Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2020

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 26.09.2021 · 100 questions

Screening Test

1. The Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or _____ barred.
   (1) impliedly
   (2) directly
   (3) by statute
   (4) by constitution

2. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in every plaint, facts shall be proved by:
   (1) evidences
   (2) hearing
   (3) affidavit
   (4) examination

3. Which of the following allows transfer of decree under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
   (1) Section 39
   (2) Section 36
   (3) Section 23
   (4) Section 62

4. Which of the following properties CANNOT be subjected to attachment and sale in the execution of decree under Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
   (1) Wages of Labourer
   (2) Motor Car
   (3) Additional house
   (4) Jwellery

5. Under Section 89 Code of Civil Procedure 1908, for Settlement of dispute outside court which of the following methods is NOT available?
   (1) Mini trial
   (2) Arbitration
   (3) mediation
   (4) Conciliation

6. Under Section 115 of the CPC, which Court can call for the record of any case?
   (1) Supreme court
   (2) High Court
   (3) Lok Adalat
   (4) Tribunals

7. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, where it appears to the Court that any joinder of plaintiffs may _____ or _____ the trial of the suit, the Court may put the plaintiffs to their election or order separate trials or make such other order as may be expedient.
   (1) frustrate; vitiate
   (2) delay; vitiate
   (3) embarrass; delay
   (4) embarrass; annul

8. A person entitled to more than one relief in respect of the same cause of action may sue for all or any of such reliefs. But if he omits, except with the leave of the Court, to sue for all such reliefs, _____.
   (1) he can sue for such relief any time
   (2) fresh suit needs to be filed to recover
   (3) can sue for the remaining relief in separate suit
   (4) he shall not afterwards sue for any relief so omitted

9. According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price. The communication of the proposal is complete when _____.
   (1) A post the letter
   (2) B receives the letter
   (3) B communicates receiving the letter
   (4) A receives the information of receipt of the offer letter

10. Which of following is NOT a method of revocation of Proposal under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
   (1) By the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party
   (2) By the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance
   (3) By the refusal of acceptor
   (4) By the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance

11. A contract is said to be induced by "undue influence" where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to _____ the will of the other and use that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other.

(1) dominate
(2) influence
(3) change
(4) affect

12. A agrees to buy from B an Alsatian Dog. It turns out that the Dog was dead at the time of bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is _____.

(1) voidable
(2) void
(3) Illegal
(4) unlawful

13. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void because:

(1) it is an uncertain event
(2) it is an unlawful agreement
(3) it is an agreement to do an impossible act
(4) there is no consideration

14. Under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, where a decree for judicial separation has been passed, it shall no longer be obligatory for the petitioner _____.

(1) to live with the respondent
(2) to consummate the marriage
(3) not to rescind the respondent
(4) to cohabit with the respondent

15. Divorce by mutual consent is provided in which of the following Section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

(1) Section 9, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(2) Section 11, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(3) Section 13A, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(4) Section 13B, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

16. One person is said to be an "agnate" of another if the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through _____.

(1) males
(2) females
(3) live in relationship
(4) marriage

17. Which of the following has NOT been added in Section 6, by Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005?

(1) The daughter of a coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right the same manner as the son.
(2) The surviving sons and daughters and the mother of the intestate shall each take one share.
(3) Daughter have the same rights in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son.
(4) Be subject to the same liabilities in respect of the said coparcenary property as that of a son.

18. Any property possessed by a female under Hindu Succession Act 1956 whether acquired before or after the commencement of Act, shall be held by her as _____ thereof.

(1) full owner
(2) conditional owner
(3) half owner
(4) joint owner

19. Under Indian Easement Act, 1882, an easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses, as such, for the _____ of that land.

(1) absolute ownership
(2) beneficial enjoyment
(3) possession
(4) use

20. Under Indian Easement Act, 1882, the dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially _____.

(1) increase an easement
(2) reduce an easement
(3) affect an easement
(4) change an easement

21. Extinction of useless easement is provided in _____.

(1) Section 43 Easement Act 1882
(2) Section 42 Easement Act 1882
(3) Section 32 Easement Act 1882
(4) Section 12 Easement Act 1882

22. Under Section 5 of the Specific Relief 1963, A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by _____.

(1) Specific Relief Act 1963
(2) Indian Easement Act 1882
(3) Code of Civil Procedure Act 1908
(4) Contract Act 1872

23. Which of the following does NOT fall into "Contracts not specifically enforceable" under Section 14 of Specific Relief Act 1963?

(1) Party has substituted performance of contract.
(2) Involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise.
(3) So dependent on the personal qualifications of the parties that the court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms.
(4) Contract has been entered into without lawful consideration.

24. When, through fraud or a mutual _____ of the parties a contract or other instrument in writing does not express their real intention, it may be rectified under the Specific Relief Act 1963.

(1) mistake
(2) agreement
(3) consent
(4) request

25. Preventive relief is granted under the Specific Relief Act 1963 _____.

(1) as a matter of right
(2) as obligation on the court
(3) at the discretion of court
(4) to protect the plaintiff

26. Temporary and perpetual injunctions under the Specific Relief Act,1963 are regulated by _____.

(1) Specific Relief Act 1963
(2) Code of Civil Procedure Act 1908
(3) Contract Act 1872
(4) Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996

27. Under Section 2 (j) of The Limitation Act 1963, "period of limitation" means the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or _____ by the Schedule.

(1) application
(2) litigation (deed)
(3) matter
(4) affidavit

28. The period of Limitation against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods under Limitation Act 1963 is _____ from the date injury or loss occurs.

(1) 2 years
(2) 5 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 1 year

29. The period of limitation by a mortgager to redeem or recover possession of immovable property mortgaged, is 30 years from the day _____.

(1) transfer is affected
(2) when the transfer becomes known to the plaintiff
(3) when the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property
(4) when the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues

30. Under the Limitation Act 1963, The period of limitation for compensation for a malicious prosecution _____.

(1) 1 year
(2) 2 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 5 years

31. Under Section 2 (b) of the Limitation Act 1963, "application" includes a _____.

(1) suit
(2) application
(3) petition
(4) claim

32. The chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate, CANNOT be transferred under _____ of Transfer of Property Act 1882.

(1) Section 4, Transfer of Property Act 1882
(2) Section 2, Transfer of Property Act 1882
(3) Section 7, Transfer of Property Act 1882
(4) Section 6, Transfer of Property Act 1882

33. Under Transfer of Property Act 1882, Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property, the condition or limitation is _____.

(1) valid
(2) void
(3) illegal
(4) voidable

34. Section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 makes provision for _____.

(1) transfer for benefit of unborn person
(2) rule against perpetuity
(3) conditional transfer
(4) oral transfer

35. A transfer Rs. 50000 to his daughter C if she will desert her husband. The transfer is void under _____ Transfer of Property Act 1882.

(1) Section 23 Transfer contingent on happening of specified uncertain event
(2) Section 26 Fulfilment of condition precedent
(3) Section 25 Conditional transfer
(4) Section 29 Fulfillment of condition subsequent

36. Under the Transfer of Property Act 1882, A vested interest is not defeated by the _____ of the transferee before he obtains possession.

(1) act
(2) death
(3) condition
(4) will

37. Under the "Civil rules of practice Advocate" includes a _____.

(1) Lawyer
(2) Council
(3) Barrister
(4) Pleader

38. "Interim decree" under A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 means an decree declaring _____ of the several parties and providing for the determination of the particular property or sum of money to be apportioned or paid to any party, or for otherwise giving effect to such declaration.

(1) rights and liabilities
(2) title and interest
(3) rights and title
(4) interest and liabilities

39. Under the Registration Act 1908, A registered document shall operate from _____.

(1) the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made
(2) time of registration
(3) when it is signed
(4) when it is executed

40. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 settlement means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, of moveable or immovable property made for all of the following purposes except:

(1) in consideration of marriage
(2) for the purpose of distributing property of the settler among his family
(3) for any religious or charitable purpose
(4) for settling business transactions

41. According to Section 4 of The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, where in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction _____ shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed.

(1) all the instruments
(2) only the principal instrument
(3) either of the instruments
(4) none of the instruments

42. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be _____.

(1) stamped before or at the time of execution
(2) stamped at the time of execution only
(3) stamped after execution
(4) deposited after execution

43. "Collector" as defined under the A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905 means any officer In-charge of a revenue division and includes all of the following except:

(1) deputy Collector
(2) a Sub-Collector
(3) an Assistant Collector
(4) additional collector

44. Under Section 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act 1905, Any person who unauthorizedly re-enters and occupies any land from which he was evicted under this Section, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

(1) six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(2) nine months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(3) six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.
(4) twelve months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

45. Under the Andhra Land Encroachment Act 1905, The decision as to the rate or amount of assessment, rent or fee, payable under Section 3 shall be recorded in writing and shall not be _____.

(1) subjected to appeal
(2) open to question
(3) questioned in any Civil Court
(4) reconsidered

46. With reference to Indian Evidence Act, 1882, Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as _____.

(1) agreement
(2) estoppels
(3) promise
(4) confessions

47. Dyeing Declaration is made under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1882.

(1) Section 32 (1)
(2) Section 32 (3)
(3) Section 34 (2)
(4) Section 35 (1)

48. The question is, whether a certain document was written by X. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by X. Which of the following is relevant under the Evidence Act 1882?

(1) The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same person or by different persons, are relevant
(2) The opinion of the concerned person is relevant
(3) The opinion of witness is relevant
(4) The opinion of court is relevant

49. Under Section 56 of the Indian Evidence Act 1882, "No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice _____."

(1) need be presumed
(2) need be questioned
(3) need be proved
(4) has to be contested

50. Under Section 60, of the Indian Evidence Act 1882, Oral evidence must, in all cases whatever, be _____ that is to say if it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.

(1) direct
(2) express
(3) admissible
(4) relevant

51. With reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 "complaint" means, any allegation made _____ with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence.

(1) orally to police officer
(2) orally or in writing to a police officer
(3) in writing only to a magistrate
(4) orally or in writing to a magistrate

52. According to Section 25 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended), "A person shall be eligible to be appointed as Director of Prosecution, only if he has been in practice as an advocate for _____."

(1) not less than five years
(2) not less than ten years
(3) not less than seven years
(4) not less than fifteen years

53. D.K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal, (1997) Cri. L. J. 743 (S.C.) is a leading case on _____.

(1) Rights of Arrested Person
(2) Right to Bail
(3) Duties of Prosecution
(4) Framing of Charge

54. Under Section 105-F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended) the Court may appoint _____ to perform the function of an Administrator of seized or forfeited property.

(1) a local person
(2) a law expert
(3) district collector
(4) district magistrate

55. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court of India allowed grant of maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended) to a woman engaged in "live in relationship"?

(1) Vimla vs. Veeraswamy - (1991) 2 SCC 375
(2) Savitaben Somabhai Bhartiya vs. State of Gujarat - AIR 2005 SC 1809
(3) Chanmunia vs. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha - (2011) 1 SCC 141
(4) Manoj Yadav vs. Pushpa - AIR 2011 SC 847

56. With reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 (As amended), select the CORRECT pairing of Section and the Subject.

(1) Section 164 -- Recording of Confession and Statement
(2) Section 161 -- Power to hold investigation or Preliminary enquiry
(3) Section 155 -- Police Officer's power to investigate cognizable case
(4) Section 166 -- Search by police officer

57. 'A' is accused of the theft of a gold ring at a certain time and place. As per Section 213 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the charge _____.

(1) should set out the manner in which the theft was effected
(2) need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected
(3) must give all details of theft and how it was committed
(4) should give detailed explanation about the motive of accused

58. With reference to Sections 460 and 461 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in which of the following case the proceedings shall be void, if the Magistrate not being empowered by law does it?

(1) Issue a search warrant under Section 94
(2) Tender a pardon under Section 306
(3) Makes an order of maintenance
(4) Hold an inquest under Section 176

59. According to Section 63 of the India Penal Code, 1860, where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is _____.

(1) reasonable and not unlimited
(2) unlimited and higher
(3) unlimited but not excessive
(4) limited but sufficient

60. Section 269 of the India Penal Code, 1860 deals with the offence relating to _____.

(1) Adulteration of food
(2) Fraudulent use of false weight or measure
(3) Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life
(4) Prohibition of fictitious stamp

61. With reference to Sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Select the INCORRECT statement from option below.

(1) Culpable homicide is genus and murder its specie.
(2) All murder is culpable homicide but all culpable homicide is not murder
(3) India Penal Code practically recognize three degrees of culpable homicides
(4) There is no distinction between culpable homicide and murder

62. A incites a dog to spring upon Z without Z's consent. Here if A intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z. With reference to Indian Penal Code,1860. What offence, if any, A has committed?

(1) Act endangering life or personal safety of others
(2) Assault
(3) Criminal force
(4) Hurt

63. Offence related to acid attack have been inserted in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 vide Sections _____ in the year _____.

(1) Sections 354C; 2010
(2) Sections 326A and 326B; 2013
(3) Section 354B; 2018
(4) Section 354D; 2013

64. Which of the Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India in Joseph Shine vs. Union of India-2018 SCC Online SC 1676?

(1) Section 303
(2) Section 497
(3) Section 306
(4) Section 305

65. Counterfeiting of currency notes or bank notes is punishable in which of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(1) Section 488
(2) Section 231
(3) Section 234
(4) Section 489 A

66. According to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Which of the following act amounts to defamation?

(1) An imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically
(2) Expression of opinion in good faith about conduct of public servant in performance of his duty
(3) Passing of censure in good faith by person having lawful authority over another
(4) Imputation of truth which public good require

67. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 read following Statements A and B and select CORRECT option from below.

A. All persons authorized to take evidence are included within the meaning of the court.
B. Arbitrators are covered within the meaning of "court"

(1) A is not correct, but B is correct
(2) A and B, both are correct
(3) A is correct but B is not correct
(4) A and B both are correct

68. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, "facts which though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and place". This rule is known as _____.

(1) Subpoena
(2) Res integra
(3) Res judicata
(4) Res gestae

69. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Select the CORRECT statement from options below.

(1) Examiner of Electronic record is not an expert
(2) In criminal proceedings the fact that the person is of a good character is not relevant
(3) All facts, except the contents of electronic record, may be proved by oral evidence
(4) The contents of documents must be proved by primary evidence only

70. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 raises conclusive proof of legitimacy of child born during marriage?

(1) Section 113
(2) Section 111
(3) Section 112
(4) Section 121

71. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Select the INCORRECT statement from below.

(1) Judge and Magistrate cannot be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct.
(2) Communications during marriage cannot be permitted to be disclosed.
(3) Official communication made in official confidence cannot be disclosed.
(4) Exemption from disclosure of privileged communication made to lawyers, barristers or pleaders do not extend to clerks or servants of barristers or lawyers.

72. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, "Any question suggesting the answer which the person it wishes or expects to receive is called a _____."

(1) Primary question
(2) Leading question
(3) Secondary question
(4) Supplementary Question

73. In which of the following case, the Supreme court reiterated that, "the evidence of hostile witness would not be completely effaced, the same requires corroboration and strict scrutiny"?

(1) Rammi vs. State of M.P. (1999) 8 SCC 649
(2) Jodhraj Singh vs. State of Rajasthan - (2007) 15 SCC 294
(3) Rai Sandeep vs. State (NCT of Delhi) -AIR 2012 SC 3157
(4) S. Arul Raja vs. State of Tamil Nadu - (2010) 8 SCC 233

74. As per Negotiable Instrument Act,1881 (As amended) a cheque is a _____ drawn on a specified banker.

(1) Promissory note
(2) Negotiable instrument
(3) Bill of exchange
(4) Inchoate instrument

75. As per Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (As amended), "Every promissory note, or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentation is at maturity on the _____ after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

(1) third day
(2) secon day
(3) fifth day
(4) seventh day

76. "Magistrates have to record reasons before converting trial of complainant under Section 138 of N.I. Act from summary trial to summons trial under the second proviso of Section 143 of the Act". This was held by Supreme Court of India in which of the following case?

(1) Vijay Dhanuka vs. Najma Mamtaj- (2014) 12 SCC 638
(2) In re Expeditious trial of Cases under Section 138 of N.I. Act - 2021 SCC OnLine SC 325
(3) K.S Joseph vs. Philip Carbon Black Ltd. (2016) 11 SCC 105
(4) Dashrath Rup Singh Rathod vs. State of Maharashtra - (2014) 9 SCC 129

77. With reference to Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, "When a promissory Note or Bill of Exchange has been dishonored by non-acceptance or nonpayment, the holder may within a reasonable time cause such dishonor to be noted and certified by a Notary Public." Such a certificate is called _____.

(1) Noting
(2) Protest
(3) Notice and Protest
(4) Indorsement

78. With reference to Section 147, Every offence under Negotiable Instrument Act,1881 is _____.

(1) Non compoundable
(2) Cognizable
(3) Compoundable
(4) Non bailable

79. As per Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (As amended in 2018) Court trying an offence under Section 138 may order the drawer of the cheque to pay interim compensation which shall not exceed _____ of the amount of the cheque.

(1) ten percent
(2) fifteen percent
(3) fifty percent
(4) twenty percent

80. "Whether any act, omission or commission or conduct of respondent constitute domestic violence under Section 3 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 _____."

(1) Perception of woman shall be taken into consideration
(2) Gravity of act or omission shall be taken into consideration
(3) Behavior of accused shall be taken into consideration
(4) Overall facts and circumstance of the case shall be taken into consideration

81. If the Protection Officer fails to discharge his duties as directed by Magistrate in the Protection Order, without sufficient cause, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend up to _____.

(1) six months
(2) one year
(3) two years
(4) three years

82. With reference to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 Appeal against Order of Magistrate to Court of Sessions can be filed within _____ from the date on which the order is served on the aggrieved person or respondent.

(1) sixty days
(2) thirty days
(3) ninety days
(4) forty-five days

83. With reference to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 "Interpretation of 'shared household' in S.R. Batra vs. Tarun Batra (2007) 3 SCC 169, is not correct interpretation and said judgment does not lay down correct law". The above finding of Supreme Court of India has been made in _____.

(1) Satish Chandra Ahuja vs. Sneha Ahuja - 2020 SCC OnLine SC 844
(2) Hiralal P. Harsora vs. Kusum Narottamdas vs. (2016) 10 SCC 165
(3) Vaishali Abhimanyu Joshi vs. Nanasaheb Gopal Joshi - (2017) 14 SCC 373
(4) Kunapareddy Alias Nookala Sankhla vs. Kunapareddy Swarna Kumari - (2016) 11 SCC 774

84. Chapter III of the Criminal Rules of Practice deals with:

(1) Investigation
(2) Summons and warrant
(3) Oath and Affirmation
(4) Court of Sessions

85. With reference to Criminal Rules of Practice, in awarding sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, regard shall always be had to _____.

(1) Gravity of offence
(2) Behavior of accused
(3) Social status of accused
(4) Economic status of accused

86. With reference to Criminal Rules of Practice, summons to accused shall be signed by _____.

(1) Court Officer
(2) Magistrate himself
(3) Person authorized by Magistrate
(4) Any staff member of the court

87. With reference to Criminal Rules of Practice, select the CORRECT statement from options below.

(1) Magistrates appointed to Mobile Court may hold their sitting at any place he wishes
(2) In urgent bail application, in case of non bailable offence, notice to prosecution is not mandatory
(3) Cases related to juvenile offenders and women may be tried in camera
(4) Judicial work can be done on holiday also

88. With reference to Criminal Rules of Practice intimation of arrest of Members of Parliament shall be given to _____.

(1) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(2) Prime Minister Office
(3) Presiding officer of the House only
(4) Presiding Officer of the House and the Ministry of Home

89. According to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (As amended), 'a child in conflict with law' means a child who is alleged or found to have committed offence and who has not completed _____ of age on date of commission of offence."

(1) 16 years
(2) 20 years
(3) 18 years
(4) 21 years

90. Which Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (As amended) enumerates general principles to be followed in the administration of the Act?

(1) Section 3
(2) Section 5
(3) Section 6
(4) Section 10

91. As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (as amended) power to issue adoption order has been conferred on _____.

(1) Municipal Commissioner
(2) District Magistrate
(3) Judicial Magistrate
(4) High Court

92. With reference to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, select the CORRECT statement.

(1) Registration of Child Care Institution is optional
(2) State Government shall establish Child Welfare Committee at State level
(3) No sentence of death or life imprisonment can be passed against 'child in conflict with law'
(4) The abettor of offence shall get lesser punishment then provided for offence

93. Online gaming has been included in the definition of 'gaming' under the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 (as amended) in the year _____.

(1) 2019
(2) 2020
(3) 2018
(4) 2021

94. Penalty for gaming or setting birds or animals to fight in a public street or place can be imposed under _____ of the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 (as amended).

(1) Section 8
(2) Section 9
(3) Section 10
(4) Section 4

95. With reference to Section 3 of the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 (as amended), the "person" in case of club means:

(1) President of Club
(2) Secretary of Club
(3) Person having care or Management of such place
(4) Governing body of the club

96. With reference to the A.P. Gaming Act, 1974 (as amended) all instruments of gaming seized in public place may be _____.

(1) Sold and proceeds be deposited in Government treasury
(2) Destroyed or forfeited
(3) Preserved
(4) Returned to owner after imposing penalty

97. Section 12 of the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 (as amended) _____.

(1) Appointment of Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise
(2) Export of intoxicants
(3) Import of Intoxicants
(4) Permit for transportation of intoxicants

98. Section 37-A of the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 (as amended) deals with _____.

(1) Penalty for adulteration
(2) Penalty for misconduct of License
(3) Penalty for adulteration resulting into death
(4) Penalty for consumption in Chemist's shop

99. Under Section 20 of the A.P. Excise Act 1968 (as amended) District Magistrate can order closure of shop in which intoxicant is sold for _____.

(1) Prevention of crime
(2) Encouraging prohibition
(3) Smooth religious procession
(4) Preservation of public peace

100. With reference to the A.P. Excise Act, 1968 (as amended) select the INCORRECT statement from options below.

(1) Intoxicant cannot be imported without permit
(2) Buying under Section 2(4) include gift
(3) Arrack includes Indian made foreign liquor
(4) Intoxicants include gulmohar