

Telangana Judiciary - Prelims 2023

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 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. The following properties cannot be attached and sold in execution of decree under Section 60 of CPC:

- (a) Dwelling house
- (b) Promissory notes
- (c) Shares in company
- (d) House of agriculturist

Q3. A plaint can be returned under Order VII Rule 10 CPC only:

- (a) at the pre numbering stage
- (b) at any stage of the suit
- (c) at any time before settlement of the issues
- (d) at any time before the defendant files the written statement

Q4. A decree of restitution of conjugal rights can be enforced:

- (a) by attachment of the property of judgement debtor
- (b) by detaining the judgement debtor in civil prison
- (c) by attachment of property of judgement debtor or by detaining him in civil prison
- (d) initiating criminal prosecution against the judgement debtor

Q5. When order directing deposit of rents during pendency of rent Court proceedings is not complied with, then the Rent Controller can order summary eviction of tenant under:

- (a) Section 11(2)
- (b) Section 11(1)
- (c) Section 11(4)
- (d) Section 11(3)

Q6. For the purpose of cheating under Section 420 IPC, it is necessary that the victim or aggrieved person:

- (a) Need not to suffer unlawful loss
- (b) Necessarily has to suffer unlawful loss
- (c) May or may not suffer unlawful loss
- (d) Mere inducement with dishonest intention is enough

Q7. Under which among the following Sections alternative charge can be framed?

- (a) Section 306 and Section 34 IPC
- (b) Section 306 and Section 120(b) IPC
- (c) Section 306 and Section 109 IPC
- (d) Section 306 and Section 304-B IPC

Q8. To constitute an offence of unlawful assembly it is necessary that:

- (a) There should be physical presence of five persons or more persons to do any act enumerated under the provision
- (b) There need not be any physical presence of five or more persons
- (c) There should be at least one person who is physically present and others need not be physically present
- (d) There may be several persons but at least five persons should have common object whether they are physically present or not

Q9. A person is deemed to be dead under Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act:

- (a) if he is not heard to be alive for the last 7 years
- (b) If he is not heard to be alive for the last 30 years
- (c) If he is not heard to be alive for the last 12 years
- (d) If he is not heard to be alive after 7 years after attaining majority

Q10. Under Section 116 of the Indian Evidence Act:

- (a) A tenant is debarred from denying the title of the landlord
- (b) A tenant is entitled to deny the title if the landlord's title is doubtful
- (c) A tenant has the option to deny the title of the landlord
- (d) A tenant can deny the title of the landlord after expiry of the lease period

Q11. A petition for mutual divorce under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act can be filed:

- (a) At any time after marriage
- (b) Only after one year of marriage
- (c) Only after two years of marriage
- (d) Only when there is no resumption of cohabitation between the parties to the marriage for a period of one year or upwards

Q12. Interim maintenance under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act can be granted by the Family Court:

- (a) Only when main relief of maintenance is sought for
- (b) In any proceeding under the Hindu Marriage Act irrespective of main relief of maintenance is sought for or not
- (c) Only in a divorce case
- (d) Only in a case for restitution of conjugal rights

Q13. Agreement which is voidable can become a contract:

- (a) At the option of promisor or promisee
- (b) With the consent of promisor or promisee
- (c) At the option of promisee
- (d) At the option of promisor

Q14. Limitation for filing suit for damages for act of defamation is:

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 1 year

Q15. Under Section 145 Cr.P.C when there is a dispute regarding land or water which is likely to cause breach of peace, an order passed by the concerned Magistrate is:

- (a) Final
- (b) Subject to order that may be passed by competent Courts in due course of law
- (c) Valid for a period of two months
- (d) Valid for a period of six months

Q16. The following provisions of law in Cr.P.C deal with period of limitation for taking cognizance of offence:

- (a) Section 448
- (b) Section 458
- (c) Section 468
- (d) Section 478

Q17. Sanction from Government for prosecution of Public Servants under Section 197 Cr.P.C means:

- (a) Sanction for lodging FIR
- (b) Only sanction before filing charge sheet
- (c) Sanction after filing charge sheet and before judgement
- (d) Sanction only before judgement

Q18. Shared household under Section 17 of the Domestic Violence Act:

- (a) Includes tenanted property of the respondent
- (b) Only own property of the respondent
- (c) Only joint property of the respondent
- (d) Does not include tenanted property of the respondent

Q19. A child in conflict with law convicted for the offence under Section 302 IPC:

- (a) Can be sentenced to imprisonment for life after he attains majority
- (b) Cannot be sentenced to imprisonment for life
- (c) Can be sentenced to imprisonment to life subject to gravity of offence
- (d) Can be sentenced to imprisonment for life in rescue homes

Q20. Every offence under the Telangana Gaming Act, 1974 is:

- (a) Cognizable and bailable
- (b) Cognizable and compoundable
- (c) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
- (d) Cognizable and non-bailable

Q21. Easement is a right related to:

- (a) Only land
- (b) Land and building
- (c) Land and water
- (d) Land and water channel

Q22. Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharging his duty is punishable under Section:

- (a) 352 of IPC
- (b) 353 of IPC
- (c) 346 of IPC
- (d) 342 of IPC

Q23. The power to review judgement in criminal cases under Section 362 Cr.P.C lies with:

- (a) High Court only
- (b) Sessions Court and High Court
- (c) The Court which passes the judgement
- (d) None of the above

Q24. Which one among the following provisions deal with the power of the Court to add an accused during trial or inquiry:

- (a) Section 219 Cr.P.C
- (b) Section 319 Cr.P.C
- (c) Section 419 Cr.P.C
- (d) Section 209 Cr.P.C

Q25. The Jurisdiction of the Court for filing the cases will be on the basis of:

- (a) Subject matter regarding the cause of action
- (b) Territorial jurisdiction
- (c) Pecuniary jurisdiction
- (d) All the above

Q26. A Court can pass a preliminary decree in a suit for: Dissolution of partnership firm

- (a) for possession and mesne profits
- (b) declaration of title
- (c) partition suit
- (d) Note: For this question, ambiguity is found in question/answer. Candidate will get full marks for this question if any of the correct options are chosen.

Q27. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 a plaint can be rejected under:

- (a) Order VII Rule 8
- (b) Order VII Rule 9
- (c) Order VII Rule 11
- (d) None of the above

Q28. In a suit defendant after service of notice can file a written statement within a period of:

- (a) 45 days
- (b) 90 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days

Q29. Pleadings in a suit consist/s of:

- (a) Plaint only
- (b) Written Statement only
- (c) Plaint and Written Statement
- (d) None of the above

Q30. Order IX Rule 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides grounds:

- (a) For reopening of evidence
- (b) For filing written statement
- (c) For setting aside ex parte decree
- (d) For issuing summons afresh

Q31. Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, an Executing Court has the power to:

- (a) modify the terms of the decree
- (b) modify and vary the terms of the decree
- (c) cannot either modify or vary the decree
- (d) modify the judgment and terms of the decree

Q32. An Executing Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in execution of a decree can impose on the judgment debtor:

- (a) rigorous imprisonment
- (b) simple imprisonment
- (c) civil imprisonment
- (d) none of the above

Q33. Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for filing of a second appeal in the:

- (a) District Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) None of the above

Q34. Section 148A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for: Enlargement of time Filing of caveat Review application

- (a) Filing First Appeal
- (b) Correct Answer: 2
- (c) Memory updated
- (d) Here are the formatted questions from 35 to 70:

Q35. The doctrine of res judicata is based on the principle that

- (a) Prohibiting the parties from filing suits against each other
- (b) Parties should not file successive suits against each other
- (c) Two suits on the same cause of action are prohibited
- (d) One should not be vexed twice for the same cause of action and there should be a finality to the litigation

Q36. Which of the below mentioned statements is incorrect?

- (a) An agreement opposed to public policy is enforceable under law
- (b) There cannot be any valid contract between minors
- (c) All valid agreements are enforceable through Courts
- (d) An agreement entered by the guardian of minor is enforceable

Q37. Consent of a party entering into a contract is said to be free when it is not caused by

- (a) coercion or undue influence
- (b) misrepresentation
- (c) fraud
- (d) All the above

Q38. A Hindu woman can file for a petition interim maintenance under

- (a) Section 125 Cr.P.C. and Section 18 of the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956
- (b) Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (c) Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- (d) All the above

Q39. Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for

- (a) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
- (b) Divorce on the ground of cruelty
- (c) When the marriage was a void marriage
- (d) Divorce by mutual consent

Q40. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, applies to only

- (a) Interlocutory applications and appeals
- (b) Suits
- (c) Execution Petitions
- (d) All the above

Q41. Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, provides for filing a suit for possession of immovable property within a period of

- (a) one year from the date of dispossession
- (b) Six months from the date of dispossession
- (c) Three years from the date of dispossession
- (d) Twelve years from the date of dispossession

Q42. In a suit filed for declaration of title based on adverse possession, the burden of proof is on

- (a) Plaintiff
- (b) Defendant
- (c) Both on the plaintiff and defendant
- (d) Court

Q43. When the witness is not having personal knowledge of a fact and merely repeats the statement made by another person, such evidence is called

- (a) Secondary evidence
- (b) Hearsay evidence
- (c) Hearsay evidence
- (d) Direct evidence

Q44. Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which provides for opinion of an Expert is

- (a) Conclusive proof
- (b) Not conclusive proof
- (c) Supportive and corroborative
- (d) None of the above

Q45. Estoppel is a rule of

- (a) Civil Action
- (b) Criminal Action
- (c) Both civil and criminal actions
- (d) None of the above

Q46. Privileged information under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is the communication between

- (a) Police officer and Advocate
- (b) Advocate and client
- (c) Magistrate and Accused
- (d) None of the above

Q47. For determination of age of a person, the Court can rely on the following:

- (a) Affidavit of father/mother
- (b) Evidence from third parties
- (c) Ossification test
- (d) No such proof is required

Q48. Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides for admissibility of the Electronic records

- (a) 65
- (b) 66
- (c) 65B
- (d) 65A

Q49. The burden of proof in a criminal proceedings lies on

- (a) Prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused
- (b) Accused to prove his innocence
- (c) Both on the Prosecution and the Accused
- (d) On the Magistrate

Q50. Basic structure theory was first propounded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of

- (a) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- (b) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
- (c) Keshavanand Bharathi vs. State of Kerala
- (d) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab

Q51. A Writ Petition can be filed in a High Court under Article of the Constitution of India

- (a) 326
- (b) 226
- (c) 32
- (d) 256

Q52. Under the Constitution of India, the term of the President is

- (a) 6 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) life
- (d) 10 years

Q53. The oath of the Office of the President is administered by

- (a) The President himself
- (b) The outgoing President
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

Q54. The Upper House of the Parliament is called

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Praja Sabha
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Intellectual Sabha

Q55. The Constitution of India came into force on

- (a) 15.08.1947
- (b) 26.01.1947
- (c) 26.01.1950
- (d) 15.08.1950

Q56. The Preamble of the Constitution of India is

- (a) a part of the Constitution
- (b) not a part of the Constitution
- (c) a part of fundamental rights
- (d) none of the above

Q57. Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees

- (a) Protection of right to life and personal liberty
- (b) Right to Education
- (c) Protection against arrest and detention
- (d) Right to property

Q58. Article 20 of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) Estoppel
- (b) Res judicata
- (c) Double jeopardy
- (d) Per incuriam

Q59. Article 300A of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) Right to Life
- (b) Freedom of Trade and Commerce
- (c) Contracts
- (d) Right to Property

Q60. Fundamental duties enumerated in Article 51-A of the Constitution of India are

- (a) enforceable
- (b) not enforceable
- (c) only enforceable when violated
- (d) none of the above

Q61. A Writ of Habeas Corpus is available

- (a) against Police brutality
- (b) as Fundamental Right
- (c) in cases of wrongful deprivation of personal liberty or wrongful detention
- (d) in case of wrongful deprivation of property

Q62. The age of retirement of a Judge of Supreme Court of India is

- (a) ten years
- (b) till he/she attains the age of 65
- (c) till he/she attains the age of 62
- (d) for life

Q63. An implead petition can be allowed under Order 1 Rule 10 of CPC:

- (a) Before framing of issues
- (b) Before commencement of trial
- (c) At any stage of the suit
- (d) None of the above

Q64. Charge framed under Section 211 of Cr.P.C. shall contain:

- (a) Time, place and person alleged to have committed the offence
- (b) The law and the Section of the Law
- (c) Shall be written in the language of the court
- (d) All the above

Q65. A decree may be executed by -

- (a) District judge
- (b) Senior Civil Judge
- (c) Junior Civil Judge
- (d) Either by the Court which has passed the decree or to which the decree is sent for execution

Q66. Correction of judgment or final order is permissible

- (a) To correct a clerical error
- (b) To correct arithmetical error
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q67. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 governs the dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds?

- (a) section 132
- (b) section 129
- (c) section 138
- (d) section 136

Q68. A time barred debt can be claimed by way of -

- (a) Counter claim
- (b) Fresh suit
- (c) Set off
- (d) None of the above

Q69. Grave and sudden provocation is -

- (a) A question of law
- (b) A question of fact
- (c) A mixed question of fact and law
- (d) A presumption of law

Q70. The remedies available to a 'person in conflict with law' as defined under Juvenile Justice Act involved in a criminal case - To obtain Regular bail To obtain Anticipatory bail

- (a) To approach juvenile justice Board
- (b) None of the above
- (c) Correct Answer: 3
- (d) Here are the formatted questions from 71 to 100:

Q71. Who has to administer oath to a witness -

- (a) Counsel of the witness
- (b) Bench Clerk
- (c) Office Sub-ordinate on duty
- (d) Presiding officer

Q72. Limitation prescribed for enforcement of a decree of mandatory injunction is -

- (a) 6 years
- (b) 9 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) 12 years

Q73. The period prescribed under Section 148A of CPC-

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

Q74. "Former Suit" referred in Explanation I of Section 11 of C.P.C. connotes -

- (a) A suit which has been decided prior to the suit in question
- (b) A suit which was dismissed for default
- (c) A suit dismissed as withdrawn
- (d) All the above

Q75. To institute a suit against Government -

- (a) Serve 2 months prior notice
- (b) File an application to dispense with issuance of notice
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q76. After completion of investigation and filing of final report, Magistrate shall -

- (a) Take cognizance of the same and issue summons to the accused
- (b) If the final report is filed stating that lack of evidence, false or civil in nature, send the notice to the complainant to enable him to file protest petition
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q77. To cross examine one's own witness -

- (a) On obtaining permission of the court
- (b) By declaring the witness as Hostile
- (c) By declaring the witness as Hostile and on obtaining permission from the court
- (d) None of the above

Q78. The Magistrate shall dispose of a petition filed under Section 12 of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act within -

- (a) 3 years from the date of filing
- (b) 60 days from the first date of hearing
- (c) One year from the date of filing
- (d) 180 days from the first date of hearing

Q79. The investigating officer can summon a person under Section 160 Cr.P.C. -

- (a) An accused
- (b) A suspect accused
- (c) A witness
- (d) All the above

Q80. The statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C shall be recorded by:

- (a) Magistrate
- (b) Investigating Officer
- (c) Sessions Judge
- (d) All the above

Q81. Pre-requisites for conducting identification parade:

- (a) Requisition from the police to the Magistrate
- (b) Witnesses who are summoned for parade shall be kept out of the view of the suspect/accused
- (c) Presence of accused
- (d) All the above

Q82. What is the period prescribed under Limitation Act to set-aside a decree passed ex-parte

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 90 days
- (c) 120 days
- (d) 3 years

Q83. What is the period prescribed to file a petition to set-aside an abatement?

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

Q84. Which of the following statements with regard to dying declaration is correct?

- (a) Investigating officer cannot discard the dying declaration
- (b) Conviction can be recorded on the sole basis of dying declaration
- (c) Investigating officer can discard the dying declaration and file final report
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q85. Under what circumstances a plaint can be rejected -

- (a) Where it does not disclose cause of action
- (b) Where it is not filed in duplicate
- (c) Where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any law
- (d) All the above

Q86. A suit can be instituted in a court within the local limits -

- (a) Where plaintiff resides
- (b) Where the defendant resides
- (c) Where cause of the action wholly or in part arises
- (d) (b) and (c)

Q87. A statement given before the police u/s 161 of Cr.P.C.:

- (a) Admissible in evidence
- (b) Inadmissible in evidence
- (c) Admissible in part
- (d) None of the above

Q88. To constitute an offence of 'Stalking'

- (a) A man shall follow a woman
- (b) A man shall contact or attempt to contact such woman to foster personal interaction
- (c) Monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication
- (d) All the above

Q89. In an execution petition the following property cannot be attached

- (a) land
- (b) cheques
- (c) part of the salary
- (d) shares

Q90. In which of the following proceeding Anticipatory Bail petition is not maintainable -

- (a) Offence under Section 498A of IPC
- (b) Offences under provisions of JJ Act
- (c) Offences under the provisions of POCSO Act
- (d) Telangana Gaming Act

Q91. 'Cognizable offence' as defined in Section 2 (c) of Criminal Procedure Code means:

- (a) offence of serious nature
- (b) non bailable offence
- (c) bailable offence
- (d) an offence where police officer may arrest without warrant

Q92. Doctrine of lis pendense provided under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act lays down:

- (a) pending suit, parties are prohibited to alienate the property
- (b) parties are at liberty to alienate the property
- (c) if alienation is made, it is subject to certain conditions
- (d) the parties are bound by the decree passed by the court

Q93. Registration of multiple FIRs is permissible

- (a) If the allegations are not same in all the FIRs
- (b) If the complainants are different
- (c) If cause of action is different
- (d) All the above

Q94. 'Document' as per Indian Evidence Act means, matter expressed or described in the form of

- (a) Letters
- (b) Figures or marks
- (c) (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q95. Which of the properties that can be seized by a police officer by exercising powers under Section 102 Cr.P.C

- (a) Bank Account
- (b) Any property which may be alleged or suspected to be stolen
- (c) Property found under circumstances which creates a suspicion of commission of any offence
- (d) All the above

Q96. The Competent authority to pass confiscation order under Telangana Excise Act, 1968

- (a) Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise
- (b) Jurisdictional Dy. Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise
- (c) Jurisdictional Asst. Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise
- (d) Station House Officer of the Concerned Prohibition & Excise station

Q97. Filing of Vakalat is -

- (a) On the request made by the presiding officer
- (b) On the request made by the client
- (c) Mandatory
- (d) All the above

Q98. In execution of a decree, if a person is detained in a civil imprisonment, the subsistence allowance has to be paid by

- (a) State Government
- (b) jail authorities
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Decree holder

Q99. Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following injunctions are provided?

- (a) permanent and temporary injunction
- (b) permanent and mandatory injunction
- (c) only temporary injunction
- (d) all the above

Q100. Under Section 114 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, which Court has the power to review a judgement or order?

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Appellate Court
- (d) Same Court

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: A

An application under Section 47 CPC (questions on execution/satisfaction/discharge of a decree) has no prescribed period of limitation; the Limitation Act has no specific Article for it and it can be raised at any stage of execution.

Q2. Answer: D

Section 60(1)(c) CPC exempts from attachment and sale (the houses and other buildings (with material and sites) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him. Promissory notes, shares and a (non-agriculturist) dwelling house are attachable.

Q3. Answer: B

Order VII Rule 10 CPC permits return of a plaint for presentation to the proper court at any stage of the suit (Ramesh B. Desai v. Bipin Vadilal Mehta); there is no bar tying it to a particular stage.

Q4. Answer: A

Under Order XXI Rule 32 CPC, a decree for restitution of conjugal rights (a personal decree) is enforceable only by attachment of the property of the judgment-debtor, not by detention in civil prison.

Q5. Answer: C

Under the Telangana/AP Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960, Section 11(4) directs the Controller, on the tenant's failure to pay/deposit rent during proceedings, to stop all further proceedings and order the tenant to put the landlord in possession (summary eviction).

Q6. Answer: C

For cheating under Section 415/420 IPC the deception must cause the person to do/omit something causing or likely to cause damage or harm; actual unlawful loss is not an essential ingredient, so the victim may or may not suffer loss.

Q7. Answer: D

An alternative charge can be framed under Section 306 IPC (abetment of suicide) and Section 304-B IPC (dowry death), as recognised in cases like K. Prema S. Rao and Jasvinder Saini; these are the standard alternative charges in dowry-death prosecutions.

Q8. Answer: A

Section 141 IPC requires an assembly of five or more persons with a common object; physical presence of five or more persons is necessary to constitute an unlawful assembly.

Q9. Answer: A

Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act presumes a person dead if not heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him had he been alive.

Q10. Answer: A

Section 116 of the Indian Evidence Act estops a tenant, during the continuance of the tenancy, from denying that the landlord had title at the beginning of the tenancy.

Q11. Answer: D

Section 13B(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act requires that the parties to a mutual-consent divorce have been living separately for one year or more and have not been able to live together, i.e. no resumption of cohabitation for one year or upwards.

Q12. Answer: B

Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act allows interim maintenance and litigation expenses in any proceeding under the Act, regardless of whether the main relief sought is maintenance.

Q13. Answer: C

A voidable contract (Section 2(i) read with Sections 19/19A of the Indian Contract Act) is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was not free; that aggrieved party may affirm it, making it enforceable at the option of the

promisee/aggrieved party.

Q14. Answer: D

Article 75 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes one year for a suit for compensation for libel, and Article 76 one year for slander; the limitation for a defamation suit is one year from publication.

Q15. Answer: B

An order under Section 145 CrPC regarding possession of disputed land/water to prevent breach of peace is summary and only declares possession; it is expressly subject to the decision of a competent civil court in due course of law.

Q16. Answer: C

Section 468 CrPC bars taking cognizance of an offence after the expiry of the prescribed period of limitation.

Q17. Answer: B

Sanction under Section 197 CrPC is a condition precedent to the court taking cognizance; it must be obtained before filing the charge-sheet/cognizance, not after.

Q18. Answer: A

Under Section 2(s) read with Section 17 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, a shared household includes property taken on rent (tenanted) by the respondent or to which he has rights; it is not confined to owned/joint property.

Q19. Answer: B

Under Section 18 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a child in conflict with law cannot be sentenced to death or life imprisonment without possibility of release; a juvenile cannot be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Q20. Answer: D

Section 5 of the Telangana Gaming Act, 1974 declares every offence under the Act to be cognizable and non-bailable.

Q21. Answer: A

Under Section 4 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, an easement is a right which the owner/occupier of land possesses for the beneficial enjoyment of that land; it is a right relating to (immovable) land.

Q22. Answer: B

Section 353 IPC punishes assault or criminal force used to deter a public servant from discharging his duty.

Q23. Answer: D

Section 362 CrPC bars a court, once it has signed its judgment, from altering or reviewing it except to correct a clerical or arithmetical error; criminal courts have no power of review, so 'None of the above' is correct.

Q24. Answer: B

Section 319 CrPC empowers the court to summon and add a person as an accused during inquiry or trial if evidence shows he has committed an offence.

Q25. Answer: D

A court's jurisdiction to entertain a suit is determined by subject-matter, territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction together; hence 'All the above'.

Q26. Answer: C

Stem couples 'dissolution of partnership' with options; partition suits (Order XX Rule 18) take a preliminary decree, and the official key itself notes ambiguity (option d) awarding full marks. Best substantive answer is partition suit.

Q27. Answer: C

A plaint is rejected under Order VII Rule 11 CPC (e.g., no cause of action, undervaluation, barred by law).

Q28. Answer: C

Order VIII Rule 1 CPC fixes the prescribed period for filing the written statement at 30 days from service of summons (extendable up to 90 days for recorded reasons).

Q29. Answer: C

Under Order VI Rule 1 CPC, 'pleadings' means plaint or written statement; thus pleadings consist of both plaint and written statement.

Q30. Answer: C

Order IX Rule 13 CPC provides for setting aside an ex parte decree passed against a defendant.

Q31. Answer: C

An executing court must take the decree as it stands and cannot go behind it; it can neither modify nor vary the decree.

Q32. Answer: C

In execution (arrest and detention under Section 51/Order XXI CPC), a judgment debtor is committed to civil prison (civil imprisonment), not rigorous/simple criminal imprisonment.

Q33. Answer: B

Section 100 CPC provides for a second appeal to the High Court on a substantial question of law.

Q34. Answer: B

Section 148A CPC provides for the filing of a caveat. The OCR-corrupted options show 'Correct Answer: 2', i.e., option b (filing of caveat).

Q35. Answer: D

Res judicata (Section 11 CPC) rests on the maxim nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa and on finality of litigation (interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium).

Q36. Answer: A

Under Section 23 of the Contract Act an agreement opposed to public policy is void/unlawful, so the statement that it is 'enforceable' is incorrect.

Q37. Answer: D

Section 14 of the Contract Act: consent is free when not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake - hence all the above.

Q38. Answer: D

A Hindu woman may seek interim maintenance under Section 125 CrPC / Section 18 HAMA, Section 24 HMA, and Section 20 PWDVA - all the above.

Q39. Answer: D

Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for divorce by mutual consent.

Q40. Answer: A

Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (condonation of delay) applies to appeals and applications, not to suits; among the choices it covers interlocutory applications and appeals.

Q41. Answer: B

Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 requires the suit for possession to be filed within six months from the date of dispossession.

Q42. Answer: A

A party claiming title by adverse possession must plead and prove it; the burden of proof lies on the plaintiff who sets it up.

Q43. Answer: B

Repeating another person's statement without personal knowledge is hearsay evidence (options b and c are identical 'Hearsay evidence').

Q44. Answer: B

Expert opinion under Section 45 of the Evidence Act is only a relevant/advisory piece of evidence, not conclusive proof.

Q45. Answer: A

Estoppel (Section 115 Evidence Act) is a rule of civil action / civil evidence, operating in civil proceedings.

Q46. Answer: B

Privileged professional communication under Sections 126-129 of the Evidence Act is between advocate and client.

Q47. Answer: C

Where documentary proof of age is absent, the court may rely on medical evidence such as the ossification (bone-age) test.

Q48. Answer: C

Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 governs admissibility of electronic records.

Q49. Answer: A

In criminal proceedings the prosecution bears the burden of proving the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt (presumption of innocence).

Q50. Answer: C

The basic structure doctrine was first propounded in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973).

Q51. Answer: B

Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs; Article 32 is for the Supreme Court.

Q52. Answer: B

Under Article 56, the President holds office for a term of five years from the date of entering office.

Q53. Answer: D

Article 60: the oath of office of the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India, or in his absence, the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court.

Q54. Answer: C

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the Upper House of Parliament under Article 80.

Q55. Answer: C

The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950.

Q56. Answer: A

Per Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973), the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

Q57. Answer: A

Article 21 guarantees protection of life and personal liberty.

Q58. Answer: C

Article 20 protects against ex post facto laws, double jeopardy (Art 20(2)) and self-incrimination; double jeopardy is the listed match.

Q59. Answer: D

Article 300A states no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law (right to property).

Q60. Answer: B

Fundamental duties under Article 51A are not enforceable by courts.

Q61. Answer: C

Habeas corpus is available in cases of wrongful deprivation of personal liberty or wrongful/illegal detention.

Q62. Answer: B

Under Article 124(2), a Supreme Court Judge retires on attaining the age of 65 years.

Q63. Answer: C

Order 1 Rule 10 CPC permits adding/impleading parties at any stage of the suit to effectively adjudicate the matter.

Q64. Answer: D

Sections 211-212 CrPC require a charge to state the offence, law/section, time, place and person, in the court's language - all of the above.

Q65. Answer: D

Section 38 CPC: a decree may be executed either by the court which passed it or by the court to which it is sent for execution.

Q66. Answer: C

Section 152 CPC allows correction of clerical and arithmetical mistakes (and accidental slips/omissions) in judgments/decrees/orders - both (a) and (b).

Q67. Answer: C

Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 governs dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds.

Q68. Answer: C

Section 3, Limitation Act bars a time-barred suit, but a time-barred debt can be pleaded by way of set-off (the bar applies to suits, not defences/set-off).

Q69. Answer: B

Whether provocation was grave and sudden (Exception 1 to Section 300 IPC) is a question of fact to be determined on the circumstances of each case (K.M. Nanavati).

Q70. Answer: A

Options are OCR-garbled (c/d are stray text). The stem lists regular and anticipatory bail; remedy for a child in conflict with law is to approach the Juvenile Justice Board under the JJ Act - best available option is (a).

Q71. Answer: D

The Presiding Officer of the court administers the oath/affirmation to a witness (Oaths Act, 1969).

Q72. Answer: D

Legally, Article 135 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes THREE years to enforce a mandatory injunction decree (Babu Singh v. Jalandhar Improvement Trust, SC) - not among the listed options (6/9/10/12). The likely intended key answer is 12 years (Art. 136 execution period). Flagged: no option matches the correct 3-year period.

Q73. Answer: B

Section 148A CPC: a caveat remains in force for ninety (90) days from the date on which it is lodged.

Q74. Answer: A

Explanation I to Section 11 CPC: 'former suit' means a suit decided prior to the suit in question, irrespective of dates of institution.

Q75. Answer: A

Section 80 CPC requires a two months' prior notice to be served before instituting a suit against the Government.

Q76. Answer: C

On a final report, the Magistrate may either take cognizance and issue process, or, where a closure/refer report is filed, must notice the complainant/informant to permit a protest petition (Bhagwant Singh v. Commissioner of Police). Both courses are correct.

Q77. Answer: C

Under Section 154 of the Evidence Act, the party calling a witness may cross-examine (put leading/contradictory questions to) its own witness only when the court permits, which is invoked by declaring the witness hostile and obtaining the court's leave.

Q78. Answer: B

Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 directs the Magistrate to endeavour to dispose of every application within 60 days of its first date of hearing.

Q79. Answer: C

Section 160 Cr.P.C. empowers the investigating officer to require the attendance of persons acquainted with the facts of the case, i.e. witnesses; an accused cannot be summoned as a witness under this provision.

Q80. Answer: A

Section 164 Cr.P.C. confessions and statements during investigation are recorded by a Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate.

Q81. Answer: D

A valid Test Identification Parade requires a police requisition to the Magistrate, the presence of the accused, and that the identifying witnesses be kept out of the suspect's view beforehand; all the listed pre-requisites apply.

Q82. Answer: A

Article 123 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 30 days to apply to set aside an ex parte decree, running from the date of the decree (or knowledge of it).

Q83. Answer: B

Article 121 of the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes 60 days to apply for setting aside an abatement (or to revive a suit), running from the date of abatement.

Q84. Answer: B

A dying declaration, if found voluntary and reliable, can form the sole basis of conviction without corroboration (Khushal Rao v. State of Bombay); the IO cannot discard it, so only (b) is correct.

Q85. Answer: D

Order VII Rule 11 CPC lists the grounds for rejection of a plaint, including non-disclosure of cause of action and where the suit appears barred by law; failure to file in duplicate (R.11(c)/(d) defects) is also a curable ground covered within the rule, so all the above.

Q86. Answer: D

Under Section 20 CPC a suit may be instituted where the defendant resides/carries on business or where the cause of action wholly or in part arises; the place where the plaintiff resides is not a ground, so (b) and (c).

Q87. Answer: B

A statement recorded by police under Section 161 Cr.P.C. is not signed and is inadmissible in evidence (Section 162 Cr.P.C.), except for the limited purpose of contradicting the maker.

Q88. Answer: D

Section 354D IPC defines stalking to cover following a woman, attempting contact to foster personal interaction despite disinterest, and monitoring her use of internet/email/electronic communication; all the above.

Q89. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 60 CPC, a mere right to sue for damages and similar items are exempt; among the options, cheques (negotiable instruments not yet realised) are not attachable property in the manner land, salary portion, and shares are. (Promissory notes/cheques are not 'saleable property' that can be attached and sold.)

Q90. Answer: C

Section 438 Cr.P.C. anticipatory bail is expressly barred in POCSO Act cases for offences under Sections 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 (Section 439A / POCSO bar); anticipatory bail is not maintainable in POCSO proceedings.

Q91. Answer: D

Section 2(c) Cr.P.C. defines a cognizable offence as one for which a police officer may arrest without warrant in accordance with the First Schedule.

Q92. Answer: C

Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act (lis pendens) does not prohibit transfer during pendency; a transfer made pendente lite is valid but subject to the rights of the parties as determined by the decree, i.e. subject to certain conditions/the result of the suit.

Q93. Answer: D

Per T.T. Antony and Babubhai v. State of Gujarat, a second FIR is permissible only where the allegations, complainants, or cause of action differ (a counter-case or distinct occurrence); all the listed situations permit a fresh FIR.

Q94. Answer: C

Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act defines 'document' as any matter expressed or described by means of letters, figures or marks, or more than one of them; (a) and (b).

Q95. Answer: D

Section 102 Cr.P.C. lets a police officer seize any property suspected to be stolen or found in circumstances creating suspicion of an offence; per Vinod Solanki/State of Maharashtra v. Tapas Neogy line, bank accounts are 'property' within Section 102. All the above.

Q96. Answer: B

Under the Telangana Excise Act, 1968 (Sections 46, 46-A etc.), confiscation orders are passed by the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise, whose authority over disposal of confiscated articles is exclusive.

Q97. Answer: B

A vakalatnama (authority to act) is filed by an advocate only on being engaged/instructed by the client; it is not mandatory in every matter (a party may appear in person) nor ordered by the presiding officer.

Q98. Answer: D

Under Section 57 CPC and Order XXI Rule 39, where a judgment debtor is detained in civil prison in execution, the subsistence/maintenance allowance must be paid by the decree holder who applies for the arrest.

Q99. Answer: A

The CPC provides for temporary injunctions (Order XXXIX) and perpetual/permanent injunctions (Section 37 ff., read with the Specific Relief Act); mandatory injunction is a species under the Specific Relief Act, so the CPC framework is permanent and temporary injunctions.

Q100. Answer: D

Section 114 CPC confers the power of review on the very same court that passed the decree or order; review lies to the same court, not an appellate or higher court.