exception, but among the options the recognised exception to privity (a party to a contract suing) is captured by Section 13 clause (a) as listed; best-fit answer is (a).

**Q89. Answer: D**

Section 14 SRA bars specific performance of contracts requiring constant supervision; building contracts, contracts to keep a building in repair, and large transportation-on-consortium contracts all fail for difficulty of supervision - 'all of these'.

**Q90. Answer: C**

Under Section 5/6 SRA a suit for recovery of possession may be maintained by the owner by title and also by a person entitled to possession though not in actual possession - 'both (a) and (b)'.

**Q91. Answer: A**

The principle that specific performance lies where the subject has a special value to the plaintiff (not adequately compensable in damages) is drawn from American/U.S. decisions - 'special value to plaintiff'.

**Q92. Answer: D**

The principle of mutuality under specific relief admits exceptions in conditional contracts, unilateral contracts and contracts involving uncertainty - 'all of these'.

**Q93. Answer: A**

Mere escalation in price is no defence to specific performance, whereas dismissal of an earlier suit for specific performance can operate as res judicata; only escalation 'cannot be a defence'.

**Q94. Answer: B**

Section 14(2) Hindu Succession Act covers property given with a RESTRICTED/limited estate; where a will gives the wife only limited rights, sub-section (2) applies and is not enlarged into absolute ownership.

**Q95. Answer: A**

After the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 a daughter is a coparcener by birth and a woman can now act as Karta of the Joint Hindu Family.

**Q96. Answer: B**

Section 14(1) HSA enlarges a widow's estate into absolute ownership only if she possessed the property on/after commencement (1956). Having already sold to X before 1956, W was not 'possessed' at commencement, so neither X nor W gets full ownership by virtue of Section 14.

**Q97. Answer: A**

A female Hindu who inherits property as sole heir after commencement of the Act holds it absolutely; under Section 14(1) the widow inherits an absolute estate.

**Q98. Answer: C**

Section 26 HSA: convert's descendants are disqualified from inheriting from Hindu relatives only if they were born to the convert AFTER conversion (and are non-Hindus at the time of succession); the convert himself is not disqualified - disqualification applies only to children born after conversion.

**Q99. Answer: D**

An order under Section 22 (preferential right to acquire property) HSA is appealable/correctable; the further remedy available is revision under Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**Q100. Answer: C**

For the purposes of Section 14(2) HSA, 'civil court' has been read to include the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner acting as a Revenue Court - 'both (a) and (b)'.