Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2021

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 03.10.2021 · 100 questions

Screening Test

1. Who among the following can file an application for plea bargaining under Section 265-B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
   (1) Magistrate/Judge
   (2) Complainant
   (3) Accused person
   (4) Public Prosecutor

2. Who among the following can record a confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
   (1) A registered medical practitioner
   (2) A police officer
   (3) The investigating officer
   (4) A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate

3. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, authorizes the Court to alter charge?
   (1) Section 314
   (2) Section 316
   (3) Section 214
   (4) Section 216

4. Under Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the period of limitation prescribed for taking cognizance of the offence punishable only with fine is:
   (1) one month
   (2) nine months
   (3) six months
   (4) twelve months

5. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the High Court has the power to confirm a sentence of death passed by the Court of Session under:
   (1) Section 362
   (2) Section 368
   (3) Section 262
   (4) Section 268

6. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the examination of the complainant?
   (1) Section 100
   (2) Section 150
   (3) Section 250
   (4) Section 200

7. What is the maximum period under Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for furnishing security prescribed for keeping good behaviour?
   (1) 1 year
   (2) 3 years
   (3) 1 month
   (4) 3 months

8. According to Section 167(2A) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an Executive Magistrate may authorize the detention of an accused person in custody for a term NOT exceeding:
   (1) 3 days
   (2) 1 day
   (3) 30 days
   (4) 7 days

9. General Exceptions under Indian Penal Code, 1860 are provided under which of the following group of Sections?
   (1) Sections 6 to 52A
   (2) Sections 121 to 130
   (3) Sections 107 to 120
   (4) Sections 76 to 106

10. A child under seven years of age accidentally fired a pistol causing grievous injury to a guest. Can the child be punished under the provisions of Indian Penal Code, 1860?
   (1) The child can be punished
   (2) The child cannot be punished
   (3) The child will be kept at correction home
   (4) The child will be punished but not imprisoned

11. Section 29A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with:

(1) Documents
(2) Valuable Security
(3) Electronic Record
(4) Will

12. A being Z's servant, and entrusted by Z with the care of Z's car, dishonestly runs away with the car, without Z's consent. A has committed which of the following offence?

(1) Theft
(2) Dacoity
(3) Criminal Misappropriation
(4) Extortion

13. The right of private defense is NOT available:

(1) if there is time to take protection of public authorities
(2) against a person of unsound mind
(3) against a child below 7 years of age
(4) if there is no time available to take protection of public authorities

14. What is the minimum number of persons required to constitute the offence of dacoity?

(1) 3 persons
(2) 2 persons
(3) 7 persons
(4) 5 persons

15. The minimum number of persons required for committing an affray under Section 159 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is:

(1) 2 persons
(2) 4 persons
(3) 6 persons
(4) 7 persons

16. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence of theft?

(1) 2 years
(2) 7 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 5 years

17. Confidential communications between legal advisor and client are privileged and protected under:

(1) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(2) Section 129 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(3) Section 135 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(4) Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

18. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

(1) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then re-examined, then cross-examined
(2) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then cross-examined, then re-examined
(3) Witnesses shall be first cross-examined, then examined-in-chief, then re-examined
(4) Witnesses shall be first cross-examined, then re-examined, then examined-in-chief

19. According to Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a fact is said NOT to be proved:

(1) when it is neither proved nor disproved
(2) on the discretion of the court
(3) when it is not proved
(4) when it is disproved

20. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

(1) Witnesses to character cannot be cross-examined
(2) Witnesses to character cannot be re-examined
(3) Leading questions cannot be asked in cross-examination
(4) A person summoned to produce a document cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness

21. When is a voluntary confession admissible in evidence?

(1) When made to a police officer
(2) When made to a magistrate having competent jurisdiction
(3) When made to a village sarpanch with a request to save him from police
(4) When it leads to no discovery of facts and made to the police officer

22. Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with:

(1) Public documents
(2) Burden of proof
(3) Leading questions
(4) Accomplice

23. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with Estoppel?

(1) Section 77
(2) Section 89
(3) Section 103
(4) Section 115

24. Under which of the following Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the court shall presume that a person had caused the dowry death?

(1) 113-B
(2) 101
(3) 107
(4) 53-A

25. Which of the following Section of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 was amended by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015?

(1) Section 5
(2) Section 6
(3) Section 27
(4) Section 41

26. Section 117 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with:

(1) Rules as to compensation
(2) Cheque crossed specially
(3) Crossing after issue
(4) Presumption on proof of protest

27. Section 143(3) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides that, an endeavor should be made to conclude a trial under Section 143 within:

(1) six months from the date of filing of the complaint
(2) three months from the date of filing of the complaint
(3) nine months from the date of filing of the complaint
(4) one year from the date of filing of the complaint

28. Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides that every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is:

(1) bailable
(2) non-bailable
(3) compoundable
(4) non-compoundable

29. Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines:

(1) Promissory note
(2) Bill of exchange
(3) Cheque
(4) Inland Instrument

30. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for a breach of protection order by the respondent as per Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

(1) 5 years
(2) 7 years
(3) 1 year
(4) 2 years

31. Section 2(n) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines:

(1) Protection Officer
(2) Domestic Relationship
(3) Dowry
(4) Protection Order

32. Which Section of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 deals with the appointment of the protection officer?

(1) Section 8
(2) Section 14
(3) Section 16
(4) Section 18

33. Section 19 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 deals with _____ order.

(1) protection
(2) custody
(3) compensation
(4) residence

34. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Criminal Courts _____ in cases where there are more accused than one.

(1) may permit or deny one of the accused to represent the other as per the discretion of the Court
(2) will never permit one of the accused to represent the other
(3) may permit one of the accused to represent the other
(4) may permit one of the accused to represent the other but only after the authorisation in writing and the signature of the person giving it and its filing in the Court

35. The Criminal Rules of Practice lay down that no magistrate shall record any statement or confession made by an accused under Section _____ of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, until he has explained to the accused that he is under no obligation to answer any question at all and has warned the accused that it is not intended to make him an approver and that anything he says may be used against him.

(1) 163
(2) 164
(3) 161
(4) 162

36. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Courts shall ordinarily sit from:

(1) 8 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
(2) 9 A.M. to 3.30 P.M.
(3) 10.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M.
(4) 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

37. Under Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a woman of seventy years of age can be required to join the investigation:

(1) at the Police station
(2) at any place decided by the investigating officer
(3) at her residence
(4) at the residence of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police station

38. Section 2(12) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 defines:

(1) excise revenue
(2) excise tree
(3) export
(4) foreign liquor

39. As per Section 2(28) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 , what is the meaning of "sale" or "selling"?

(1) "sale" or "selling" includes any transfer otherwise than by way of grant
(2) "sale" or "selling" includes any transfer otherwise than by way of loan
(3) "sale" or "selling" includes any transfer otherwise than by way of gift
(4) "sale" or "selling" includes any transfer otherwise than by way of barter

40. What is the time period prescribed under Section 46C of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 for filing an appeal?

(1) 30 days
(2) 60 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 90 days

41. Which of the following Section of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 deals with Compounding of offences?

(1) 46F
(2) 50
(3) 49
(4) 47

42. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed under Section 9(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 for gaming in a public street ?

(1) 6 months
(2) 2 months
(3) 3 months
(4) 1 year

43. Which of the following Section of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 deals with presumptive proof of gaming?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 7
(3) Section 9
(4) Section 12

44. Which of the following Section of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 defines "gaming"?

(1) Section 1(3)
(2) Section 1(2)
(3) Section 2(3)
(4) Section 2(2)

45. What is the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed under Section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974?

(1) 1 month
(2) 2 months
(3) 3 months
(4) 6 months

46. According to Section 2(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 “adoption regulations” means the regulations framed by the Authority and notified by the _____.

(1) Central Government
(2) State Government
(3) District Administration
(4) Inter-Government Panel

47. According to Section 2(4) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 “administrator” means any district official NOT below the rank of _____ to the State.

(1) Deputy Collector
(2) Deputy Secretary
(3) Deputy Commissioner
(4) Deputy Superintendent of Police

48. According to Section 2(35) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "juvenile" means a child below the age of:

(1) 16 years
(2) 18 years
(3) 19 years
(4) 15 years

49. According to Section 27 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a person CANNOT be appointed as a member of the Child Welfare Committee for a period of more than:

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

50. According to Section 28 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Child Welfare Committee must meet:

(1) at least 7 days in a month
(2) at least 15 days in a month
(3) at least 20 days in a month
(4) at least 10 days in a month

51. A fact, under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is said to be _____ when, after considering the matters before it, the Court; either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

(1) proved
(2) disproved
(3) not proved
(4) contradicted

52. In which of the following case, the doctrine of res gestae was applied by the Supreme Court?

(1) Jayaraj v. State of T.N, AIR 1976 SC 1519
(2) Laljit Singh v. State of UP, AIR 2002 SC 3594
(3) Rattan Singh v. State of H.P, AIR 1997 SC 768
(4) Ranjit Singh v. State of M.P, AIR 2011 SC 255

53. With reference to The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 read following statements and select CORRECT option from below. Statement A: Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character, are admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character. Statement B: Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

(1) Both the statements A and B are correct
(2) Statement A is correct, B incorrect
(3) Statement A is incorrect, Statement B correct
(4) Both the statements A and B are incorrect

54. In which case, the Supreme Court held that the statements recorded under Section 161 of CrPC would be treated as a dying declaration under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 if the injured declarant died?

(1) Tulsi v. Chandrika Prasad (2006) 8 SCC 322
(2) A. Jayachandra v. Aneel Kaur (2005) 2 SCC 22
(3) Bhoolchand v. Kay Pee Cee Investments, (1991) 1 SCC 343
(4) Mukeshbhai Gopalbhai Barot v. State of Gujarat (2010) 12 SCC 244

55. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with deals with presumption as to Electronic Signature Certificates?

(1) Section 85A
(2) Section 85B
(3) Section 85C
(4) Section 85D

56. What is the period of the effect of attachment in pursuance of the Precept under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) Six months
(2) Four months
(3) Three months
(4) Two months

57. The power of the court to order execution of the decree is subject to _____ apart from the conditions and limitations prescribed by the court under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(1) the delivery of Property
(2) the discretion of the court
(3) the sale of property
(4) the auction of the property

58. What is the dictum laid in Ahmad Adam Sait v ME Makhir (AIR 1994 SC 107) by Supreme Court while filing a suit under Section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(1) An appeal can be filed only after getting permission from the court.
(2) An appeal will not be possible if a suit is filed under Section 92.
(3) No appeal shall be filed without the prior consent of the Advocate–General.
(4) A decree in a suit under Section 92 will operate as res judicata on all persons who have interest as plaintiffs.

59. With reference to The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 read following statements and select CORRECT option from below. Statement A: Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but from which no appeal has been preferred may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order. Statement B: Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decision on a reference from a Court of Small Causes may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order.

(1) Statement A and B are Incorrect
(2) Statement A and B are Correct
(3) Statement A is incorrect, Statement B Correct
(4) Statement A is correct, B Incorrect

60. In which decision, the Apex Court invoked the doctrine of actus curiae neminem gravabit?

(1) Padam Sen v State of U.P AIR 1961 SC 218
(2) Gujarat Bottling Co. Ltd. v Coca- Cola Co. AIR 1995 SC 2372
(3) Mathura Prasad v. Dossibai, AIR 1971 SC 2355
(4) Board of Control for Cricket, India v. Netaji Cricket Club (2005) 4 SCC 741

61. According to Order VII R.2, in a money suit claiming _____ the plaint shall state approximately the amount or the value sued for.

(1) Immovable Property
(2) Mesne Profits
(3) Specific Performance
(4) Title

62. Which section of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 prohibits the arrest or detention of women in execution of decree for money?

(1) Section 50
(2) Section 53
(3) Section 56
(4) Section 58

63. Who has to give consent to sue a foreign state within the municipal courts of India as per Section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908?

(1) The President of India
(2) The Central Government
(3) The Governor of the state where the Plaintiff resides
(4) The State Government where the Plaintiff resides

64. A claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immoveable property or by hypothecation or pledge of moveable property is known as _____ under Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(1) Mortgage
(2) Hypothecation
(3) Marshalling securities
(4) Actionable claim

65. 'A' transfers a farm to 'B' for his life, with a proviso that, in case 'B' cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. 'B' cuts down the wood. What is the effect of the transfer as per Section 31 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(1) B's interest in the farm does not cease
(2) B loses his life-interest in the farm
(3) B does not lose his life-interest in the farm
(4) The transfer is Void

66. In which case the Supreme Court held that a release-deed is a conveyance and hence a transfer of property within the meaning of Section 5?

(1) Kumar Harish Chandra v Banshidhar Mahanty AIR 1965 SC 1738
(2) State of Himachal Pradesh v. Tara Dutt, (2000) 1 SCC 230
(3) Basanagouda v S.B. Amarkhed, (1992) 2 SCC 612
(4) Dalhousie Properties v. Sooraj Mull, AIR 1977 SC 223

67. Which of the following statement is NOT true with respect to Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(1) The right conferred by Section 60 is called a right to redeem, and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption.
(2) The provisions of Section 60A do not apply in the case of a mortgagee who is or has been in possession.
(3) In the case of a Usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor has no right to recover possession of the property.
(4) Any person who has been named in the mortgage-deed and is willing and able to act as receiver may be appointed by the mortgagee under S 69A.

68. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with Marshalling Securities?

(1) Section 78
(2) Section 79
(3) Section 80
(4) Section 81

69. A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires, B tenders, and A accepts rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The effect is _____.

(1) the future rents stand waived
(2) the notice is waived
(3) the notice remains valid
(4) the notice becomes enforceable

70. Which of the following statement is NOT true as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(1) A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen is a contingent contract.
(2) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.
(3) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.
(4) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed such event has happened.

71. 'A' was offered a flat by 'B' by way of lease on deposit of a sum of money within 3 years. 'A' did NOT deposit the money for 3 years. What is the remedy available to 'B' as per Section 6 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(1) No remedy but to persuade A to make payment
(2) B can revoke it for failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance
(3) Suit for specific performance
(4) Suit for part performance

72. 'A' agrees to sell to 'B' his white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand. What kind of agreement is this between 'A' and 'B'?

(1) The Agreement is valid due to negligible consideration
(2) The Agreement is void for no consideration
(3) The Agreement is void for uncertainty
(4) The Agreement is a contingent contract

73. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that consideration is NOT necessary to create an agency?

(1) Section 182
(2) Section 183
(3) Section 185
(4) Section 187

74. Which of the following statement is TRUE as per Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice?

(1) The parties shall sign at the foot of the pleading and any one of them shall also sign at the end of each of the other pages.
(2) Verification of pleadings shall be made just above the paragraph claiming relief and also at the foot of the schedule.
(3) Where two or more suits are in any way connected with each other, the party or his Advocate need shall not file a memo describing he cases which as so connected.
(4) Where, upon examination, the plaint is found to be in order, it shall be entered in the register of the judge.

75. What is the maximum time period fixed for delivery of a judgment reserved after hearing the parties as per Rule 142 of the Civil Rules of Practice?

(1) 90 days
(2) 60 days
(3) 120 days
(4) 180 days

76. According to Section 22 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 every proceeding under the Act shall be conducted _____ and it shall NOT be lawful for any person to _____ any matter in relation to any such proceeding except a judgment of the High Court or of the Supreme Court printed or published with the previous permission of the court.

(1) in person; rebut
(2) in trial, allow summary trail of
(3) in camera; print or publish
(4) in the presence of complainant; criticize

77. Section 29(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 _____.

(1) retains the customary grounds and mode of divorce that have existed before the coming into force of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(2) prevents dissolution of marriage by customary mode of divorce
(3) provides for alimony
(4) bars divorce within one year of marriage

78. The expression 'Beneficial Enjoyment' in Section 4 of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 does NOT include:

(1) possible convenience
(2) remote advantage
(3) a mere amenity
(4) servient heritage

79. Choose the CORRECT option in the light of the below statements having reference to the Indian Easement Act, 1882. Statement A: A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is an apparent easement. Statement B: A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a continuous Easement.

(1) Statements A and B are correct.
(2) Statements A and B are incorrect.
(3) Statements A is correct, but B is incorrect.
(4) Statements B is correct, but A is incorrect.

80. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT with reference to the Easement Act, 1882?

(1) A lessee of immovable property can acquire, for the beneficial enjoyment of other immovable property of his own, an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.
(2) One of two or more co-owners of immovable property may, as such, with the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.
(3) One of two or more co-owners of immovable property may, as such without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.
(4) An easement may be acquired by the owner of the immovable property for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right is created.

81. As per Hindu Succession Act 1956, where two persons have died in circumstances rendering it uncertain whether either of them, and if so which, survived the other, then, for all purposes affecting succession to property, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that _____.

(1) the elder survived the younger
(2) the younger survived the elder
(3) the younger and the elder died simultaneously
(4) the younger murdered the elder

82. As per the Hindu Succession Act,1956 if two or more heirs succeed together to the property of an intestate, they shall take the property, per capita and NOT _____ and as tenants-in-common and NOT as _____.

(1) per heir; co-tenents
(2) per person; joint tenants
(3) per stirpes; tenants-in-rem
(4) per stirpes; joint tenants

83. According to Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (as Amended in 2018), which of the following contract CANNOT be specifically enforced?

(1) A contract which is not dependent on the personal qualifications of the parties
(2) A contract, the performance of which does not involve the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise
(3) Where a party to the contract has not obtained substituted performance of contract
(4) A contract which is in its nature determinable

84. Under Section 2 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 _____ includes every duty enforceable by law.

(1) public duty
(2) obligation
(3) contractual duty
(4) specific

85. As per Section 11 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers or in _____ CANNOT be specifically enforced.

(1) excess of his authority
(2) violation of his duty
(3) violation of his function
(4) breach of trust

86. Section 20A of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with:

(1) the expeditious disposal of suits
(2) special courts
(3) the contract relating to infrastructure project
(4) the bar of suit

87. According to the Specific Relief Act, 1963, where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the court _____.

(1) shall enforce the entire instrument
(2) shall cancel the entire instrument
(3) may cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue
(4) may declare entire instrument void

88. Which section in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with 'injunction to perform negative agreement'?

(1) Section 41
(2) Section 40
(3) Section 43
(4) Section 42

89. No injunction shall be granted by a court in a suit under Specific Relief Act, 1963 involving a contract relating to an infrastructure project specified in the Schedule, where granting injunction would cause _____.

(1) impediment or delay in the progress or completion of the project
(2) public discomfort
(3) barrier for developmental activity
(4) irreparable financial loss to the contractor

90. Read the below statements and select the CORRECT option with reference to The Limitation Act, 1963. Statement A: For the purpose of Section 19 of the Limitation Act, "debt" include money payable under a decree or order of a court. Statement B: All instruments for the purposes of the Limitation Act shall be deemed to be made with reference to the Saka calendar.

(1) Statement A is incorrect but Statement B is correct
(2) Statement A is correct but Statement B is incorrect
(3) Both the Statement's A and B are correct
(4) Both the Statement's A and B are incorrect

91. As per the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963 where once time has begun to run, no subsequent _____ to institute a suit or make an application stops it.

(1) deformity
(2) disability or inability
(3) impediment
(4) difficulty or obstacle

92. Who is the authorized person to give prior notice for proceedings under Sections 5 or Section 6 for unauthorised occupation of any land as per Section 7 of the AP Land Encroachment Act, 1905?

(1) Collector or Deputy Collector or Tahsildar
(2) Collector or Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar
(3) Tahsildar, or Village Officer or Muncipal Commissioner
(4) Deputy Collector or Village Officer or Panchayat President

93. What is the limitation period to move an appeal against the decision or order as per Section 11 of the AP Land Encroachment Act, 1905?

(1) 30 days from the date of the order or from the date of receipt the copy of the decision or order
(2) 90 days from the date of the order or from the date of receipt the copy of the decision or order
(3) 60 days from the date of the order or from the date of receipt the copy of the decision or order
(4) 45 days from the date of the order or from the date of receipt the copy of the decision or order

94. As per Section 20 of the Registration Act, 1908 the registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any _____, _____, _____, _____ appears.

(1) mistake; correction; rectification; erasure
(2) alteration; amendment; overwriting; duplication
(3) interlineation; blank; erasure or alteration
(4) omission; over writing; correction; striking

95. Under Section 17 of Indian Stamp Act, 1899 all instruments chargeable with _____ and executed by _____ India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

(1) obligation; minor in
(2) duty; any person in
(3) authority; gazetted officers in
(4) stamp duty; major persons in

96. According to Section 32A of the Registration Act, 1908, every person presenting any document at the proper registration office under Section 32 of the Registration Act, 1908 shall affix _____.

(1) his passport size photograph and fingerprints to the document
(2) revenue stamp to the document
(3) his attestation to the document
(4) his verified signature to the document

97. The definition of 'suit,' for the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963 does NOT include _____ or _____.

(1) an appeal; an application
(2) a plaint; a written statement
(3) an interlocutory application; an affidavit
(4) an exparte petition; a review petition

98. According to Section 8 of the Limitation Act, nothing in Section 6 or in Section 7 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies to suits to enforce rights of _____.

(1) an unborn child in the womb
(2) a pauper
(3) pre-emption
(4) an unsound person

99. What is the statutory time period prescribed under Section 25(3) of the Limitation Act, 1963 to establish absolute and indefeasible easement?

(1) 28 years
(2) 20 years
(3) 25 years
(4) 30 years

100. Which of the given statements is/are CORRECT or INCORRECT in the light of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899? Statement A: Instruments unduly stamped is inadmissible in evidence. Statement B: Every instrument written in contravention of Section 13 or Section 14 of the Indian Stamp Act,1899 shall be deemed to be unstamped. Statement C: The Collector can stay prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under the Stamp Act, 1899 and compound any such offence.

(1) Statements A, B and C are incorrect.
(2) Statements A, B and C are correct.
(3) Statements A and B are correct but C is incorrect.
(4) Statements A is correct but B and C are incorrect.