Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2023

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 24.04.2023 · 100 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. As per Section 2(10) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, 'judgement debtor' means any person against whom a decree has been passed or _____.

(1) an order has been issued
(2) interim award has been passed
(3) interim order has been issued
(4) an order capable of execution has been made

2. With reference to Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, read the following statements and select the correct option from below.
A. As appeal shall lie from an original decree passed ex party.
B. No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with consent of the parties.

(1) Both A and B are incorrect
(2) Both A and B are correct
(3) A is correct while B is incorrect
(4) B is correct while A is incorrect

3. As per Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the defendant shall, within _____ from the date of service of summons on him, present a written statement of his defence.

(1) 15 days
(2) 7 days
(3) 30 days
(4) 60 days

4. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, select the correct pairing of Section and its subject.

(1) Section106 - Second appeal
(2) Section 55 - Arrest and detention
(3) Section 58 - Subsistence allowance
(4) Section 82 - Notice

5. Order XXXV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to:

(1) interpleader suit
(2) suit by indigent person
(3) suit by foreign ruler
(4) suit by or against government

6. The 'Clayton rule' has been made applicable in the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 in:

(1) Sections 57 & 58
(2) Sections 62 & 63
(3) Sections 59, 60 & 61
(4) Sections 65 & 66

7. Which Section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that "the employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him"?

(1) Section 220
(2) Section 222
(3) Section 224
(4) Section 221

8. Section 170 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with:

(1) bailor's responsibility to bailee
(2) right of finder of goods
(3) duty of finder of goods
(4) bailee's particular lien

9. With reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, select the correct statement from below options.

(1) Minor can also appoint agent
(2) No consideration is necessary to create agency
(3) The authority of agent must be expressed
(4) Principal can also appoint sub agent

10. Section 4 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:

(1) conditions of Hindu marriage
(2) ceremonies of Hindu Marriage
(3) overriding effect of the Act
(4) application of the Act

11. As per Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the rules for registration of Hindu Marriage may be made by:

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

12. The provision under _____ for divorce by mutual consent was added in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 in the year _____.

(1) Section 13-A; 1976
(2) Section 13-B; 1976
(3) Section 21-B; 1999
(4) Section 21-C; 1978

13. The grounds for voidable marriage have been laid down in _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(1) Section 12
(2) Section 10
(3) Section 11
(4) Section 16

14. Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:

(1) punishment for bigamy
(2) legitimacy of children of void or voidable marriage
(3) power to transfer petition in certain cases
(4) the Court to which petition shall be filled

15. According to Section 3 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, one person is said to be 'agnate' of another if the two are related by blood or _____ wholly or through _____.

(1) adoption; males
(2) close relation; females
(3) adoption; females
(4) adoption; male and female both

16. According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, any property possessed by a female Hindu whether acquired before or after commencement of this Act shall be held by her _____ thereof.

(1) as a limited owner
(2) as a full owner
(3) as a partial owner
(4) as a co-owner

17. With reference to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, read the following statements and select correct option.
A. Heirs related to an intestate by full blood shall be preferred to heirs related by half blood.
B. A person who commits murder or abet commission of murder shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of person murdered.
C. If any person is disqualified from inheriting the property under the Act, it shall devolve as if such person had died before the intestate.

(1) A & B correct, C incorrect
(2) A & C correct, B incorrect
(3) B & C correct, A incorrect
(4) A, B & C all are correct

18. As per Section 28 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, no person shall be disqualified from succeeding to any property on the grounds of _____.

(1) disease only
(2) defects only
(3) disease, defect or deformity
(4) disease and deformity only

19. With reference to Section 4 of the Indian Easement Act, 1882, read the following illustrations and select correct option. 'A is bound to cleanse a water course running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, low riparian owner.'

(1) This is an easement
(2) This is not an easement
(3) This is a duty of A
(4) This is gratuitous act

20. Section 5 of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 deals with:

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

21. The provision for easement by necessity and quasi easement are mentioned in _____ of the Indian Easement Act, 1882.

(1) Section 12
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 13
(4) Section 14

22. As per Section 15 of the Indian Easement Act, 1882, if the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, without interruption and for _____, the right to access shall be absolute.

(1) ten years
(2) thirty years
(3) forty years
(4) twenty years

23. As per the Indian Easement Act, 1882, the rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called:

(1) absolute rights
(2) accessory rights
(3) qualified rights
(4) limited rights

24. As per Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, suit by a person disposed of immovable property CANNOT be brought after expiry of _____ from the date of dispossession.

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

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

(1) contracts that are not specifically enforceable
(2) contracts that are specifically enforceable
(3) specific performance of part of a contract
(4) power of Court to engage expert

26. As per Section 20C of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, 'notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit filed under the 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) nine months

27. With reference to Section 36 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, read the following statement and fill in the blanks with the correct option. 'Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction'.

(1) temporary only
(2) perpetual only
(3) temporary or perpetual
(4) interim or final

28. As per the Specific Relief Act, 1963, in a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff may also claim _____ for its breach in addition to such performance.

(1) cost
(2) recovery of property
(3) damages
(4) compensation

29. As per Section 2(h) of the Limitation Act, 1963, 'nothing shall be deemed to be done in good faith which is not done with _____'.

(1) good intention
(2) absolute care
(3) with proper attention only
(4) with due care and attention

30. Which Section of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 states, "where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute suit or make an application stop it"?

(1) Section 7
(2) Section 8
(3) Section 9
(4) Section 11

31. As per Schedule of the Limitation Act 1963, the period of limitation for price of lodging is _____ when the price become payable.

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

32. As provided under the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged by mortgagor and afterwards transferred by mortgagee for a valuable consideration is _____ when the transfer becomes known to plaintiff.

(1) twelve years
(2) thirty years
(3) three years
(4) twenty years

33. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act,1882, read the following statements and select the correct option.
A. An easement cannot be transferred apart from dominant heritage.
B. A mere right to future maintenance cannot be transferred.
C. A mere right to sue can be transferred for consideration.

(1) A & B are correct, C is incorrect
(2) A, B & C all are correct
(3) A, B & C all are incorrect
(4) Only B is correct, A & C are incorrect

34. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, select the correct combination of Section and its subject.

(1) Section 94 - Charge
(2) Section 70 - Appointment of receiver
(3) Section 81 - Marshalling securities
(4) Section 69 - Right to sue for mortgage money

35. As per the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 (as amended), 'Interlocutory application' means an application to the court in any suit, appeal or proceedings already instituted in such court, other than proceedings for:

(1) passing of decree
(2) execution of order only
(3) execution of decree or order
(4) transfer of decree

36. According to Rule 30, every Vakalat Nama shall, unless otherwise ordered by Court, be in Form no _____ and shall authorise the Advocate to appear in all execution proceeding and _____ in the suit or matter subsequent to the final decree or order passed therein.

(1) 10; specific
(2) 12; miscellaneous
(3) 8; interim
(4) 11; general

37. Rule no. 43 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 (as amended) deals with:

(1) blind or illiterate deponent
(2) agents of parties
(3) advocates of parties
(4) witnesses of parties

38. As per Rule 28 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 (as amended), an application for amendment in pleading shall be _____ by the Presiding Officer if it is not in accordance with the law or these Rules.

(1) modified
(2) rejected
(3) dismissed
(4) amended

39. As per the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 (as amended), the summons/notice shall be issued within _____ from the date of institution of suit.

(1) 60 days
(2) 15 days
(3) 30 days
(4) 45 days

40. As per Rule 85 the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice, 1990 (as amended), the summons or other process against member of Parliament or of state legislature shall be served:

(1) through Presiding Officer
(2) directly upon the member
(3) to any of the close relative of member
(4) via posting on the place of stay of member

41. The provision for compulsory affixing of photograph was inserted in the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (as amended) vide _____ in the year _____.

(1) Section 32A; 2001
(2) Section16A; 2001
(3) Section 36; 1999
(4) Section 80; 1996

42. As per Section 5 of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (as amended), instruments comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with _____ amount of duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters would be chargeable under the Act.

(1) higher
(2) lower
(3) aggregate
(4) minimum

43. With reference to Sections 8C and 8F of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, read the following statements and select the correct option.
A. Negotiable warehouse receipts are not liable to stamp duty.
B. Agreement or document for transfer or assignment of rights or interest in financial assets are not liable to stamp duty.

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

44. Section 7A of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905(as amended) deals with:

(1) bar of jurisdiction of Civil Court
(2) saving of operation of other laws
(3) prior notice to person in occupation
(4) encroachment by group of persons on government land and their eviction

45. Provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 incorporate the doctrine of:

(1) res judicata
(2) res sub judice
(3) res integra
(4) res gestae

46. With reference to Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in LIC of India vs. RamPal Singh Bisen (2010) 4 SCC 491, the Supreme Court observed that:

(1) what is admitted by a party to be true must be presumed to be true unless contrary is shown
(2) failure to prove defence does not amount to an admission
(3) an admission, if clearly and unequivocally made, is the best evidence against the party making it
(4) an admission may be proved by or on behalf of person making it

47. Section 50 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with:

(1) expert opinion
(2) opinion as to electronic signature
(3) opinion as to relationship when relevant
(4) grounds of opinion when relevant

48. Presumption as to electronic message has been added in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide:

(1) Section 88-A
(2) Section 85-A
(3) Section 85-B
(4) Section 81-A

49. With reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, select the correct pairing of Section and its subject.

(1) Section 76 - Public documents
(2) Section 79-A - Proof as to verification of digital signature
(3) Section 73-B - Admissibility of electronic signature
(4) Section 79 - Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies

50. With reference to Section 148 and 149 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, read the following statement and select the correct option. 'A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dakait.'

(1) This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dakait
(2) This is not a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dakait
(3) It is offensive to ask witness such question
(4) It amounts to contempt of witness

51. A 'police report', under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, means a report forwarded by a police officer to a Magistrate under Sub-section (2) of Section _____.

(1) 154
(2) 152
(3) 167
(4) 173

52. Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates are established under which of the following?

(1) Section 9
(2) Section 16
(3) Section 32
(4) Section 42

53. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, but any sentence of _____ passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(1) death
(2) life imprisonment
(3) seven years or more
(4) 10 years or more

54. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof, its called as a/an _____ under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(1) negotiation
(2) indorsement
(3) transfer
(4) pledge

55. The investigation in relation to the rape of a child may be completed under Section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 within _____ from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.

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

56. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, when it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, where will it be tried?

(1) It will be tried by Court having territorial jurisdiction
(2) It will be determined by the Magistrate
(3) It may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local area
(4) It will be tried by the Court of lowest jurisdiction

57. No summons or warrant shall be issued against the accused under Sub-section 204 (1) of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 until _____ has been filed.

(1) a list of the prosecution witnesses
(2) a list of the witnesses
(3) a list of the witnesses for both sides
(4) a charge sheet

58. Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, any Court may alter or add to any charge till any time before:

(1) charge is filed
(2) judgement is written
(3) judgement is pronounced
(4) sentencing

59. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, where can a person accused of an offence file an application for plea bargaining?

(1) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
(2) High Court for offence punishable with three years or more imprisonment
(3) Court of sessions
(4) In the Court in which such offence is pending for trial

60. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to do that thing _____.

(1) fraudulently
(2) falsely
(3) dishonestly
(4) wrongfully

61. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, in every case in which the sentence of death shall have been passed, who may commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by the Code?

(1) The President
(2) The Court
(3) The Appropriate Government
(4) The Governor

62. As provided under the Indian Penal Code, the right of private defence of property extends to causing death in all of the following offences, EXCEPT:

(1) extortion
(2) robbery
(3) house breaking by night
(4) theft causing apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence

63. According to Indian Penal Code 1860, one who intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing is called:

(1) provocation
(2) instigation
(3) abetment of a thing
(4) attempt of a thing

64. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of _____ under Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(1) sedition
(2) affray
(3) rioting
(4) unlawful assembly

65. What is the punishment for false evidence under Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(1) A term that may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine
(2) A term that may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine
(3) A term that may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine
(4) A term that may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine

66. Voluntarily obstructing any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed is called:

(1) wrongful confinement
(2) wrongful restraint
(3) imprisonment
(4) use of criminal force

67. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, any man who follows a woman and contacts or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly, despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman, constitutes:

(1) sextortion
(2) voyeurism
(3) stalking
(4) cyber crime

68. Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation is punishable with which of the following under Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(1) Not less than one year but that may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine
(2) Not less than two years but that may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine
(3) Not less than three years but that may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine
(4) Not less than two years but that may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine

69. According to Evidence Act, 1872, anything, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses is called:

(1) fact
(2) perception
(3) opinion
(4) observation

70. As provided under the Evidence Act, 1872, when there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is:

(1) fact
(2) relevant
(3) irrelevant
(4) admissible

71. Statements made by an agent expressly or impliedly authorised are called as:

(1) admission
(2) confession
(3) relevant fact
(4) irrelevant fact

72. Section 36 of the Evidence Act, 1872 provides for:

(1) relevancy of entry in public record made in performance of duty
(2) relevancy of statements in maps, charts and plans
(3) relevancy of statements as to any law contained in law-books
(4) opinion of experts

73. As provided under Section 61 of the Evidence Act, 1872, how may the contents of documents be proved?

(1) By oral evidence only
(2) By secondary documents only
(3) By primary evidence only
(4) Either by primary or by secondary evidence

74. Under the Evidence Act 1872, in order to ascertain whether a digital signature is that of the person by whom it purports to have been affixed, the Court may direct which of the following?

(1) Person to testify before the court
(2) Certifying Authority to produce the Digital Signature Certificate
(3) Any other person to prove it before court
(4) Person to produce documentary evidence

75. Who can provide a certified copy of a public document under Evidence Act, 1872?

(1) Every government servant
(2) Every public officer having the custody of a public document
(3) Every government department
(4) Any entity having public document as defined under the Evidence Act

76. As provided under the Evidence Act, 1872, when the question is whether any person is the owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is NOT the owner is on which of the following?

(1) On the person who alleges that he is not the owner
(2) On the person who denies that he is not the owner
(3) On the person who affirms that he is not the owner
(4) On the person who confirms that he is the owner

77. According to Evidence Act, 1872, no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that:

(1) it would amount to breach of his duty
(2) the public interests would suffer by the disclosure
(3) it was disclosed in fiduciary capacity
(4) it is part of official secret

78. Under Section 140 of the Evidence Act, 1872, the witnesses to _____ may be cross-examined and re-examined.

(1) character
(2) custom
(3) offence
(4) incident

79. 'Holder in due course' means any person who for consideration became the _____ of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to the bearer.

(1) payee
(2) bearer
(3) holder
(4) possessor

80. Section 11 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines:

(1) negotiable instruments
(2) foreign instruments
(3) inland instruments
(4) holder

81. Under Section 82 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the maker, acceptor or indorser, respectively, of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon by all the following, EXCEPT by:

(1) transfer to another person
(2) cancellation to a holder thereof
(3) release by cancellation to a holder thereof
(4) payment by to all the parties

82. Under Section 10 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which of the following CANNOT be a service provider?

(1) Any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860
(2) Any relative
(3) A company under any other law
(4) A company registered under the Companies Act, 1956

83. Under Section 15 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, who can assist the Magistrate in discharging his functions?

(1) Police officer
(2) Protection officer
(3) Welfare expert
(4) Service provider

84. Under the Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, where may the Magistrates appointed to Mobile Courts hold their sittings?

(1) Any place within their territorial jurisdiction
(2) Any placed ordered by state government
(3) Any place within the state
(4) Only in court houses

85. As per the Criminal Rules of Practice, who shall ordinarily sign the summons issued to witnesses?

(1) Judicial Magistrate
(2) Chief Ministerial Officer of the Court
(3) Administrative Officer of the Court
(4) The judge who issues the summons

86. Under the Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, the summonses intended to be served on Members of Parliament or State Legislature shall be served by which of the following methods?

(1) Presiding Officer of the House for service on the Members
(2) Personally served
(3) Sent through Court or Police or by Registered Post
(4) Sent through police officer only

87. Under Rule 30 of the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1990, when an accused is released on bail during investigation, he is subject to which of the following conditions?

(1) He has a right to defence
(2) He is liable not to leave the station
(3) He shall be bound over to appear in Court after the charge sheet is filed and summons served on him
(4) He is required to fill bail bond under the said rule

88. According to Rule 46 of the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1990, every affidavit shall bear a/an _____ stating on whose behalf it is filed.

(1) name
(2) endorsement
(3) seal
(4) ratification

89. Under the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1990, in which of the following administrative forms shall the Sessions Judges and Magistrates maintain a diary?

(1) Form No. 23
(2) Form No. 10
(3) Form No. 11
(4) Form No. 13

90. Arrack' as defined under the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 includes:

(1) all liquor produced or manufactured in India
(2) all liquor produced or manufactured in India and supplied by the Government other than Foreign Liquor and Indian Made Foreign liquor
(3) all liquors supplied by the Government
(4) all liquors other than foreign liquor and Indian-made foreign liquor

91. Who shall be the chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968?

(1) State government
(2) Collector
(3) Commissioner of Excise
(4) Excise Superintendents

92. The import of intoxicants under the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 is permitted on which of the following conditions?

(1) Government order
(2) Payment of excise duty or countervailing duty and fees
(3) Agreement for import
(4) Quantitative restrictions

93. Under Section 16 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968, the Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Government, do which of the following?

(1) Establish or continue a distillery in which spirit may be manufactured
(2) Allow import of intoxicants
(3) Allow export of intoxicants
(4) Prohibit production of intoxicants

94. When anything is seized under Subsection (2) of Section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh of Gaming Act, 1974 and if the Magistrate is satisfied that the police officer who seized it has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the thing so seized was _____, it shall be presumed that such thing was an instrument of gaming.

(1) an article of gaming
(2) an objectionable item
(3) a prohibited item
(4) an instrument of gaming

95. 'Instruments of gaming' as defined under the Andhra Pradesh of Gaming Act, 1974 includes all of the following, EXCEPT:

(1) cards
(2) dice
(3) light
(4) tables

96. Every offence under the Andhra Pradesh of Gaming Act, 1974 is:

(1) cognizable
(2) cognizable and non-bailable
(3) bailable
(4) non-cognizable and bailable

97. As provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, how often shall the Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate review the pendency of cases of the Board?

(1) Once in a month
(2) Once in every two months
(3) Once in every three months
(4) Once in every six months

98. The powers of Children's Court are provided under which of the following Sections of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(1) Section 14
(2) Section 19
(3) Section 12
(4) Section 18

99. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, as soon as a child alleged to be in conflict with law is apprehended by the police, such child shall be placed under the charge of which of the following?

(1) The special juvenile police unit or the designated child welfare police officer
(2) Judicial Magistrate first class
(3) Executive Magistrate
(4) Child welfare board

100. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, 'aftercare' provision for making provision of support, financial or otherwise, is available to which of the following persons?

(1) Who have completed the age of 14 years but have not completed the age of 21 years
(2) Who have completed the age of 16 years but have not completed the age of 21 years
(3) Who have completed the age of 18 years but have not completed the age of 20 years
(4) Who have completed the age of 18 years but have not completed the age of 21 years