Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2025

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 13.07.2025 · 100 questions

Screening Test

1. Which of the following is true regarding the applicability of the CPC to Chartered High Courts?

(A) The CPC does not apply to Chartered High Courts.
(B) The CPC applies to Chartered High Courts only in the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction.
(C) The CPC applies to Chartered High Courts except where specific rules have been framed by the High Court.
(D) The CPC applies to Chartered High Courts only in suits involving the government.

2. As per The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC), Sections 96 to 99-A, 107, read with which of the following provisions of the CPC, deals with first appeal?

(A) Order 41
(B) Order 31
(C) Order 21
(D) Order 11

3. As per Section 114 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Code), any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed by this Code, may apply for which of the following?

(A) Reference
(B) Review
(C) Revision
(D) Renewal

4. A suit by or against a minor must comply with which provision of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(A) Section 88
(B) Order XXXII Rule 1
(C) Order VII Rule 11
(D) Order XX Rule 3

5. Under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, the Rule Committee shall be constituted at:

(A) Any place as decided by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
(B) The capital of the state where the High Court is located
(C) The town which is the usual place of sitting of each High Court
(D) The headquarters of the District Court

6. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, has come into force from:

(A) 1 January 1908
(B) 1 January 1909
(C) 1 July 1908
(D) 1 March 1909

7. The provision relating to execution of decree under Civil Procedure Code, 1908 is provided under:

(A) Section 79
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 87
(D) Section 82

8. As per Section 39 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if a decree directs the sale or delivery of immovable property situated outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court that passed it, then which of the following follows?

(A) The Court which passed the decree may, on the application of the decree holder, send it for execution to another Court of competent jurisdiction
(B) The Court which passed the decree may, on its own, send it for execution to another Court of competent jurisdiction
(C) The Court which passed the decree may, on the application of the decree holder, send it for execution to its hometown court
(D) The Court which passed the decree may, on the application of the judgement debtor, allow appeal

9. Which of the following sections, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, prohibits unauthorised persons to address Court?

(A) Sec 230
(B) Sec 12
(C) Sec 139
(D) Sec 119

10. Which of the following is repealed from The Indian Contract Act 1872 and now part of Sale of Goods Act 1930?

(A) Mistakes as to law
(B) Frustration
(C) Warranty
(D) Fraud

11. A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. In this context, which of the following is true?

(A) B can keep the goods without any obligation to pay since he did not order them.
(B) If B is unaware of the mistake, he has no duty to return or pay for the goods.
(C) If B knowingly uses the goods, he must compensate A for them.
(D) A cannot claim payment from B under any circumstances.

12. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which Chapter provided for specific provisions relating to resale on the buyer's failure to perform:

(A) Chapter V
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter VII
(D) Chapter VIII

13. According to Section 3 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals is deemed to be made by which of the following?

(A) Any consideration
(B) Any favour
(C) Any reference
(D) Act or omission

14. The promisee, in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor, which of the following, under Section 125 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(A) Damages paid in matter of indemnity
(B) Loss suffered due to breach
(C) Future losses of opportunity as well
(D) Any past consideration pending

15. What may be the consideration for a guarantee under Section 127 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(A) Anything done for the benefit of the principal debtor
(B) Anything done for the surety only
(C) Any condition fulfilled for the agent of surety
(D) Any promise for the recovery of debt

16. Mr. A, a renowned businessman, is known for selling five different types of oil, and agrees to sell to B "a hundred tons of oil". What will be the legal effect of this agreement?

(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) Immoral

17. The Hindu Marriage Act 1955, generally applies to the following, EXCEPT:

(A) the Virashaivas
(B) the Lingayats
(C) the Buddhists
(D) the Parsis

18. As per the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, If two Hindus want to marry but fall within the degrees of prohibited relationship, their marriage is valid only if _____.

(A) they obtain a court order
(B) their custom or usage allows it
(C) they take written consent from family members
(D) they declare their relationship publicly

19. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, can a document be deemed inadmissible solely because it is not duly stamped or registered?

(A) Yes, such documents are always inadmissible in a trial.
(B) No, they remain admissible in a trial under this Act.
(C) Only if both parties agree to its admissibility in a trial.
(D) It depends on the type of document in a trial.

20. According to Section 29 of the Hindu Marriage Act, a marriage solemnised before the Act's commencement shall not be declared invalid for which of the following reasons?

(A) The parties belonged to the same gotra.
(B) The parties belonged to the same tribe.
(C) The parties were sapindas of each other.
(D) The parties were within a prohibited relationship.

21. The application of The Hindu Succession Act 1956, extends to the following, EXCEPT:

(A) any child whose parents are Hindus, Buddhists, Jainas or Sikhs by religion
(B) any person who is a Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh by religion
(C) any person who converted from the Hindu, Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh religion
(D) any member who is a Scheduled Tribe as per Article 356 (25) of the Indian Constitution

22. What is the legal term used when a deceased person's property reverts to the state due to a lack of heirs under the Hindu Sucession Act 1956?

(A) Succession
(B) Escheat
(C) Testamentary transfer
(D) Probate

23. As per Section 29 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, if an intestate has left no heir qualified to succeed to his property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, how such property shall devolve?

(A) Such property shall devolve upon the daughter.
(B) Such property shall devolve on the Government.
(C) Such property shall devolve on the nearest relative.
(D) Such property shall devolve on the wive's relatives

24. Who is an heir, as per The Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

(A) Any person, male or female, who is entitled to succeed the property of an intestate under this Act
(B) Any person, male or female, who is entitled to repay the loan of his successors
(C) Any lawful legal successor under the Hindu Marriage Act
(D) Any person, male or female, who is entitled to succeed the property of the person who dies, under the Indian Succession Act

25. Through an Acquisition by prescription under the Indian Easements Act 1882, a person gains an easement right over another's property, peacefully and continuously using that property without interruption, for a period of how many years?

(A) Thirty
(B) Forty
(C) Twenty
(D) Ten

26. According to Section 32 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, who is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person?

(A) Tenant
(B) Owner or occupier
(C) Licensee
(D) Lessee

27. Which of the following is an essential of apparent easement, under the Indian Easements Act, 1882?

(A) Shown by some temporary sign
(B) Shown by some permanent sign
(C) Capable of being transferred
(D) Not liable to any charge

28. The specific relief can be granted for enforcing _____ only under Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

(A) Individual Civil Rights
(B) Constitutional Rights
(C) any rights against the public
(D) any legal rights against the public

29. According to the provision of Section 34 of Specific Relief Act, 1963, any person entitled to any legal character or right as to any property may institute a suit against a person denying or interested to deny his title to such character or right. The court may, in its discretion, make a declaration that the person is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further _____.

(A) compensation
(B) relief
(C) damages
(D) claims

30. When may a perpetual injunction be granted to the plaintiff under Specific Releif Act, 1963?

(A) To prevent the breach of an obligation existing in another's favour
(B) To prevent the breach of an obligation existing in his favour, whether expressly or by implication
(C) To prevent the breach of an obligation cretaed by tort
(D) No perpetual injunction can be granted

31. A declaration made under Section 35 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, is binding upon whom?

(A) Only on the parties to the suit
(B) Only on the plaintiff
(C) Only on the defendant
(D) Only on the agents

32. As per Section 32 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which instrument may be partially cancelled?

(A) When it is evident of different rights or obligations
(B) When it is evident of preemptory rights
(C) When it is difficult to prove
(D) When it is easily demonstrable

33. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the limitation period for a suit filed by the government?

(A) The limitation period is the same as for private individuals.
(B) The limitation period is extended by 30 years.
(C) The limitation period is extended by 60 years.
(D) The limitation period does not apply to the government.

34. If a spouse seeks divorce after several years of separation, can the suit be dismissed solely on the grounds of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963?

(A) Yes, if more than three years have passed
(B) No, because its is saved by Section 29 of the Limitation Act 1963
(C) Yes, if the case is filed after 12 years
(D) No, because divorce cases cannot be filed after 6 months of separation

35. According to Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963, in the case of a suit against a company being wound up by the court, the suit is considered instituted when the:

(A) claim is filed in the court
(B) claimant sends in his claim to the official liquidator
(C) claimant sends his claim to the company management
(D) claim is filed with the registrar of the company

36. As per Section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963, what is the effect of fraud?

(A) The period of limitation shall not begin to run until the plaintiff or applicant has discovered the fraud.
(B) The period of limitation is not applicable.
(C) The right gets expired.
(D) The right to file suit is extended by 4 years.

37. As per Section 6 of The Transfer of Property Act 1882, which of the following can be transferred?

(A) A mere right to sue
(B) A right to future maintenance
(C) An easement
(D) The dominant heritage

38. As per Section 58 (g) of The Transfer of Property Act 1882, which of the following statements is true regarding an Anomalous Mortgage?

(A) A mortgage created only for agricultural land in rural areas
(B) Which does not fall under any defined categories such as simple, usufructuary or mortgage by conditional sale
(C) Which is created through oral agreement and is not legally enforceable
(D) Where the entire ownership is transferred with no provision for redemption

39. Which of the following is true regarding the operation of transfer under Section 8 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(A) A transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee only limited interest which the transferor is having.
(B) A transfer passes to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in the property.
(C) A transfer passes to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is going to acquire in the future.
(D) A transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee only the rights of an agent.

40. According to Section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act, what is the price paid in a lease called?

(A) Consideration
(B) Promise
(C) Premium
(D) Instalment

41. As per Section 60 of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, what is a suit for redemption?

(A) A suit to re-transfer the mortgaged property
(B) A suit to receive compensation
(C) A suit to enforce right against breach
(D) A suit to restrict future transfer

42. As per Section 130 of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer of actionable claim can be effected:

(A) by the execution of an instrument in writing and signed
(B) by the execution of an instrument in verbal form
(C) by the execution of an instrument through voice recording
(D) by the execution of an instrument through video conferencing

43. According to AP Civil Rule of Practice, which of the following applications can be rejected with costs, as per the statement provided?

(A) An application that does not prays for a substantive order related to the main suit
(B) An application that prays for interim relief pending the final hearing
(C) An application that merely prays for the dismissal of another application or for an order that should be sought on the date fixed for hearing
(D) An application that introduces new evidence relevant to the appeal

44. According to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, 'Application' includes execution application, execution petition, and which of the following?

(A) Interlocutory application, whether written or oral
(B) Decree of the court
(C) Executive order
(D) Execution petition

45. According to Rule 30(19) of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, every Vakalat shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be in which of the following forms?

(A) Form No. 11
(B) Form No. 12
(C) Form No. 13
(D) Form No. 15

46. According to Rule 93(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, within how many days should a party deposit with the Court the prescribed fee for the service of summons?

(A) 7 days from the date of making the application
(B) 10 days from the date of making the application
(C) 12 days from the date of making the application
(D) 13 days from the date of making the application

47. What do you mean by 'proceeding' under Andhra Pradesh Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990?

(A) All documents filed in court except confession
(B) All documents filed in court except admission
(C) All documents filed in court other than documents produced as evidence
(D) All documents filed in court oral testimony

48. As per the Indian Stamp Act 1899, what is the condition for the repayment of stamp duty when a debenture is renewed?

(A) The application must be made within ten days of renewal
(B) The application must be made within fifteen days of renewal
(C) The application must be made within one month of renewal
(D) The application must be made within forty five days of renewal

49. According to Section 17 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, when shall all instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India, be stamped?

(A) Before or at the time of execution
(B) At the time of execution only
(C) Before execution only
(D) After the sale is completed

50. As per Section 34 of Indian Stamps Act, 1899, where any receipt chargeable with duty produced before any officer unstamped in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion, instead of _____ the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted, therefore.

(A) cancelling
(B) impounding
(C) amending
(D) penalising

51. As per Section 35 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, instruments not duly stamped are _____.

(A) admissible in evidence
(B) inadmissible in evidence
(C) not relevant
(D) relevant

52. As per Section 2 of The Telangana Land Encroachment Act, 1905, a 'high water mark' refers to the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides during _____.

(A) winter season
(B) rainy season
(C) summer season
(D) any season

53. The term ‘high water marks', as mentioned in Section 2 of the Telangana Land Encroachment Act, 1905, means:

(A) the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year
(B) the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides every 3 year
(C) the water mark mentioned in the sea or river
(D) the level of water marked in a year

54. Under the Telangana Land Encroachment Act, 1905, the levy of assessment on lands unauthorisedly occupied may be imposed by:

(A) Collector / Tehsildar / Deputy tehsildar
(B) Collector / District Magistrate / Executive Magistrate
(C) Tehsildar / Additional District Magistrate / District Magistrate
(D) Deputy tehsildar / Executive Magistrate / Judicial Magistrate

55. Where any document purporting to be a certified copy of a public record is presented in court, the opposing party challenges its admissibility, claiming it is not properly certified. Under which provision of the Indian Evidence Act can the court presume the genuineness of the document?

(A) Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 80 of the Indian Evidence Act

56. What is constituted under Section 20 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, when a statement is made by a person to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute?

(A) Confession
(B) Admission
(C) Rescission
(D) Novation

57. Section 63 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, deals with which of the following?

(A) Primary evidence
(B) Secondary evidence
(C) Direct evidence
(D) Circumstantial evidence

58. In which stage of witness examination are leading questions generally NOT allowed?

(A) Examination-in-chief
(B) Cross-examination
(C) Re-examination
(D) During opening statements

59. What would be considered a private document, as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) All other document which are not mentioned under section 74 of Indian Evidence Act
(B) The documents which are available to public
(C) The documents which are not public
(D) The documents which are public but confidential

60. As per Section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, when the disposition of property has been reduced to writing and law required it to be reduced to writing, then which of the following is correct?

(A) Only proof is government records allowed
(B) Report of the Lekhpal admissible
(C) Opinion of the court only matters
(D) No evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract

61. According to Section 23 of The Indian Evidence Act 1872, admission is not relevant in which of the following cases unless there is an express condition or under certain circumstances?

(A) Criminal cases
(B) Civil cases
(C) Intellectual Property cases
(D) Consumer cases

62. As per Section 103 the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, 'A' prosecutes 'B' for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that 'B' admitted the theft to 'C'. Select the correct option.

(A) 'A' must prove the admission.
(B) 'A' must disprove the admission.
(C) Anyone may prove their point.
(D) Court decides who needs to prove in a particular case.

63. As per Section 61 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every summons issued by the court must be in all of the following, EXCEPT:

(A) in writing
(B) in verbal form
(C) signed by the presiding officer
(D) with the seal of the Court

64. As per Section 151 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, what is the maximum time period that is allowed to detain in custody a person, from the time of his arrest, unless his further detention is required or authorised under any law?

(A) Twelve hours
(B) Thirty-six hours
(C) Forty-eight hours
(D) Twenty-four hours

65. What kind of power is given to the Magistrate under Section 204 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(A) To issue summon or warrant for the attendance of the accused
(B) To dismiss the case even though sufficient grounds are there to proceed
(C) To pass a judgement deciding if the accused is guilty
(D) To file witnesses for the prosecution

66. As per Section 225 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, trial before which court shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor?

(A) Supreme Court
(B) High Court
(C) Court of Session
(D) District Court

67. Which Chapter of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, deals with the Judgement?

(A) XXVII
(B) XXVI
(C) XXV
(D) XX

68. As per Criminal Procedure Code, if a case involves both cognisable and non-cognisable offences, how is the case classified?

(A) As a non-cognisable case
(B) As a civil case
(C) As a cognisable case
(D) As a summary case

69. Under Section 225 of CrPC, in which court does the Public Prosecutor conduct the prosecution?

(A) Magistrate's Court
(B) High Court
(C) Court of Session
(D) Supreme Court

70. Which of the following is excluded from the list of objectionable articles to which Section 94 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, is applicable?

(A) Counterfeit currency notes and counterfeit stamps
(B) Obscene objects referred to in Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code
(C) Forged documents, false seals and counterfeit coins
(D) Pieces of metal made in compliance with the Metal Tokens Act, 1998

71. According to Section 151 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, no person arrested in order to prevent the commission of cognisable offences cannot be detained in custody for a period which exceeds _____, unless such detention is required as per law.

(A) 20 hours
(B) 22 hours
(C) 23 hours
(D) 24 hours

72. As per Section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, no error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, shall be regarded as material unless _____.

(A) accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice
(B) accused was in fact not misled by such error or omission, and it has not occasioned a failure of justice
(C) it has benefitted the other party as a result of the fault
(D) it has resulted in minimum three years of imprisonment to accused

73. Section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with:

(A) prisoner to be brought to Court in custody
(B) prisoner to be brought to Court by police only
(C) prisoner to be brought to Court by police only under guidance of Court
(D) prisoner to be brought to Court by magistrate only

74. Section 82 of The Indian Penal Code, 1860, envisages that children under seven years of age cannot be held criminally responsible, which is based on a famous principle known as _____.

(A) Res Judicata
(B) Res Ipsa Loquitor
(C) Doli incapax
(D) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium

75. As per Section 141 of The Indian Penal Code, 1860, an unlawful assembly constitutes a minimum of how many number of people?

(A) Three
(B) Five
(C) Two
(D) Four

76. X cuts down a beautiful plant on C's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the plant out of C's possession without C's consent. Here, as soon as X has severed the plant in order to such taking, she has committed which of the following offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(A) Dacoity
(B) Theft
(C) Robbery
(D) Cheating

77. Under Section 3 of the IPC, how is an offense committed outside India treated?

(A) As if it were committed outside Indian jurisdiction
(B) As if it were committed within India
(C) As if it were under international law
(D) As per the laws of the foreign country where it was committed

78. As per Section 143 of The Indian Penal Code, 1860, what is the term period of punishment given to a member of an unlawful assembly?

(A) 3 months imprisonment, or fine, or both
(B) 6 months imprisonment, or fine, or both
(C) 9 months imprisonment, or fine, or both
(D) 12 months imprisonment, or fine, or both

79. Section 295 of The Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with which of the following?

(A) Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance
(B) Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing
(C) Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin
(D) Injuring place of worship, to insult the religion of any class

80. As per Section 124 of IPC, 1860, what is the punishment prescribed for assaulting the President, Governor, etc. with the intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power?

(A) 2 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 10 years

81. According to IPC, 1860, whoever uses any false property mark shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine unless _____.

(A) he proves that he acted without motive to defraud
(B) he proves that he acted without knowledge to defraud
(C) he proves that he acted without intent to defraud
(D) he proves that he acted with caution not to defraud

82. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, a threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, is called _____.

(A) criminal intimidation
(B) criminal breach of trust
(C) sedition
(D) robbery

83. While determining 'reasonable time' for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, as per Section 105 of The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which of the following shall be EXCLUDED?

(A) Time of giving notice
(B) Saturday and Sunday
(C) Public Holidays
(D) Date of Noting

84. According to the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882, what is presumed about the date on a negotiable instrument?

(A) It is presumed to be the actual date on which it was made or drawn.
(B) The date must always be verified before acceptance of the instrument.
(C) A cheque is presumed to be invalid if the date is not mentioned in it.
(D) A negotiable instrument is valid only if the date is handwritten.

85. When does an acceptance and payment of bill of exchange without protest become possible under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

(A) When a drawee in case of need is involved
(B) Anytime as per drawee's wish
(C) After the death of the drawee
(D) Only when the drawee remains a minor

86. Chapter XII, Section 117 of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, deal with which of the following?

(A) Rules as to compensation
(B) Right of payer for honour
(C) Presumption of proof of protest
(D) Holder is a holder in due course

87. As per Section 63 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, how much time is allowed for a drawee to consider whether he will accept bill of exchange presented?

(A) 48 hours
(B) 20 hours
(C) 3 days
(D) 5 days

88. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Protection Officer functions under the supervision of who among the following?

(A) The Police Commissioner
(B) The Magistrate
(C) The Station House Officer
(D) The District Collector

89. According to Section 21, a magistrate may, at any stage of hearing of the application for protection order or for any other relief under the Domestic Violence Act, grant _____ of the child.

(A) temporary custody
(B) permanent custody
(C) ex parte order
(D) adequate compensation for taking care

90. To which of the following courts shall an appeal lie under Section 29 of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

(A) Court of Session
(B) High Court
(C) Munsif Court
(D) Small Causes Court

91. Who is responsible for levying an excise duty on any excisable article manufactured or produced in the State as per Section 21 of The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968?

(A) The Government
(B) District Magistrate
(C) Collector
(D) Revenue Officer

92. Chapter V of the The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968, deals with all of the following, EXCEPT:

(A) Excise duty
(B) Countervailing duty
(C) Additional excise duty
(D) Manufacture of excisable article

93. Under Section 12 of The Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974, instruments of gaming etc., found in public street or place may be ordered to be _____ upon conviction.

(A) destroyed
(B) retained
(C) transferred
(D) delivered

94. A preliminary assessment in cases of heinous offences under Section 15 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015, shall be disposed of by the Board within how many days from the date the child is first produced before the Board?

(A) A period of three months
(B) A period of six months
(C) A period of one month
(D) A period of two months

95. According to Section 2 (4) of The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2015, an _____ means any district official not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State, on whom magisterial powers have been conferred.

(A) administrator
(B) abandoned child
(C) authority
(D) authorised agency

96. Which principle, according to Section 3 of The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2015, denotes that the adversarial or accusatory words are not to be used in the processes pertaining to a child?

(A) Principle of non-stigmatising semantics
(B) Principle of diversion
(C) Principle of fresh start
(D) Principle of natural justice

97. The rules and orders applicable for the guidance of the Criminal Courts in the State of Andhra Pradesh are found in:

(A) The Criminal Code OF Practice, 1990
(B) The Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990
(C) The Civil Circular Orders, 1990
(D) The Criminal Rules, 1990

98. As per The Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, warrants should bear which of the following?

(A) Facsimile stamps
(B) Sign manual of the registrar
(C) Sign manual of the Judge or Magistrate
(D) The copy of the complaint

99. The description of the seal of the Court of Session under the Criminal Law of Practice Rules, 1990, is provided under:

(A) Rule 85
(B) Rule 86
(C) Rule 87
(D) Rule 89

100. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, in the presence of who among the following should an order for the destruction of case property be executed?

(A) Returning officer
(B) Police officer
(C) Presiding officer
(D) Polling officer