Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge Screening Test 2025: Solution

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.

Answer: (C) The CPC applies to Chartered High Courts except where specific rules have been framed by the High Court.

A Chartered High Court (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay) is governed by the Code, but section 129 preserves its power to make its own rules of procedure for its original civil jurisdiction, and section 120 lists the provisions that do not apply to that jurisdiction. So the Code applies except where such rules have been framed. It is neither wholly inapplicable nor confined to appeals or government suits.

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

Answer: (A) Order 41

A first appeal from a decree lies under sections 96 to 99-A and 107, and the procedure is laid down in Order XLI. Order XXXI deals with suits by or against trustees and executors, Order XXI with execution of decrees and Order XI with discovery and inspection.

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

Answer: (B) Review

Section 114 of the Code gives the right of review to any person aggrieved by a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed, or from which an appeal is allowed but has not been preferred, or by a decision on a reference from a Small Cause Court. Review is exercised on the grounds in Order XLVII rule 1. Revision is a separate remedy under section 115.

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

Answer: (B) Order XXXII Rule 1

Order XXXII rule 1 requires that every suit by a minor be instituted in his name by a next friend; Order XXXII rule 3 requires a guardian ad litem for a minor defendant. Section 88 concerns interpleader suits, Order VII rule 11 rejection of plaint and Order XX rule 3 signing of judgment.

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

Answer: (C) The town which is the usual place of sitting of each High Court

Section 123 of the Code provides that a Rule Committee shall be constituted at the town which is the usual place of sitting of each of the High Courts referred to in section 122. The Chief Justice, the State capital or the District Court headquarters do not fix the place.

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

Answer: (B) 1 January 1909

The Code of Civil Procedure was enacted in 1908 but, under section 1(3), it came into force on 1 January 1909. The year of enactment and the commencement date are different, which is why the other dates in the options are wrong.

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

Answer: (D) Section 82

Section 82 of the Code is headed 'Execution of decree' and lays down how a decree against the Government or a public officer is to be executed: it cannot be executed until three months after a certificate is sent to the Government. Section 79 concerns the parties to suits by or against the Government, and section 87 the style of rulers of foreign States.

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

Answer: (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 or (B) The Court which passed the decree may, on its own, send it for execution to another Court of competent jurisdiction

Section 39 allows the court that passed a decree to send it for execution to another court of competent jurisdiction on the application of the decree-holder, which covers execution against property outside its local limits, and section 39(1) also allows transfer by the court of its own motion in the cases listed. Both formulations of the first two options are therefore supportable; the last two are not provided for.

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

Answer: (D) Sec 119

Section 119 of the Code says that nothing in the Code authorises a person to address the Court on behalf of another, or to examine witnesses, in its original civil jurisdiction, except where the High Court's charter allows it. The other sections named deal with unrelated matters.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (C) Warranty)

Chapter VII of the Contract Act (sale of goods, including the sections on warranty, ss. 76-123) was repealed when the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 was enacted. Warranty is now dealt with in section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act. Mistake of law, frustration (s. 56) and fraud (s. 17) remain in the Contract Act.

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.

Answer: (C) If B knowingly uses the goods, he must compensate A for them.

Illustration (a) to section 70 of the Contract Act: when a tradesman leaves goods at B's house by mistake and B treats them as his own, B is bound to pay for them. Where B knowingly uses the goods, the benefit received obliges him to compensate A. The other options deny any liability, which is contrary to section 70.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (C) Chapter VII)

Sale of goods, including resale by the seller on the buyer's default, was dealt with in Chapter VII of the Contract Act (ss. 76 to 123). That Chapter was repealed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, which now governs resale (section 54).

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

Answer: (D) Act or omission

Section 3 of the Contract Act says that the communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate it or which has the effect of communicating it.

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

Answer: (A) Damages paid in matter of indemnity

Under section 125, the promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor all damages he is compelled to pay in any suit in respect of a matter covered by the indemnity, together with costs and sums paid under a compromise. Losses from breach or future opportunities are not covered.

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

Answer: (A) Anything done for the benefit of the principal debtor

Section 127 provides that anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee. The benefit need not move to the surety himself.

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

Answer: (B) Void

Under section 29, agreements whose meaning is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void. 'A hundred tons of oil' does not say which of the five kinds of oil is meant, so the agreement is void for uncertainty (illustration (b)).

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

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

Answer: (D) the Parsis

Section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act applies to Hindus by religion in any form (including Virashaivas and Lingayats), to Buddhists, Jainas and Sikhs, and to persons not Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion. Parsis are therefore the exception.

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

Answer: (B) their custom or usage allows it

Marriage between persons within the degrees of prohibited relationship is forbidden by section 5(iv) unless the custom or usage governing both parties permits it. A court order, family consent or public declaration cannot validate such a marriage.

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.

Answer: (B) No, they remain admissible in a trial under this Act.

Section 21C of the Hindu Marriage Act provides that no document shall be inadmissible in evidence at the trial of a petition under the Act on the ground that it is not duly

stamped or registered. The answer does not depend on consent or on the kind of document.

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.

Answer: (A) The parties belonged to the same gotra.

Section 29(1) saves marriages solemnised before the commencement of the Act: they are not invalid only because the parties belonged to the same gotra or pravara, or to different religions, castes or sub-divisions of a caste. Sapinda relationship and prohibited degrees were not saved in the same way.

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

Answer: (C) any person who converted from the Hindu, Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh religion

The Hindu Succession Act extends under section 2(1) to Hindus, Buddhists, Jainas and Sikhs, to their children, and to converts or re-converts to those religions. A person who has converted away from them is outside it. (Scheduled Tribes are also excluded by section 2(2), but the Article is 366(25), not 356(25).) Note: option (D) misprints the Article number.

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

Answer: (B) Escheat

When an intestate leaves no heir qualified to succeed, the property goes to the Government, taking it subject to the obligations and liabilities it would have had to meet; this is called escheat. Probate relates to wills and testamentary transfer to disposition by will.

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

Answer: (B) Such property shall devolve on the Government.

Section 29 of the Hindu Succession Act: if an intestate has left no heir qualified to succeed under the Act, the property devolves on the Government, subject to all obligations and liabilities that an heir would have had. It does not pass to a daughter, the nearest relative or the wife'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

Answer: (A) Any person, male or female, who is entitled to succeed the property of an intestate under this Act

Section 3(1)(f) of the Hindu Succession Act defines 'heir' as any person, male or female, who is entitled to succeed to the property of an intestate under this Act. The other options bring in unrelated Acts or loans.

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

Answer: (C) Twenty

Section 15 of the Easements Act: where the access and use of light or air, or a way or water-course, has been peaceably enjoyed without interruption and as of right for twenty years, the right becomes absolute. This is acquisition by prescription; for Government property the period is thirty years.

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

Answer: (B) Owner or occupier

Section 32 provides that the owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person. A bare licensee or tenant is not named, though an occupier may include a tenant in possession of the dominant heritage.

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

Answer: (B) Shown by some permanent sign

Under section 5, an apparent easement is one whose existence is shown by some permanent sign which, upon examination of the servient heritage, would be visible to a person ordinarily acquainted with the subject. A temporary sign is not enough.

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

Answer: (A) Individual Civil Rights

Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 states that specific relief can be granted only for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law. Constitutional rights and rights against the public are enforced by other remedies.

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

Answer: (B) relief

Under section 34, a court may declare the plaintiff entitled to a legal character or to a right to property, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief. The proviso, however, bars the declaration where he omits to seek further relief when able to do so.

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

Answer: (B) To prevent the breach of an obligation existing in his favour, whether expressly or by implication

Under section 38(1), a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the plaintiff, whether expressly or by implication. The obligation must be in his own favour, not in favour of another.

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

Answer: (A) Only on the parties to the suit

Section 35 provides that a declaration made under the Chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them, and, where the parties are trustees, the persons for whom they are trustees. It is not a judgment in rem.

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

Answer: (A) When it is evident of different rights or obligations

Section 32 permits partial cancellation: where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the court may in a proper case cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the rest.

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.

Answer: (B) The limitation period is extended by 30 years.

A suit by the Government for immovable property or interest therein has a limitation of thirty years (Article 112 of the Limitation Act), as against twelve years for private persons. The Act does apply to the Government, with a longer period.

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

Answer: (B) No, because its is saved by Section 29 of the Limitation Act 1963

Section 29(3) of the Limitation Act says that, save as provided in any law on marriage and divorce, nothing in the Act applies to a suit or proceeding under such law. The matrimonial laws have their own provisions on delay, so a divorce petition cannot be dismissed on the ground of limitation under this Act.

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

Answer: (B) claimant sends in his claim to the official liquidator

Under section 3(2)(b), in the case of a suit against a company that is being wound up by the court, the suit is deemed instituted when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator. Filing in court or notice to the company's management is not the test.

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.

Answer: (A) The period of limitation shall not begin to run until the plaintiff or applicant has discovered the fraud.

Section 17(1)(a) provides that where the suit is based upon the fraud of the defendant, the period of limitation does not begin to run until the plaintiff has discovered the fraud, or could with reasonable diligence have discovered it. The right does not lapse nor is any fixed extension given.

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

Answer: (D) The dominant heritage

Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act makes property of any kind transferable but excludes a mere right to sue, future maintenance and an easement apart from the dominant heritage. The dominant heritage may be transferred, and the easement passes with it.

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

Answer: (B) Which does not fall under any defined categories such as simple, usufructuary or mortgage by conditional sale

Section 58(g) defines an anomalous mortgage as a mortgage which is not a simple mortgage, mortgage by conditional sale, usufructuary mortgage, English mortgage or mortgage by deposit of title deeds. It is not tied to agricultural land, and need not be oral.

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.

Answer: (B) A transfer passes to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in the property.

Section 8: unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in the property and in the legal incidents thereof. Interest to be acquired later does not pass.

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

Answer: (C) Premium

Section 105 defines a lease as a transfer of a right to enjoy immovable property in consideration of a price paid or promised, called the premium, or of money, share of crops, service or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically, called the rent.

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

Answer: (A) A suit to re-transfer the mortgaged property

Under section 60, a mortgagor who has paid or tendered the mortgage-money may require the mortgagee to deliver up the mortgaged property and re-transfer it to him. A suit to enforce this right is a suit for redemption.

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

Answer: (A) by the execution of an instrument in writing and signed

Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that the transfer of an actionable claim is effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferor or his duly authorised agent. Oral, voice-recorded or video transfers do not satisfy it.

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

Answer: (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

Under the Civil Rules of Practice, an application which does not pray for a substantive order but merely asks that another application be dismissed, or which asks for an order that ought to be applied for on the hearing day, may be rejected with costs. An application for interim relief is a proper one.

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

Answer: (A) Interlocutory application, whether written or oral

The definition of 'Application' in the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 includes an execution application, an execution petition and an interlocutory application, whether written or oral. A decree or an executive order is not an 'application', and 'execution petition' is separately defined in the same rule, so the correct addition is the interlocutory application.

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

Answer: (B) Form No. 12

Rule 30(19) of the Civil Rules of Practice provides that every vakalat shall, unless the court otherwise orders, be in Form No. 12, and prescribes how it is to be executed and authenticated. The forms for other proceedings, such as the Form Nos. 11, 13 and 15 listed in the other options, are meant for different purposes.

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

Answer: (A) 7 days from the date of making the application

Rule 93(2) requires the party to deposit with the list of witnesses the prescribed fees for service of summons, which shall not be later than seven days from the date of making the application, along with the witnesses' allowances.

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

Answer: (C) All documents filed in court other than documents produced as evidence

In the Civil Rules of Practice, 'proceeding' includes all documents presented to or filed in court by any party, commissioner or other officer of the court, other than documents produced as evidence. Evidence documents are therefore outside the definition, while pleadings, petitions and reports filed by officers of the court are within it.

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

Answer: (C) The application must be made within one month of renewal

Under section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act, when a duly stamped debenture is renewed by a new debenture in the same terms, the Collector repays the value of the stamp on the original or the new debenture, whichever is less, on an application made within one month.

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

Answer: (A) Before or at the time of execution

Section 17 requires that all instruments chargeable with duty and executed in India be stamped before or at the time of execution. Stamping after execution is not allowed except under the later sections for impounded instruments.

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

Answer: (B) impounding

Section 34 deals with receipts produced unstamped in the course of audit of a public account: the officer may, instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted for it. Impounding under section 33 is the usual course for unstamped instruments, but this special rule for audit lets the officer avoid it for receipts.

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

Answer: (B) inadmissible in evidence

Section 35 provides that instruments not duly stamped shall not be admitted in evidence for any purpose by a person having authority to receive evidence, subject to the provisos permitting admission on payment of duty and penalty. They are therefore inadmissible until the defect is cured.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (D) any season)

The Explanation to section 2 of the Land Encroachment Act, 1905 defines 'high water mark' as the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year. The best answer is therefore 'any season'; the season-specific options are wrong.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (A) the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year)

The Explanation to section 2 of the Land Encroachment Act, 1905 says that 'high water mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year. Option (A) reproduces this; the others are not the statutory meaning.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (A) Collector / Tehsildar / Deputy tehsildar)

Under section 3, a person who unauthorisedly occupies Government land is liable to assessment, which is imposed by the Collector or, subject to his control, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. Magistrates have no power under this section. The best answer is the first option.

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

Answer: (C) Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act

Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA s. 78) lets the court presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy or other document declared by law to be admissible as evidence of a particular fact, and purporting to be duly certified by an officer of Government. Sections 76-77 define and permit proof by certified copies.

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

Answer: (B) Admission

Under section 20 (BSA s. 18), statements made by persons to whom a party has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions. A confession relates to criminal charges, and rescission and novation are Contract Act terms.

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

Answer: (B) Secondary evidence

Section 63 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA s. 58) defines secondary evidence: certified copies, copies made by mechanical processes, copies compared with the original, counterparts, and oral accounts of the contents by a person who has seen the document. Primary evidence is defined in section 62.

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

Answer: (A) Examination-in-chief or (C) Re-examination

Under section 142, leading questions must not, if objected to, be asked in examination-in-chief or in re-examination without the court's permission; section 143 allows them in cross-examination. Hence examination-in-chief, and equally re-examination, are stages where they are not generally allowed.

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

Answer: (A) All other document which are not mentioned under section 74 of Indian Evidence Act or (C) The documents which are not public

Section 74 lists public documents; section 75 states that all other documents are private. A private document is thus any document not falling within section 74 (BSA s. 74), not merely one that is 'not public' or 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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (D) No evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract)

Section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act (BSA s. 94) provides that when the terms of a contract, grant or other disposition of property have been reduced to writing, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms except the document itself or secondary evidence where admissible. The best answer is the fourth option.

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

Answer: (B) Civil cases

Section 23 (BSA s. 21): in civil cases no admission is relevant if it is made upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the court can infer that the parties agreed that it should not be given.

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.

Answer: (A) 'A' must prove the admission.

Under section 103 of the Indian Evidence Act, the burden of proving any particular fact lies on the person who wishes the court to believe in its existence, unless a law provides that the burden lies on another. A wants the court to believe that B admitted the theft to C, so A must prove the admission (illustration (a)). (BSA s. 106.)

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

Answer: (B) in verbal form

Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 63) requires every summons issued by a court to be in writing, in duplicate, signed by the presiding officer or other authorised officer, and to bear the court's seal. A verbal summons is not valid.

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

Answer: (D) Twenty-four hours

Under section 151(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 170), a person arrested to prevent the commission of a cognizable offence cannot be detained for more than twenty-four hours from the time of arrest unless his further detention is required or authorised by any other provision of the Code or any other law.

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

Answer: (A) To issue summon or warrant for the attendance of the accused

Under section 204 (BNSS s. 227), if the Magistrate taking cognizance finds sufficient ground to proceed, he issues summons for the attendance of the accused in a summons-case, or a warrant (or summons) in a warrant-case. He does not decide guilt at this stage.

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

Answer: (C) Court of Session

Section 225 (BNSS s. 248) says that in every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor. The other courts named are not covered by this section. The Public Prosecutor's role is confined to sessions trials, whereas the Magistrate's courts try cases prosecuted by police or complainants.

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

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

Answer: (A) XXVII

Chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 'The Judgment' (sections 353 to 365), deals with judgment. (Under the BNSS it is Chapter XXIX.) Chapter XXVI concerns offences affecting the administration of justice. Chapter XXV deals with persons of unsound mind and Chapter XX with trial of summons-cases by Magistrates.

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

Answer: (C) As a cognisable case

Section 155(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 174) provides that where a case relates to two or more offences, of which at least one is cognizable, it shall be deemed a cognizable case even though the others are non-cognizable.

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

Answer: (C) Court of Session

Section 225 (BNSS s. 248): the prosecution in every trial before a Court of Session is conducted by the Public Prosecutor. A Magistrate's court, the High Court and the Supreme Court are not covered by this section.

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

Answer: (D) Pieces of metal made in compliance with the Metal Tokens Act, 1998

Section 94(2) (BNSS s. 97) lists the objectionable articles: counterfeit coin, counterfeit currency notes and stamps, forged documents, false seals, obscene objects, and pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act. Metal pieces made in compliance with that Act are not objectionable, and are excluded.

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

Answer: (D) 24 hours

Under section 151(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 170), no person arrested to prevent a cognizable offence may be detained beyond twenty-four hours from the time of arrest, unless his further detention is required under any other provision of the Code or any other law.

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

Answer: (A) accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice

Section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 238): an error or omission in stating the offence or the particulars in the charge is not material unless the accused was in fact misled by it and it has occasioned a failure of justice.

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

Answer: (A) prisoner to be brought to Court in custody

Section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (BNSS s. 305), in the Chapter on trial before a Court of Session, provides that a prisoner is to be brought to court in custody, unless the court dispenses with his presence. The other options add limits that the section does not contain.

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

Answer: (C) Doli incapax

Section 82 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 20) says nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. The principle is doli incapax: a child below a certain age is incapable of forming criminal intent. Res judicata and res ipsa loquitur are unrelated.

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

Answer: (B) Five

Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 189(1)) defines an unlawful assembly as an assembly of five or more persons with a common object of one of the kinds listed. Fewer than five cannot form it.

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

Answer: (B) Theft

Illustration (a) to section 378 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 303): A cuts down a tree on Z's ground with intent

to take it dishonestly; the moment he has severed it for that purpose, he has committed theft. Robbery, dacoity and cheating need other ingredients.

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

Answer: (B) As if it were committed within India

Section 3 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 1(4)) says that any person liable by an Indian law to be tried for an offence committed beyond India shall be dealt with for it according to the Code in the same manner as if the act had been committed within India.

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

Answer: (B) 6 months imprisonment, or fine, or both

Under section 143 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 189(2)), whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly is punished with imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine, or both. The offence is bailable and cognizable, and triable by any Magistrate; the more serious forms of unlawful assembly attract section 144 or 145 penalties.

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

Answer: (D) Injuring place of worship, to insult the religion of any class

Section 295 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 298 covers the corresponding offence) punishes injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons, or with knowledge that such class is likely to consider it an insult. The other options describe different offences.

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

Answer: (B) 7 years

Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 151) punishes assaulting the President or a Governor with intent to induce or compel him to exercise or refrain from exercising a lawful power, with imprisonment of either description up to seven years and fine.

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

Answer: (C) he proves that he acted without intent to defraud

Section 482 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 345(3)) punishes the use of a false property mark with imprisonment up to one year, or fine, or both, unless the accused proves that he acted without intent 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

Answer: (A) criminal intimidation

Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code (BNS s. 351) defines criminal intimidation: a threat of injury to a person, reputation or property, and the explanation includes a threat to injure the reputation of a deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested.

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

Answer: (C) Public Holidays

Section 105 of the Negotiable Instruments Act provides that, in determining a reasonable time for presentment, notice of dishonour and noting, regard is had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing, and public holidays are excluded from the computation.

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.

Answer: (A) It is presumed to be the actual date on which it was made or drawn.

Section 118(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act presumes that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on that date, unless the contrary is proved. An undated cheque is not for that reason invalid, nor must the date be 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

Answer: (A) When a drawee in case of need is involved

Section 116 of the Negotiable Instruments Act permits a drawee in case of need (named under section 115) to accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest. The other options do not state any ground recognised by the Act.

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

Answer: (A) Rules as to compensation

Section 117 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, in the Chapter on reasonable time and compensation, states the rules as to compensation payable on dishonour of a promissory note, bill or cheque. Payment for honour and presumptions of protest are in other sections.

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

Answer: (A) 48 hours

Section 63 of the Negotiable Instruments Act requires the holder, if the drawee of a bill presented for acceptance so asks, to allow him forty-eight hours (excluding public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

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

Answer: (B) The Magistrate

Section 9(2) of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides that the Protection Officer functions under the control and supervision of the Magistrate and discharges the duties imposed by the Magistrate and the Government. She is not subordinate to the Police Commissioner, the SHO or the District Collector in the discharge of these statutory duties.

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

Answer: (A) temporary custody

Section 21 of the Domestic Violence Act lets the Magistrate, at any stage of the hearing of an application for protection order or other relief, grant temporary custody of any child

to the aggrieved person or the person making the application on her behalf, and specify visits by the respondent if consistent with the child's interest.

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

Answer: (A) Court of Session

Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act provides that an appeal lies to the Court of Session within thirty days of the date on which the Magistrate's order is served on the aggrieved person or the respondent, whichever is later.

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

Answer: (A) The Government

Under section 21 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968, the Government may, by notification, levy an excise duty on any excisable article manufactured or produced in the State. The Collector and other officers only collect it.

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

Answer: (D) Manufacture of excisable article

Chapter V of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 deals with excise duty, countervailing duty, additional excise duty and additional countervailing duty (section 21 onwards). Manufacture of excisable articles is regulated elsewhere in the Act, so it is the exception.

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

Answer: (A) destroyed

Under section 12 of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974, on conviction for gaming in a public street or place, the court may order the instruments of gaming and other things found to be forfeited or destroyed.

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

Answer: (A) A period of three months

Section 14(3) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 requires the Board to dispose of a preliminary assessment in a heinous offence under section 15 within three months of the child's first production before it. Where the child is first produced is the starting point for the period, and the Board has no power to extend it without reasons.

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

Answer: Question deleted by the High Court (best answer: (A) administrator)

Section 2(4) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 defines 'Administrator' as a district official, not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State Government, on whom magisterial powers are conferred. The best answer is the first option.

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

Answer: (A) Principle of non-stigmatising semantics

Section 3(xv) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 states the principle of non-stigmatising semantics: adversarial or accusatory words are not to be used in the processes concerning a child. Diversion, fresh start and natural justice are different principles.

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

Answer: (B) The Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990

The rules for the guidance of the criminal courts in Andhra Pradesh are the Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990, made under Article 227 of the Constitution and section 477 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

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

Answer: (C) Sign manual of the Judge or Magistrate

Rule 11 of the Criminal Rules of Practice provides that facsimile stamps shall not be used for signing warrants or summonses and that warrants must bear the sign manual of the Judge or Magistrate from whose court they issue.

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

Answer: (D) Rule 89

Rule 89 of the Criminal Rules of Practice describes the seal of every Court of Session: a circular one of the stated size with the prescribed inscriptions. The other rule numbers are not the description of the seal.

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

Answer: (C) Presiding officer

Rule 229 of the Criminal Rules of Practice provides that orders for destruction of case property shall be carried out in the presence of the Presiding Officer. A police or polling officer is not the officer prescribed.