Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2022

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 07.01.2023 · 100 questions

Screening Test

1. The provision relating to 'res judicata' has been mentioned in _____ of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (As amended).
(1) Section 9
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 14
(4) Section 13

2. Section 35-B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (As amended) deals with _____.
(1) Interest
(2) compensatory cost in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences
(3) cost for causing delay
(4) penalty for default

3. With reference to Section 56 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (As amended), complete the following provision with the correct option from those given below. 'Notwithstanding anything in this part, the Court shall not order the arrest or detention in civil prison of a woman in execution of _____.'
(1) a decree for payment of money
(2) a decree for movable property
(3) a decree for immovable property
(4) a decree for restitution of conjugal rights

4. With reference to Section 38 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (As amended), _____.
(1) a decree may be executed by only that Court which passes it
(2) a decree may be executed by any Court in India
(3) a decree may be executed by the Court which passes it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution
(4) a decree may be executed by only that Court to which it is sent for execution

5. According to Section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (As amended), every suit shall be instituted in the _____ court competent to try it.
(1) highest
(2) upper
(3) lowest
(4) basic

6. According to Section 2 (e) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, every _____ and every _____ forming consideration for each other is an agreement.
(1) offer; acceptance
(2) offer; counteroffer
(3) promise; set of promises
(4) acceptance; promise

7. A promises for no consideration to give ₹10,000 to B. As per Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, this is a/an _____.
(1) valid contract
(2) voidable contract
(3) void contract
(4) illegal contract

8. In which of the following leading cases did Lord Atkin hold, "A contract cannot be enforceable by nature if the parties to the same do not intend to create a legal relationship,"?
(1) Harvey vs. Facey (1893) AC 552
(2) Belfour vs. Balfour 2KB 571
(3) Spencer vs. Harding 1870LR 5 CP561
(4) Carlil vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1893) 1 Q.B. 256

9. According to Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (As amended), every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind and is _____ from contracting by any law to which he is subject.
(1) not permitted
(2) not competent
(3) not disqualified
(4) not eligible

10. A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be of unsound mind. A says nothing to B about horse's unsoundness. As per Section 7 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, this is _____.
(1) not a fraud on part of A
(2) a fraud on part of A
(3) a mistake on part of A
(4) an undue influence on part of A

11. In which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have the conditions for a Hindu marriage been laid down?

(1) Section 4
(2) Section 7
(3) Section 10
(4) Section 5

12. With reference to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. If a marriage has not been consummated owing to impotency of the respondent, the petitioner can get the marriage declared as nullity. 2. If either party to marriage has a spouse living at the time of marriage, such marriage is void.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
(2) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(3) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
(4) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.

13. With reference to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Supreme Court judgment in the case of Amardeep Singh vs. Harveen Kaur (2017) 8SCC 746 is related to:

(1) divorce by mutual consent
(2) ceremonies for a Hindu marriage
(3) restitution of conjugal rights
(4) conditions for a valid marriage

14. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is NOT applicable to the:

(1) Jains
(2) Sikhs
(3) Buddhists
(4) Parsis

15. According to Section 3 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, if two persons are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through males, they are said to be _____.

(1) agnates
(2) cognates
(3) full blood
(4) half blood

16. Which of the following relations is NOT included in Class-I heirs, as per Schedule (Refer Section) 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

(1) Mother
(2) Daughter of a predeceased son
(3) Brother
(4) Widow of a predeceased son

17. Which Section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 states, “A person who commits murder or abets the commission of murder shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of the person murdered,”?

(1) Section 25
(2) Section 27
(3) Section 26
(4) Section 29

18. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with the:

(1) order of succession and the manner of distribution among heirs of a female Hindu
(2) mode of succession of two or more heirs
(3) rights of child in womb
(4) property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property

19. With reference to Section 5 of the Indian Easement Act, 1882, “The right of way annexed to A’s house over B’s land is called _____.”

(1) continuous easement
(2) apparent easement
(3) non-apparent easement
(4) discontinuous easement

20. In which Section of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 have the provisions for ‘easement of necessity’ and ‘quasi easement’ been laid down?

(1) Section 13
(2) Section 15
(3) Section 18
(4) Section 20

21. As per Section 20C of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a suit filed under the provisions of this Act shall be disposed of by the Court within a period of _____ from the date of service of summons to the defendant.

(1) six months
(2) three months
(3) twelve months
(4) one month

22. Select the correct statement with reference to the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

(1) Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court.
(2) To obtain preventive relief is a right of the parties.
(3) Only the parties to a contract may sue for rescinding of the contract.
(4) The Court cannot engage experts under the Act.

23. Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (As amended) states, "The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the Court subject to the provisions contained in _____.

(1) Sections 12(2), 16 and 20
(2) Sections 11(2), 14 and 16
(3) Sections 6(1), 10(2) and 17
(4) Sections 17(1), 18 and 20

24. Provisions of Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deal with _____.

(1) extension of the prescribed period in certain cases
(2) continuous running of time
(3) legal disability
(4) exclusion of time in legal proceedings

25. As per Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation for enforcement of a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law or general usages or on special contract, is _____ beginning where the subject matter of the sale does not admit of physical possession of the whole or part of the property.

(1) three years
(2) twelve years
(3) five years
(4) one year

26. As per Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of the following CANNOT be transferred?

(1) Immovable property
(2) Movable property
(3) Interest in the property
(4) Mere right to sue

27. Which provision of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with oral transfer?

(1) Section 9
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 12
(4) Section 15

28. A agree to transfer one lakh rupees to his nephew, B, if he deserts his wife. With reference to Section 25 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, this transfer is _____.

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

29. As per the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, "Where, with the consent, expressed or implied, of the person interested in an immovable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such a property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall _____ on the ground that transferor was not authorized to make it."

(1) be void
(2) be illegal
(3) not be voidable
(4) not be permissible

30. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. If the ulterior disposition is not valid, the prior disposition is not affected by it. 2. An easement cannot be transferred apart from dominant heritage.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
(2) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(3) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.
(4) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

31. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, select the correct pairing of Sections with their subjects.

(1) Section 64: Renewal of mortgage deed Section 65: Right to foreclosure
(2) Section 60-B: Right of mortgage to redeem Section 59: Right to usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession
(3) Section 67: Right to foreclosure or sale Section 68: Right to sue for mortgage money
(4) Section 50: Transfer by one co-owner Section 44: Transfer by unauthorized person

32. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in which case did the Court firmly lay down the principle of 'once a mortgage, always a mortgage'?

(1) Noakes & Co. vs. Rice (1902) AC 24
(2) Rosher vs. Rosher (1884) 26 Ch.D. 801
(3) Cooper vs. Cooper 49 Cd. 2d. 30
(4) Bellamy vs. Sabine (1857) 1 D&J 566

33. According to Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, "Sale is a transfer of ownership _____."

(1) only when the price is fully paid
(2) only when the price is promised
(3) only when the price is partly paid
(4) in exchange for the price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised

34. As per A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990, an application in the Court in any suit, appeal or proceedings already instituted in such a Court, other than proceedings for execution of decree or order, is termed as _____.

(1) original petition
(2) interlocutory application
(3) application
(4) proceedings

35. Which Rule among A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 deals with the provision for 'leave to sue'?

(1) Rule 15
(2) Rule 7
(3) Rule 10
(4) Rule 17

36. As per A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990, every pleading or other document filed in the Court shall bear the date on which signature of party is affixed, the date of presentation and the date _____.

(1) of its execution
(2) of final submission
(3) of filing in the Court
(4) of closure

37. The new provision for connected pleading has been provided in _____ of A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990.

(1) Rule 25
(2) Rule 20
(3) Rule 31
(4) Rule 26

38. As per Rule 30 of A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990, every 'vakalat' shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be in _____.

(1) Form No. 18
(2) Form No. 6
(3) Form No. 7
(4) Form No. 12

39. Rule (new) 296 of A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 deals with the:

(1) withdrawal of caveat
(2) notice to be issued by caveator
(3) legal aid to indigent person
(4) contents of panel

40. Chapter XVI of A.P. Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 deals with the:

(1) certified copies
(2) proceedings in execution
(3) special procedure in particular cases
(4) costs

41. According to the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (As amended), who/which among the following shall appoint the Inspector General of Registration?

(1) High Court
(2) Governor
(3) State Government
(4) Central Government

42. As per the Indian Registration Act, 1908, which of the following documents can be registered optionally?

(1) Instrument of gift of an immovable property
(2) Lease of an immovable property from year to year
(3) Authority to adopt son, executed after 1st day of January 1872 and not conferred by will
(4) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest in a movable property

43. According to Section 23 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, a document (other than a will) shall not be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within _____ from the date of execution.

(1) six months
(2) four months
(3) one year
(4) nine months

44. Section 17-A of the A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905 deals with:

(1) encroachment by a group of persons on a government land and their eviction
(2) the power to make rules
(3) bar of jurisdiction
(4) appeal

45. An assessment made under Section 3 read with Section 4 of the A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905 is _____.

(1) appealable
(2) liable to revision
(3) conclusive
(4) subject to reconsideration

46. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a statement, oral or documentary or contained in electronic form, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons is called a/an _____.

(1) confession
(2) admission
(3) representation
(4) fact in issue

47. As per Section 22-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, oral admission as to contents of electronic record are NOT relevant unless _____.

(1) approved by the Court
(2) verified by competent authority
(3) parties give their affidavit
(4) the genuineness of the electronic record produced is in question

48. Section 45-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the:

(1) expert opinion
(2) oral evidence
(3) opinion of examiner of electronic evidence
(4) primary evidence

49. In which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have the facts of which the Court must take judicial notice been enumerated?

(1) Section 61
(2) Section 56
(3) Section 58
(4) Section 57

50. According to Section 143 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), leading questions may be asked _____.

(1) in examination-in-chief
(2) in cross-examination
(3) in re-examination
(4) any time during the conduct of trial

51. As per Section 2(d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, 'complaint' means any allegation made orally or in writing to a _____, with a view to his taking action under the Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence but does not include a police report.

(1) Superintendent of Police
(2) High Court Judge
(3) Judge of Court of Sessions
(4) Magistrate

52. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 states, "The State Government shall establish a police control room in every district,"?

(1) Section 42
(2) Section 41-C
(3) Section 45
(4) Section 51

53. The provision for health and safety of arrested person was inserted into the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 vide _____ in the year _____.

(1) Section55-A; 2008
(2) Section 60-A; 2005
(3) Section 53-A; 2005
(4) Section 54; 2013

54. In the case of Chanmunia vs. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha - (2011) 1 SCC 141, the Supreme Court held that:

(1) the proceedings under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are summary in nature
(2) a bigamous marriage by women with a man is nullity and she is not entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(3) a woman who is living in live-in relationship is also entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(4) parents are also entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

55. Which chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended) deals with information to police and their powers to investigate?

(1) Chapter XII
(2) Chapter XI
(3) Chapter XIV
(4) Chapter XV

56. With reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended), read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. The charge shall be written in the language of the Court. 2. A Court cannot alter or add to any charge at any time before the judgment is pronounced.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
(2) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
(3) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(4) Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct.

57. According to Section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended), any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court, or against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code, may of right be defended _____.

(1) by a competent lawyer
(2) by an advocate provided by the State
(3) by any lawyer
(4) by a pleader of his choice

58. As per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended), who/which among the following can grant anticipatory (pre-arrest) bail?

(1) High Court or Court of Session
(2) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(3) Only High Court
(4) Magistrate

59. As per Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended), if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, the period of limitation for taking cognisance shall be _____ from the date of offence.

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

60. Power to commute sentence under Section 433 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (As amended) lies with the _____.

(1) High Court
(2) Supreme Court
(3) Appropriate Government
(4) President of India

61. According to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended), nothing is an offence which is done by a child _____, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

(1) above ten years of age and under thirteen
(2) above seven years of age and under twelve
(3) above six years of age and under ten
(4) above twelve years of age and under fifteen

62. According to Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended), for constitution of unlawful assembly, the minimum number of persons required is _____.

(1) two
(2) three
(3) five
(4) four

63. Sections from 171-A to 171-H of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended) deal with offences relating to:

(1) public servants
(2) public justice
(3) religion
(4) elections

64. Section 326-A as inserted into the India Penal Code vide the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 deals with the offence of _____.

(1) acid attack
(2) sexual harassment
(3) stalking
(4) voyeurism

65. Disclosure of identity of victim of certain offences has been made punishable under _____ of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended).

(1) Section 229-A
(2) Section 228-A
(3) Section 225-B
(4) Section 225-A

66. A, who has been suffering from COVID infection, has deliberately contacted B and C and this has caused COVID infection to B and C also. Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (As amended) is A liable to be punished?

(1) Section 271
(2) Section 272
(3) Section 269
(4) Section 273

67. With reference to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended), read the following illustration and select the correct option to fill in the blank. "A places men with firearms at the outlet of a building and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building."A is guilty of the offence of _____.

(1) wrongful restrain of Z
(2) wrongful confinement of Z
(3) attempt to murder of Z
(4) assault on Z

68. In the case of Mithu vs. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 S.C. 473, which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code (As amended) did the Supreme Court strike down (As amended) as unconstitutional and violative of the right to life and liberty?

(1) Section 304
(2) Section 373
(3) Section 303
(4) Section 399

69. With reference to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (As amended), which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code did the Supreme Court strike down in the case of Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India, AIR 2018 S.C. 4321?

(1) Section 382
(2) Section 377
(3) Section 307
(4) Section 482

70. In the case of Joseph Shine vs. Union of India, 2018 SCC OnLine 1676, which Section of the Indian Penal Code (As amended) did the Supreme Court strike down?

(1) Section 301
(2) Section 497
(3) Section 498
(4) Section 386

71. As per Section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), no confession made by any person whilst he is in custody of police office, _____, shall be proved as against such person.

(1) unless it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
(2) unless it is later approved by a Magistrate
(3) unless it is made before a Judge of the High Court
(4) unless it is made in the presence of Police Commissioner

72. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. Oral evidence must, in all cases whatever, be direct. 2. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
(2) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(3) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.
(4) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

73. Which Chapter of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended) deals with the 'Burden of Proof'?

(1) Chapter VI
(2) Chapter X
(3) Chapter VIII
(4) Chapter VII

74. According to Section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), the creditworthiness of the witness may be impeached by adverse party or, _____, by the party who calls it.

(1) with the consent of the Court
(2) with the consent of the witness
(3) with the consent of the pleader of the witness
(4) with the consent of the Court and the pleader

75. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), the leading case of Narayan Dutt Tiwari vs. Rohit Sekher (20012) 2 SCC 554 was related to the:

(1) opinion of the handwriting expert
(2) opinion of the fingerprint expert
(3) DNA test
(4) opinion of the ballistic expert

76. With reference to Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended), read the following provision and select the correct option to fill in the blank. "An accomplice shall _____ against an accused person."

(1) not be a competent witness
(2) not be a hostile witness
(3) be a competent witness
(4) be an improper witness

77. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended) states, "The Court may forbid any question or inquiry which it regards as indecent or scandalous,"?

(1) Section 153
(2) Section 151
(3) Section 160
(4) Section 149

78. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (As amended) states, "The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case,"?

(1) Section 167
(2) Section 166
(3) Section 165
(4) Section 164

79. Under which Section of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (As amended) are the rules as to compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque by any party liable to holder or any indorsee determined?

(1) Section 114
(2) Section 115
(3) Section 116
(4) Section 117

80. As per the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (As amended), every offence punishable under the Act is _____.

(1) non-bailable
(2) compoundable
(3) non-compoundable
(4) punishable with fine only

81. As per Section 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (As amended), no Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under Section 138, except upon _____ made by the payee or as the case may be, the _____.

(1) oral complaint; holder
(2) complaint in writing; indorsee
(3) complaint in writing; holder in due course
(4) oral or written complaint; bank

82. As per Section 143 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (As amended), all the offences under the Act shall be tried _____.

(1) summarily
(2) by the fast-track Court
(3) speedily
(4) on day-to-day basis

83. With reference to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (As amended), in which of the cases given below did the Supreme Court make the following observation? "The fact that details in the cheque have been filled up not by the drawer, but by some other person would be immaterial. The presumption which arises on the signing of the cheque cannot be rebutted merely on the report of a handwriting expert."

(1) Sadanandan Bhadran vs. Mahadevan Sunil Kumar, AIR 1998 S.C. 3043
(2) K. Bhaskaran vs. Sankran Vidhyan Balan (1997) 7 SCC 5110
(3) Goa Plast Pvt. Ltd. vs. Chico Ursula D'Souza (2003) 3 SCC 232
(4) Oriental Bank of Commerce vs. Prabodh Kumar Tiwari 2022 LiveLaw. Sc. 714

84. With reference to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As amended), read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. Prohibition or restriction to continue accesses to resources or facilities which the aggrieved person is entitled to use by virtue of domestic relationship would amount to domestic violence. 2. Humiliation with regard to not having a child or male child does not amount to domestic violence.

(1) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(2) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.
(3) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
(4) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

85. Duties and functions of the Protection Officer under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As amended) have been laid down under _____.

(1) Section 6
(2) Section 5
(3) Section 9
(4) Section 12

86. As per the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As amended), if the respondent commits breach of the Protection Order, he shall be punished with imprisonment up to _____ or with fine of _____ or with both.

(1) one year; ten thousand rupees
(2) one year; twenty thousand rupees
(3) six months; five thousand rupees
(4) two years; fifty thousand rupees

87. As per the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As amended), the copies of any order passed by the Magistrate shall be given to parties _____.

(1) for a nominal fee of ₹50
(2) for a nominal fee of ₹100
(3) for a nominal fee of ₹80
(4) free of cost

88. With reference to Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As amended), a magistrate shall fix the date of hearing which shall not ordinarily be _____ from the date of receipt of application by the Court.

(1) beyond seven days
(2) beyond four days
(3) beyond ten days
(4) beyond three days

89. As per Rule 8 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 1990, the summons to the accused person shall be signed by _____.

(1) the Chief Ministerial Officer of the Court
(2) the Magistrate
(3) the Chief Ministerial Officer with a prefix 'By the Order of the Court'
(4) any officer of the Court

90. As per Rule 18 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 1990, the summons to a government analyst in a food adulteration case shall be sent through the _____.

(1) High Court
(2) Court of Sessions
(3) Medical Officer
(4) Chief Judicial Magistrate

91. According to Rule 27 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 1990, whenever a Magistrate remands an accused to the custody of police under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a copy of the order of remand, with the reasons recorded therefore, shall be forwarded _____ to _____.

(1) immediately ; the High Court
(2) within 24 hours ; the Sessions Judge
(3) within 48 hours ; the Court of Sessions
(4) within 36 hours ; the Court of Sessions

92. With reference to the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 1990, select the correct pairing of Rules with their subjects.

(1) Rule 34: Dying declaration
(2) Rule 32: Bail during investigation
(3) Rule 33: Computing period of remand
(4) Rule 34: Identification parade

93. With reference to the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 1990, read the following statements and select the correct option from those given below. 1. Abbreviations shall not be used in judgments and orders. 2. The Police Officer shall not, as a rule, be employed to interpret the evidence of a witness in cases prosecuted by him.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
(2) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
(3) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
(4) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.

94. According to Section 2(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 (As amended), 'Arrack' includes all the liquor produced or manufactured in India and supplied by the Government other than _____.

(1) only foreign liquor
(2) molasses
(3) foreign liquor made in India
(4) foreign liquor and India-made foreign liquor

95. As per Section 56 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all the offences under the Act shall be _____.

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

96. As per the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 (As amended), any person who opens, keeps, operates, uses or permits to be used any common gaming house shall be punishable with _____ for first offence.

(1) imprisonment up to three months and fine up to ₹3,000
(2) imprisonment up to six months and fine up to ₹4,000
(3) imprisonment up to one year and fine up to ₹5,000
(4) imprisonment up to six months and fine up to ₹1,000

97. As per the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 (As amended), offences under the Act are _____.

(1) cognisable only
(2) non-cognisable only
(3) cognisable and non-bailable
(4) non-cognisable but bailable

98. Which Section of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 (As amended) makes provision for making payment of a portion of the fine to the informant?

(1) Section 13
(2) Section 12
(3) Section 10
(4) Section 14

99. Which Chapter of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (As amended) deals with the 'Child Welfare Committee'?

(1) Chapter III
(2) Chapter IV
(3) Chapter V
(4) Chapter VI

100. According to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (As amended), the term 'Best interest of child' means the basis for any decision taken regarding the child to ensure fulfilment of _____.

(1) only basic rights and needs
(2) only social wellbeing
(3) only the identity
(4) basic rights and needs, social wellbeing and physical, emotional and intellectual development