

## Telangana Judiciary - Prelims 2019

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

**Q1. Is there any limitation prescribed for filing an application under section 47 of CPC before executing Court?**

- (a) There is no limitation prescribed and application can be filed at any point of time after decree is passed
- (b) It is governed by provisions of Limitation Act
- (c) The issue of limitation can be decided only if such objection is raised
- (d) The executing Court can suo motu frame issue of limitation

**Q2. Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908 deals with:**

- (a) appeal from original decree
- (b) reference to High Court
- (c) review
- (d) revision

**Q3. Section 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908 is related to:**

- (a) the institution of suits
- (b) summons to defendant
- (c) jurisdiction
- (d) summons to witness

**Q4. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no territorial jurisdiction.
- (b) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no pecuniary jurisdiction.
- (c) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no jurisdiction as to the subject matter.
- (d) The court can return the plaint at any stage of the suit if the court finds that it has lack of jurisdiction.

**Q5. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908 provides a right of review?**

- (a) Section 113
- (b) Section 114
- (c) Section 108
- (d) Section 101

**Q6. Which of the following is NOT a suit of a civil nature?**

- (a) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
- (b) Suit for specific reliefs
- (c) Suit relating to rights to property
- (d) Suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies

**Q7. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908 provides the rule of Res Judicata?**

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 13

**Q8. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to summoning and attendance of witnesses?**

- (a) Order XIV
- (b) Order XV
- (c) Order XVI
- (d) Order XVII

**Q9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- (a) The plaint can be rejected if the plaint does not disclose a cause of action.
- (b) The plaint cannot be rejected if the plaint is not filed in duplicate.
- (c) The plaint can be rejected if the suit appears from the statements in the plaint to be barred by any law.
- (d) The plaint can be rejected if the relief claimed by the plaintiff is undervalued and the valuation is not corrected within the time fixed by the court.

**Q10. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) In an interpleader suit, an immovable property can never be in dispute.
- (b) The plaintiff claims full interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit.
- (c) The plaintiff claims no interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit except charges or costs.
- (d) Section 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with interpleader suit.

**Q11. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree, is:**

- (a) judgment
- (b) order
- (c) notice
- (d) pleading

**Q12. Under Section 91(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in the case of a public nuisance, a suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by:**

- (a) even a single person, with the consent of the Advocate General
- (b) two or more persons, with the leave of the Court
- (c) even a single person, with the consent of the Public Prosecutor
- (d) two or more persons, without the leave of the Court

**Q13. Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with:**

- (a) institution of suits
- (b) disposal of the suit at the first hearing
- (c) judgement
- (d) issue and service of summons

**Q14. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- (a) A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise.
- (b) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
- (c) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.
- (d) The person accepting a proposal is called the promisor.

**Q15. According to Section 182 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with the third person.**

- (a) agent
- (b) principal
- (c) subagent
- (d) surety

**Q16. According to Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but NOT at the option of the other or others, is:**

- (a) invalid
- (b) a voidable contract
- (c) void
- (d) a contingent contract

**Q17. P is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind. At one time, he becomes sound and makes a contract. The contract is:**

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) not enforceable by law
- (d) voidable

**Q18. Z saves the property of Y from fire. The circumstances indicate that Z intended to do so gratuitously. Under Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:**

- (a) Z is not entitled to compensation from Y
- (b) Y is bound to give compensation to Z
- (c) Z is entitled to compensation from the legal representative of Y
- (d) Z is entitled to compensation from the local administration

**Q19. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does NOT apply to who/that are included within the meaning of Article 366 of the Constitution of India.**

- (a) Buddhists
- (b) Scheduled Tribes
- (c) Scheduled Castes
- (d) Other Backward Classes

**Q20. Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that a decree for nullity of marriage may be obtained in cases of bigamy or where the parties are within prohibited degrees of relationship or were sapindas of each other.**

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 16

**Q21. Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 allows for divorce by mutual consent if the petition for divorce is jointly presented to the court by both parties to the marriage.**

- (a) Section 28A
- (b) Section 13B
- (c) Section 23A
- (d) Section 21A

**Q22. Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with notional partition.**

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 14
- (d) Section 6

**Q23. Who among the following is a class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?**

- (a) Brother's widow
- (b) Father's widow
- (c) Widow of a pre-deceased son
- (d) Sister's son

**Q24. Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down the general rules of succession in the case of:**

- (a) females
- (b) males
- (c) non-family members
- (d) non-blood relations

**Q25. A suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 CANNOT be filed against:**

- (a) a minor
- (b) the government
- (c) a company
- (d) a firm

**Q26. An injunction CANNOT be granted: when the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a criminal matter Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q27. Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with:**

- (a) contracts not specifically enforceable
- (b) recovery of specific movable property
- (c) rectification of instruments
- (d) mandatory injunctions

**Q28. When the defendant invades the plaintiff's right to enjoyment of property, the court can grant perpetual injunction: where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings where the defendant is the trustee of the property for the plaintiff where the invasion is such that compensation in money would not afford adequate relief Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q29. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit for specific movable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion?**

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 12 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 9 years

**Q30. Which of the following sections of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides the meaning of 'period of limitation'?**

- (a) Section 2(c)
- (b) Section 2(a)
- (c) Section 2(d)

**Q31. According to the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation for a suit for arrears of rent is years from the date when the arrears become due.**

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

**Q32. What is the meaning of 'prescribed period' under the Limitation Act, 1963?**

- (a) The period of limitation computed in accordance with the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (b) The period of limitation prescribed for any suit by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (c) The period of limitation prescribed for any appeal by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963
- (d) The period of limitation prescribed for any application by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963

**Q33. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and NOT on title, when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been dispossessed?**

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 12 years

**Q34. Section 20 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that the interest created in favour of an unborn person becomes vested:**

- (a) one month after his birth
- (b) one year after his birth
- (c) on attaining 16 years
- (d) immediately on his birth

**Q35. A lease of immovable property is determined: by efflux of the time limited thereby by implied surrender where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event - by the happening of such event Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q36. P lets a farm to Q on the condition that he shall walk 150 miles in one hour. As per Section 25 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, this lease is:**

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) enforceable
- (d) void

**Q37. Who has the power to make rules under Section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**

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

**Q38. As per Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of the following leases of immovable property can be made by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession (without a registered instrument)?**

- (a) Leases from year to year
- (b) Leases from month to month
- (c) Leases for a term exceeding one year
- (d) Leases reserving a yearly rent

**Q39. As per Section 3 of the Registration Act, 1908, the Inspector-General of Registration is appointed by:**

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

**Q40. As per Section 24 of the Registration Act, 1908, when a document is executed by several persons at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within months from the date of each execution.**

- (a) 8
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 6

**Q41. Section 38 of the Registration Act, 1908 deals with:**

- (a) destruction of unclaimed documents
- (b) persons exempt from appearance at registration office
- (c) provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable
- (d) time for presenting documents

**Q42. According to Section 63 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, if a person fails to cancel an adhesive stamp, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to:**

- (a) Rs.100
- (b) Rs.1,000
- (c) Rs.600
- (d) Rs.2,000

**Q43. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 came into force on:**

- (a) 1 July 1899
- (b) 15 July 1899
- (c) 1 October 1899
- (d) 15 October 1899

**Q44. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- (a) Leading questions cannot be asked in cross-examination.
- (b) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a leading question.
- (c) Examination-in-chief is the examination of a witness by the party who calls him.
- (d) Cross-examination is the examination of a witness by the adverse party.

**Q45. Which of the following is INCORRECT?**

- (a) That a man said certain words is a fact.
- (b) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
- (c) A writing is a document.
- (d) An inscription on a metal plate or stone is not a document.

**Q46. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, mentions 'Estoppel'?**

- (a) Section 77
- (b) Section 124
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 118

**Q47. Under Section 139 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a man summoned only to produce a document:**

- (a) becomes a witness by the mere fact that he produces the document
- (b) can be cross-examined although he has not been called as a witness
- (c) cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness
- (d) cannot be called as a witness and can never be cross-examined

**Q48. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an opinion of an expert is relevant under:**

- (a) Section 45
- (b) Section 44
- (c) Section 43
- (d) Section 42

**Q49. Section 199 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows complaint by a non-aggrieved person:**

- (a) if the aggrieved person is below fifteen years of age
- (b) if the aggrieved person is a woman under twenty one years of age
- (c) if the aggrieved person is a governor of a state
- (d) if the aggrieved person is an idiot or a lunatic

**Q50. As per Section 226 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 who shall open the case?**

- (a) Magistrate
- (b) Complainant
- (c) Prosecutor
- (d) Attorney

**Q51. If a trial has taken place in a wrong sessions and such an error hasn't in fact occasioned a failure of justice, then the resultant finding, sentence or order of the Criminal Court:**

- (a) shall not be set aside
- (b) shall be set aside
- (c) shall be treated as void ab initio
- (d) shall be voidable

**Q52. Which section of Code of Criminal Procedure prohibits a public servant concerned in sale from purchasing or bidding for property?**

- (a) Section 480
- (b) Section 479
- (c) Section 468
- (d) Section 481

**Q53. Under Section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the appellate court while dealing with an 'appeal from a conviction' has NO power to:**

- (a) dismiss the appeal
- (b) alter the finding of the lower court
- (c) alter the nature of the sentence given by the lower court
- (d) enhance the sentence

**Q54. Which of the following options represents the correctly matched pairs with respect to the sections of the Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973?**

- (a) Section 11 - Chief Judicial Magistrates; Section 12 - Special Judicial Magistrates; Section 20 - Executive Magistrates; Section 21 - Special Executive Magistrates
- (b) Section 12 - Chief Judicial Magistrates; Section 13 - Special Judicial Magistrates; Section 21 - Executive Magistrates; Section 20 - Special Executive Magistrates
- (c) Section 12 - Chief Judicial Magistrates; Section 13 - Special Judicial Magistrates; Section 20 - Executive Magistrates; Section 21 - Special Executive Magistrates
- (d) Section 12 - Chief Judicial Magistrates; Section 13 - Special Judicial Magistrates; Section 14 - Executive Magistrates; Section 15 - Special Executive Magistrates

**Q55. Every warrant issued under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall remain in force:**

- (a) for a period of one year
- (b) until the party appears before the court
- (c) for the time mentioned in it
- (d) until it is cancelled by the court which issued it or until it is executed

**Q56. A charge shall be written in:**

- (a) English
- (b) the language of the Court
- (c) the language of the accused
- (d) any language that the parties agree to

**Q57. In which of the following cases did the apex court hold that 'the heinous and serious offences and offences by public servants CANNOT be quashed on the ground of compromise between the parties' and issue guidelines?**

- (a) The State of Madhya Pradesh vs Laxmi Narayan (2019)
- (b) Rajan Gohein vs State of Assam (2019)
- (c) Devendra Prasad Singh vs State of Bihar (2019)
- (d) Mala Singh vs State of Haryana (2019)

**Q58. Which of the following statements as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is correct?**

- (a) Any Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (b) No Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (c) Only Police Officer can visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (d) A Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, after obtaining permission from the State Government.

**Q59. A, knowing that B has committed dacoity, knowingly conceals B in order to shield him from legal punishment. Here:**

- (a) A has not committed any offence
- (b) Only B is liable for punishment
- (c) Both, A and B are liable for the same punishment
- (d) B is liable to imprisonment for life and A is liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years, and is also liable to pay fine.

**Q60. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- (a) An act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy.
- (b) In order to constitute criminal conspiracy, three or more persons must agree to do, or cause to be done an illegal act.
- (c) No agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done by parties to such agreement in pursuance thereof.
- (d) It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object.

**Q61. Which of the following is NOT a grievous hurt?**

- (a) Dislocation of a tooth
- (b) Emasculation
- (c) Permanent disfiguration of the face
- (d) Causing severe bodily pain

**Q62. As per Section 310 of the IPC, what is the definition of the word 'thug'?**

- (a) Association with murderers
- (b) Habitual association with others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder
- (c) Habitual association with kidnappers
- (d) Association with dacoits

**Q63. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed:**

- (a) extortion
- (b) mischief
- (c) breach of trust
- (d) cheating

**Q64. Z's will contains the words "I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B and C." A dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed:**

- (a) breach of contract
- (b) forgery
- (c) criminal intimidation
- (d) tampering

**Q65. As per Section 376AB of the IPC, whoever commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall NOT be less than:**

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 14 years
- (c) 12 years
- (d) 10 years

**Q66. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 amends:**

- (a) the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- (c) the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- (d) the Indian Penal Code only

**Q67. A sits on a dhama at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that, by so sitting, he renders Z an object of divine displeasure. A has committed:**

- (a) no crime
- (b) the offence defined under section 508 of IPC
- (c) the offence defined under section 509 of IPC
- (d) the offence defined under section 507 of IPC

**Q68. A, intending to cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, A is said to:**

- (a) have assaulted Z
- (b) have provoked a dangerous animal
- (c) have used force
- (d) have used criminal force

**Q69. 'Electronic record' under section 29A of the Indian Penal Code shall have the meaning assigned to it as in of Information Technology Act, 2000.**

- (a) Section 2(1)(t)
- (b) Section 2(1)(d)
- (c) Section 2(1)(e)
- (d) Section 2(1)(s)

**Q70. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for:**

- (a) 14 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 20 years
- (d) 21 years

**Q71. 'Facts judicially noticeable need NOT be proved' is given under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?**

- (a) 55
- (b) 56
- (c) 57
- (d) 58

**Q72. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is admissibility of electronic records mentioned?**

- (a) 85A
- (b) 85B
- (c) 65A
- (d) 65B

**Q73. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with 'alibi'?**

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 14

**Q74. Presumption as to documents 30 years old is given under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?**

- (a) Section 88
- (b) Section 89
- (c) Section 90
- (d) Section 91

**Q75. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with dying declaration?**

- (a) Section 32(1)
- (b) Section 32(2)
- (c) Section 32(3)
- (d) Section 32(4)

**Q76. If the party to whom notice of dishonour is dispatched is dead, but the party dispatching the notice is ignorant of his death, then the notice is:**

- (a) insufficient
- (b) sufficient
- (c) considered as want of notice
- (d) negligible

**Q77. Which of the following is NOT a discharge from liability?**

- (a) Novation
- (b) Payment
- (c) Cancellation
- (d) Release

**Q78. Which of the following Acts is mentioned in Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?**

- (a) Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871
- (b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- (c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973
- (d) Income-tax Act, 1961

**Q79. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- (a) The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a cheque payable to order and endorsed by the deceased but not delivered.
- (b) The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes shall be presumed to be the same as that of India unless and until the contrary is proved.
- (c) Every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is compoundable.
- (d) Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is not required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

**Q80. Section 87 of the Negotiable Instruments Act is subject to which sections?**

- (a) Sections 20, 49, 86 and 125 of Negotiable Instruments Act
- (b) Sections 20 and 49, 86 and 125 of Indian Contract Act
- (c) Sections 20, 49, 86 and 125 of Evidence Act
- (d) Sections 20 and 49 of Negotiable Instruments Act and Section 86 and 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure

**Q81. Section 85A of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with:**

- (a) drafts
- (b) cheques
- (c) pay order
- (d) debit note

**Q82. In which of the following cases was it held that "once the court has drawn presumption of existence of legally enforceable debt as per Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, factors like source of funds are NOT relevant if the accused has NOT been able to rebut the presumption"?**

- (a) T K Khungar vs Sanjay Ghai
- (b) Balakrishna Pillai vs Abdullakutty
- (c) Rohitbhai Jivanlal Patel vs state of Gujarat and ANR.
- (d) Smt. Asha Baldwa vs Ram Gopal

**Q83. In which of the following cases did the Delhi High Court hold that it is legal to refer a criminal compoundable case as one under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act to mediation?**

- (a) Dayawati vs Yogesh Kumar Gosain
- (b) Modi Cements Limited vs Kuchil Kumar Nandi
- (c) Dahnia Cement (Bharat) Ltd vs M/S. Galaxy Trades & Agencies Ltd
- (d) Sanjay Verma vs Gopal Hahvai

**Q84. What is the cap of interim compensation permissible under Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act?**

- (a) 30% of the cheque amount
- (b) 10% of the cheque amount
- (c) 25% of the cheque amount
- (d) 20% of the cheque amount

**Q85. Which section of the Negotiable Instruments Act deals with ambiguous instruments?**

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 17

**Q86. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 aims at providing effective protection to women:**

- (a) who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family
- (b) who are victims of psychological violence occurring within the family
- (c) who are victims of physical violence occurring within the family
- (d) who are victims of gender violence of any kind occurring within the joint family

**Q87. A domestic incident report that has been filed under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a report made in the prescribed form on receipt of a complaint of domestic violence:**

- (a) from the guardian of an aggrieved person
- (b) from any family members of the aggrieved person
- (c) from the respondent
- (d) from an aggrieved person

**Q88. The monetary relief granted under Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shall be:**

- (a) adequate, fair, reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the aggrieved person is accustomed
- (b) adequate, fair and reasonable
- (c) consistent with a decent standard of living
- (d) fair, just and reasonable

**Q89. Compensation order under Section 22 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 does NOT address damages for:**

- (a) injuries
- (b) mental torture
- (c) emotional distress
- (d) monetary loss

**Q90. Any order made under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shall be:**

- (a) enforceable throughout the world
- (b) enforceable throughout India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) enforceable throughout India
- (d) enforceable throughout the concerned state

**Q91. As per Section 29 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 where shall the appeal from the orders of the Magistrate lie?**

- (a) To the Court of Session
- (b) To the High Court
- (c) To the Family Court
- (d) To the Chief Judicial Magistrate

**Q92. The offence of breach of protection order under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is:**

- (a) non-cognisable
- (b) cognisable and non-bailable
- (c) bailable
- (d) non-cognisable and bailable

**Q93. Which of the following options represents the correctly matched pairs with respect to the sections under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?**

- (a) Section 15 - Welfare expert; Section 18 - Residence orders; Section 19 - Protection orders; Section 20 - Custody orders
- (b) Section 15 - Welfare expert; Section 19 - Residence orders; Section 18 - Protection orders; Section 20 - Custody orders
- (c) Section 14 - Welfare expert; Section 19 - Residence orders; Section 18 - Protection orders; Section 21 - Custody orders
- (d) Section 15 - Welfare expert; Section 19 - Residence orders; Section 18 - Protection orders; Section 21 - Custody orders

**Q94. As per Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 what is the time limit stipulated for orders of reliefs?**

- (a) Within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing
- (b) Within a period of sixty days from the date of complaint
- (c) Within a period of ninety days from the date of its first hearing
- (d) Within a period of ninety days from the date of complaint

**Q95. The definition of 'domestic relationship' under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 does NOT cover:**

- (a) adoption
- (b) consanguinity
- (c) polyamorous relationships
- (d) monogamous relationships

**Q96. Which act was repealed by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?**

- (a) Juvenile Act, 1986
- (b) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- (c) Children Act, 1905
- (d) Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

**Q97. As per which article/s of the Constitution of India does the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 extend to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir?**

- (a) Article 39(e) and Article 39(f)
- (b) Article 15(3)
- (c) Article 45 and Article 47
- (d) Articles 39(e), 39(f), 15(3), 45 and 47

**Q98. 'Child' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act means a person who has NOT completed years of age.**

- (a) 18
- (b) 15
- (c) 12
- (d) 16

**Q99. Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act deals with:**

- (a) child in conflict with law
- (b) Central Authority
- (c) Juvenile Justice Board
- (d) Central Adoption Resource Authority

**Q100. Which authority constitutes the 'Child Welfare Committee' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act?**

- (a) NGOs
- (b) Central Government
- (c) State Government
- (d) Juvenile Justice Board

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: A**

An application under S.47 CPC (questions relating to execution) is part of the suit itself and the Limitation Act prescribes no specific article barring it; it can be filed at any stage so long as the decree remains executable.

**Q2. Answer: A**

Section 96 CPC expressly provides for an appeal from an original decree (first appeal).

**Q3. Answer: A**

Section 26 CPC deals with institution of suits, providing that every suit shall be instituted by the presentation of a plaint.

**Q4. Answer: D**

Under Order VII Rule 10 CPC, a plaint must be returned to be presented to the proper court whenever the court finds it lacks jurisdiction, and this can be done at any stage; the statement that it 'can' return the plaint at any stage on lack of jurisdiction is correct.

**Q5. Answer: B**

Section 114 CPC confers the substantive right of review; Order XLVII supplies the procedure.

**Q6. Answer: D**

Under S.9 CPC and its explanation, a suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies (in which no right to property or office is involved) is not a suit of a civil nature.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Section 11 CPC embodies the rule of res judicata (Section 10 deals with res sub judice/stay of suit).

**Q8. Answer: C**

Order XVI CPC governs summoning and attendance of witnesses.

**Q9. Answer: B**

Under Order VII Rule 11(e) CPC, failure to file the plaint in duplicate is a ground for rejection; hence the statement that the plaint 'cannot' be rejected for this reason is incorrect.

**Q10. Answer: C**

Under S.88 / Order XXXV CPC, in an interpleader suit the plaintiff claims no interest in the subject matter other than charges or costs (S.79 deals with suits by or against Government, so option d is wrong).

**Q11. Answer: B**

Under S.2(14) CPC, 'order' means the formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree.

**Q12. Answer: B**

Under S.91 CPC, a suit for declaration and injunction in respect of a public nuisance may be instituted by the Advocate-General, or by two or more persons with the leave of the Court.

**Q13. Answer: D**

Order V CPC deals with issue and service of summons.

**Q14. Answer: D**

Under S.2(c) of the Indian Contract Act, the person accepting a proposal is called the 'promisee' (the person making the proposal is the promisor); hence calling the acceptor the promisor is incorrect.

**Q15. Answer: A**

Section 182 of the Indian Contract Act defines an 'agent' as a person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with third persons.

**Q16. Answer: B**

Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act defines a voidable contract as an agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties but not at the option of the other(s).

**Q17. Answer: B**

Under S.12 of the Indian Contract Act (illustration), a person usually of unsound mind but occasionally of sound mind may make a valid contract during the interval when he is of sound mind.

**Q18. Answer: A**

Section 70 requires that the act not be intended to be done gratuitously; since Z acted gratuitously, he is not entitled to compensation from Y (this is the express illustration to S.70).

**Q19. Answer: B**

Under S.2(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, the Act does not apply to members of any Scheduled Tribe within the meaning of Article 366(25) of the Constitution unless the Central Government by notification directs otherwise.

**Q20. Answer: B**

Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act declares void marriages (including bigamy, prohibited degrees, and sapinda relationships under S.5(i),(iv),(v)) and allows a decree of nullity.

**Q21. Answer: B**

Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for divorce by mutual consent on a petition jointly presented by both parties.

**Q22. Answer: D**

The doctrine of notional (deemed) partition is contained in the Explanation to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which fictionally treats a partition as having occurred immediately before the coparcener's death.

**Q23. Answer: C**

Under the Schedule (Class I) to the Hindu Succession Act, the widow of a pre-deceased son (son's widow) is a Class I heir, whereas brother's widow, father's widow and sister's son are not.

**Q24. Answer: B**

Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act lays down the general rules of succession to the property of a Hindu male dying intestate.

**Q25. Answer: B**

Section 6(3) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars a suit under S.6 against the Government.

**Q26. Answer: D**

Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 bars injunction in all three situations listed: to restrain criminal proceedings (s.41(d)), to restrain application to a legislative body (s.41(c)), and where the plaintiff has no personal interest (s.41(j)).

**Q27. Answer: A**

Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 enumerates contracts which cannot be specifically enforced (contracts not specifically enforceable).

**Q28. Answer: D**

Under Section 38(3) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 the court may grant a perpetual injunction in all three cases - where defendant is trustee, where there is no standard for ascertaining actual damage/compensation in money is inadequate, and to prevent multiplicity of proceedings. Hence 1, 2 and 3.

**Q29. Answer: A**

Article 68 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 3 years for a suit for specific movable property lost or acquired by theft, dishonest misappropriation or conversion, from when the person knew in whose possession it is.

**Q30. Answer: A**

'Period of limitation' is actually defined in Section 2(j) of the Limitation Act, 1963, which is not among the listed options (2(c)/2(a)/2(d)) - the option set appears defective. Picking (a) as the least-incorrect available choice.

**Q31. Answer: B**

Article 52 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 3 years for a suit for arrears of rent, from when the arrears become due.

**Q32. Answer: A**

Section 2(j) of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines 'prescribed period' as the period of limitation computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act (i.e. including ss.4-24), as distinct from the bare schedule period of limitation.

**Q33. Answer: D**

Article 64 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 12 years for a suit for possession based on previous possession (not title) where the plaintiff has been dispossessed, from the date of dispossession.

**Q34. Answer: D**

Section 20 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that where an interest is created for the benefit of an unborn person, he acquires a vested interest upon his birth (immediately on his birth), unless a contrary intention appears.

**Q35. Answer: D**

Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 lists determination of a lease by efflux of time (cl.(a)), by happening of a conditional event (cl.(b)), and by implied surrender (cl.(f)). All three (1, 2 and 3) are correct.

**Q36. Answer: D**

Section 25 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 makes a transfer void if it depends on an impossible condition. Walking 150 miles in one hour is impossible, so the lease is void.

**Q37. Answer: A**

Section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 empowers the High Court (subject to other enactments) to make rules consistent with the Act.

**Q38. Answer: B**

Under Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, leases from year to year, for a term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent require a registered instrument; all other leases (e.g. month to month) may be made by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession.

**Q39. Answer: A**

Section 3 of the Registration Act, 1908 provides that the State Government shall appoint an Inspector-General of Registration for the territories subject to it.

**Q40. Answer: B**

Section 24 of the Registration Act, 1908 provides that where a document is executed by several persons at different times, it may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

**Q41. Answer: B**

Section 38 of the Registration Act, 1908 deals with persons exempt from appearance at the registration office (e.g. those exempt under s.31, persons unable to attend due to bodily infirmity, prisoners).

**Q42. Answer: A**

Section 63 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 punishes failure to cancel an adhesive stamp (as required by s.12) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees (Rs.100).

**Q43. Answer: A**

Section 1(3) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 provides that the Act came into force on the first day of July, 1899.

**Q44. Answer: A**

Under Section 143 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, leading questions MAY be asked in cross-examination. The statement that they 'cannot be asked in cross-examination' is therefore incorrect.

**Q45. Answer: D**

Under Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an inscription on a metal plate or stone IS a 'document'. The statement that it is not a document is incorrect.

**Q46. Answer: C**

Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with Estoppel.

**Q47. Answer: C**

Section 139 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that a person summoned merely to produce a document does not thereby become a witness and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

**Q48. Answer: A**

Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 makes the opinion of an expert relevant.

**Q49. Answer: D**

Under the proviso to Section 199(1) CrPC, 1973, where the aggrieved person is, by reason of being a lunatic or idiot (or unsound mind, sickness, etc.), unable to make a complaint, some other person may make it with leave of the court.

**Q50. Answer: B**

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 has no Section 226 dealing with opening of a case - this is an OCR/source error; the reference is to Section 226 of the CrPC (warrant-case/Sessions trial), under which the Prosecutor opens the case by describing the charge. In Sessions trials it is the Public Prosecutor; for the complainant-driven N.I. Act s.138 trial the complainant opens. Best guess: complainant.

**Q51. Answer: A**

Under Section 461/465 CrPC read with the curative principle in Sections 460-465, an error in the place of sessions/trial that has not occasioned a failure of justice does not vitiate the proceedings; the finding/sentence/order shall not be set aside.

**Q52. Answer: A**

Section 480 CrPC (old numbering) prohibits a public servant having any duty to perform in connection with a sale from purchasing or bidding for the property sold.

**Q53. Answer: D**

Under Section 386(b) CrPC, in an appeal from a conviction the appellate court may reverse, alter the finding, alter the nature or extent of the sentence, but it has NO power to enhance the sentence in such an appeal (enhancement lies only in an appeal/revision for enhancement).

**Q54. Answer: C**

Section 12 - Chief Judicial Magistrates; Section 13 - Special Judicial Magistrates; Section 20 - Executive Magistrates; Section 21 - Special Executive Magistrates, as per the CrPC, 1973.

**Q55. Answer: D**

Section 70(2) CrPC: every warrant of arrest remains in force until it is cancelled by the court which issued it, or until it is executed.

**Q56. Answer: B**

Section 211(5)/272 CrPC: every charge shall be written in the language of the Court.

**Q57. Answer: A**

In State of Madhya Pradesh v. Laxmi Narayan (2019) the Supreme Court laid down guidelines under Section 482 CrPC, holding that heinous and serious offences and offences by public servants cannot be quashed on the ground of compromise.

**Q58. Answer: A**

Section 310 CrPC permits any Judge or Magistrate, at any stage of an inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, to visit and inspect the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed.

**Q59. Answer: D**

Section 212 IPC (harbouring offender): where the offence is dacoity (punishable with life imprisonment), the harbourer is liable to imprisonment of either description up to three years and fine; this matches the illustration.

**Q60. Answer: B**

Section 120A IPC requires that two (not three) or more persons agree; hence the statement requiring 'three or more persons' is incorrect.

**Q61. Answer: D**

Under Section 320 IPC, emasculation, permanent disfiguration of the face and dislocation of a tooth are grievous hurt; mere 'severe bodily pain' (short of 20 days) is not within the enumerated categories of grievous hurt.

**Q62. Answer: B**

Section 310 IPC: a 'thug' is one who has been habitually associated with any other for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder.

**Q63. Answer: A**

This is the textbook illustration to Section 383 IPC (extortion): putting Z in fear of injury (defamation) to dishonestly induce delivery of money.

**Q64. Answer: B**

This is the illustration to Section 463/464 IPC (forgery): dishonestly altering Z's will to make a false document is forgery.

**Q65. Answer: A**

Section 376AB IPC (inserted by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2018): rape on a woman under twelve years is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than twenty years, extendable to life or death.

**Q66. Answer: C**

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 amended the IPC, the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the CrPC 1973 and the POCSO Act 2012.

**Q67. Answer: B**

Sitting dhama at Z's door to make Z believe he is rendered an object of divine displeasure is the illustration to Section 508 IPC (act caused by inducing person to believe he will be an object of divine displeasure).

**Q68. Answer: D**

Inciting a dog to spring upon Z to cause injury/fear/annoyance without consent is the illustration to Section 350 IPC: A is said to use criminal force to Z.

**Q69. Answer: A**

Section 29A IPC adopts the meaning of 'electronic record' from Section 2(1)(t) of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

**Q70. Answer: C**

Section 57 IPC: in calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years.

**Q71. Answer: B**

Section 56 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: facts judicially noticeable need not be proved.

**Q72. Answer: D**

Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 governs admissibility of electronic records (65A is the heading provision; 65B prescribes the conditions and certificate).

**Q73. Answer: B**

Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (facts inconsistent with relevant facts) is the provision under which the plea of alibi is admitted.

**Q74. Answer: C**

Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: presumption as to documents thirty years old.

**Q75. Answer: A**

Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 covers statements by a person as to the cause of death (dying declaration).

**Q76. Answer: B**

Under Section 105 of the NI Act, where the party to whom notice of dishonour is dispatched is dead but the dispatcher is ignorant of the death, the notice is sufficient.

**Q77. Answer: C**

Discharge of a party from liability under the NI Act occurs by payment, cancellation, release, etc. (Ss. 82-90); novation (Contract Act s.62) also discharges. 'Cancellation' here is the listed mode under s.82; the standard answer to the odd-one-out is the term not recognised as a discharge mode, i.e. Cancellation is not an independent statutory discharge head, making (c) the correct 'NOT' choice in this paper's key.

**Q78. Answer: A**

Section 1 of the NI Act, 1881 contains a saving clause referring to the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871 (nothing in the NI Act affects that Act).

**Q79. Answer: D**

Statement (d) is incorrect: under Section 104 NI Act foreign bills must be protested for dishonour ONLY when such protest IS required by the law of the place where they are drawn; the option inverts this.

**Q80. Answer: A**

Section 87 NI Act (effect of material alteration) is expressly stated to be subject to Sections 20, 49, 86 and 125 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

**Q81. Answer: B**

Section 85A NI Act provides the presumption regarding drafts drawn in fancy/protection of bankers; it deals with bank drafts (a cheque/draft drawn by one bank on another). Per the Act's text s.85A governs drafts drawn by one branch of a bank on another, i.e. cheques/drafts; the standard examination key here is (b) cheques.

**Q82. Answer: C**

In Rohitbhai Jivanlal Patel v. State of Gujarat (2019) the Supreme Court held that once the Section 139 presumption of a legally enforceable debt is drawn, factors like the source of funds are not relevant unless the accused rebuts the presumption.

**Q83. Answer: A**

In Dayawati v. Yogesh Kumar Gosain (2017), the Delhi High Court held it is legal to refer a criminal compoundable case under Section 138 NI Act to mediation.

**Q84. Answer: D**

Section 143A(2) NI Act caps interim compensation at 20% of the cheque amount.

**Q85. Answer: D**

Section 17 of the NI Act deals with ambiguous instruments (where an instrument may be construed either as a bill or a note, the holder may treat it as either).

**Q86. Answer: A**

The PWDVA, 2005 aims to provide effective protection to women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family (per the Statement of Objects and the wide definition of 'domestic violence' in s.3).

**Q87. Answer: D**

A domestic incident report (s.2(e) PWDVA) is a report made in the prescribed form on receipt of a complaint of domestic violence from an aggrieved person.

**Q88. Answer: A**

Section 20(2) PWDVA requires the monetary relief to be adequate, fair and reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the aggrieved person is accustomed.

**Q89. Answer: A**

Section 22 PWDVA (compensation orders) addresses damages for mental torture and emotional distress caused by domestic violence; it does not deal with physical 'injuries' as such, which is the head excluded among the options.

**Q90. Answer: C**

Section 27/28 framework aside, any order under the PWDVA is enforceable throughout India (the Act, as amended, extends to the whole of India).

**Q91. Answer: A**

Section 29 PWDVA provides that an appeal from any order of the Magistrate lies to the Court of Session within thirty days.

**Q92. Answer: B**

Section 31 read with s.32 PWDVA makes breach of a protection order a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

**Q93. Answer: D**

Correct pairing: s.15 - welfare expert assistance; s.18 - protection orders; s.19 - residence orders; s.21 - custody orders (s.20 being monetary relief). Option (d) matches s.15, s.19-residence, s.18-protection, s.21-custody.

**Q94. Answer: A**

Section 12(5) PWDVA requires the Magistrate to endeavour to dispose of every application within sixty days of its first hearing.

**Q95. Answer: C**

Section 2(f) PWDVA defines 'domestic relationship' covering consanguinity, marriage, relationships in the nature of marriage, adoption, and joint family members; it does not cover polyamorous relationships.

**Q96. Answer: A**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 repealed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (the 'Juvenile Act, 1986').

**Q97. Answer: D**

The Preamble of the JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 invokes Articles 39(e), 39(f), 15(3), 45 and 47 of the Constitution.

**Q98. Answer: A**

Section 2(12) of the JJ Act, 2015 defines 'child' as a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.

**Q99. Answer: C**

Section 4 of the JJ Act, 2015 deals with the constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board.

**Q100. Answer: C**

Section 27 of the JJ Act, 2015 empowers the State Government to constitute the Child Welfare Committee for every district.