Haryana Civil Judge (Preliminary) 2018

Punjab and Haryana High Court · HCS (Judicial Branch) Preliminary Examination, held 22.12.2018 · 125 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. The calling of at least one attesting witness to prove a document under Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act is not necessary

(a) when the document other than a Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
(b) when the document including Will is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
(c) when the document irrespective of whether it is a Will, is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908
(d) both (a) & (c) are correct

2. Which statement is true in relation to a child witness?

(a) A child of tender age can be allowed to testify if he has intellectual capacity to understand questions and give rational answers thereto,
(b) A child witness may be easy prey of tutoring and when it is established that he is under the influence of tutoring it is not safe to solely rely on his evidence.
(c) The law recognizes the child as a competent witness but a child of a tender age of six years is not considered by the Court to be a witness whose sole testimony can be relied on without other corroborative evidence.
(d) All above statements are true.

3. Under Section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be contraindicated as to previous statement in writing

(a) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
(b) after proving the same may be before showing the showing the same to the witness
(c) after proving the same & showing the same to the witness
(d) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness

4. The Narco-Analysis technique involves the intravenous administration of

(a) Sodium Pentothal
(b) Potassium Pentothal
(c) Magnesium Pentothal
(d) All of the above

5. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under

(a) oral evidence
(b) documentary evidence
(c) hearsay evidence
(d) scientific evidence

6. A non-testamentary document is one

(a) Which is intended to take effect or be operative immediately on its execution
(b) Which is final
(c) Which is irrevocable
(d) All the above
(e) Which is revocable

7. What is the effect of the opinion of the experts upon the court?

(a) Binding on the judge
(b) Only advisory in nature
(c) The judge can form an opinion contrary to that of expert
(d) Both (b) & (c)
(e) None of the above

8. Use of violence by a member of unlawful assembly, in furtherance of their common object will constitute offence of

(a) Assault
(b) Rioting
(c) Affray
(d) All of the above
(e) None of the above

9. A is arrested by police and accused of murder of B. During investigation A voluntarily agrees to undergo narco analysis and therein he confesses to have murdered B.

(a) The confession is relevant and can be sole basis of conviction
(b) The confession is irrelevant
(c) The confession is relevant but requires corroboration
(d) Only that much of A's statement can be used to lead to discovery of a fact.
(e) None of the above

10. The general rule is that leading questions cannot be asked during examination in chief. However, there are some exceptions to this rule. Choose the exceptions:

(a) any question at the discretion of judge
(b) as to matters which are introductory or undisputed
(c) as to matters which have already been sufficiently proved
(d) Both (b) & (c)
(e) None of the above

11. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible in evidence as a substitute for

(a) Inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
(b) Admissible primary evidence
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

12. As per the Evidence Act, admissions

(a) Are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
(b) Are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but operate as estoppel
(c) Are conclusive proof of the matter and also operate as estoppel
(d) None of the above

13. In criminal trials, the accused has to establish his plea for the mitigation or justification of an offence

(a) Substantially
(b) Beyond reasonable doubt
(c) Prima facie
(d) None of these

14. All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by a witness in relation to matters of fact under inquiry are/are.....

(a) Primary evidence
(b) Oral evidence
(c) Hearsay evidence
(d) Both (a) & (b)

15. Under Section 116 of the Evidence Act, the tenant is stopped from denying

(a) This title to the property of the actual owner
(b) The title to the property of the landlord
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

16. The test of ascertaining the burden of proof lies on the person who would fall if that part is not proved is contained in Section ... of Evidence Act.

(a) 202
(b) 203
(c) 102
(d) 101

17. Section 124 of the Evidence Act provides for privileges in respect of

(a) Official communication
(b) Professional communication
(c) Communication as to the information of commission of offence
(d) None of the above

18. In execution of a decree for the maintenance, salary of a person can be attached to the extent of

(a) one fourth
(b) one third
(c) two third
(d) one half

19. The Commissioner appointed for the purposes of recording evidence (cross examination) is obliged to submit his report to the court appointing the commission within

(a) 15 days from the date of issue of the commission
(b) 30 days from the date of issue of the commission
(c) 60 days from the date of issue of the commission
(d) 90 days from the date of issue of the commission

20. Where a mortgagee obtains a decree for payment of a money in satisfaction of claim arising under the mortgage

(a) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale without instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage under Order 34 Rule 14 CPC.
(b) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale only by instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage under Order 34 Rule 14 CPC.
(c) he is entitled to bring the mortgage property to sale in execution proceedings.
(d) Either (a) or (c).

21. Order 6, Rule 16, CPC empowers the court, at any stage of the pleadings to strike out any matter contained in it:

(a) If it is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious
(b) If it tends to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of suit
(c) If it is an abuse of the process of the court
(d) All of the above

22. Mark the correct statement:

(a) In set-off, court-fee is payable by the defendant
(b) Order 8, Rule 6, CPC deals with legal set-off
(c) Legal set-off can be claimed as of right, the equitable set-off is dependent on the court's discretion
(d) All of the above

23. An agreement entered into or compromise, on behalf of a minor without the leave of the court, under Order 32, Rule 7 of CPC is

(a) Voidable against all the parties other than the minor
(b) Valid
(c) Void
(d) Voidable

24. On dismissal of the suit for non- compliance with an order for discovery under Order XI, Rule 21 of CPC

(a) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action as a matter of right
(b) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action only with the leave of the court
(c) the plaintiff is precluded from bringing any fresh suit on the same cause of action.
(d) the plaintiff can bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action only if the court dismissing the suit has granted liberty to file a fresh suit

25. Order XVII, Rule 2 and Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC are

(a) in conflict with each other
(b) independent & mutually exclusive
(c) Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC is dependent on Order XVII, Rule 2 of CPC
(d) Order XVII, Rule 3 of CPC controls Order XVII, Rule 2 of CPC

26. Arrest & detention of a person in civil imprisonment in execution of the decree

(a) absolves him from liability under the decree but can be re-arrested
(b) does not absolve him and the person can be re-arrested
(c) does not absolve him but the person cannot be re-arrested
(d) Absolves him from the liability altogether and cannot be re-arrested

27. In cases of withdrawal of suit by the plaintiff, under Order XXIII, Rule 1A of CPC

(a) defendants cannot be transposed as plaintiffs
(b) defendants can be transposed as plaintiffs under all circumstances
(c) defendants can be transposed as plaintiff if substantial question is to be decided against any of the other defendants
(d) either (a) or (b)

28. The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the easementary right exists is called

(a) Profit-a-prendre
(b) Servient heritage
(c) Dominant heritage
(d) Customary heritage

29. Under section 34(2) of the CPC, 1908, where a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on the principal sum from the date of the decree to the date of the payment or other earlier date.

(a) further interest shall be paid at the contractual rate up to the date of decree.
(b) the court shall be deemed to have refused such interest.
(c) further interest shall be paid at the contractual rate of 6% per annum.
(d) none of the above

30. During the execution proceedings, if a question arises as to whether any person is a representative of a party, such question shall be determined by

(a) The court which passed the decree
(b) The court executing the decree
(c) The appellate court
(d) A separate suit

31. Private alienation of property, by the judgement debtor after attachment under section 64(1) of CPC is

(a) Valid
(b) Voidable
(c) Void
(d) None

32. Under Order 32, Rule 2A, CPC a person guilty of disobedience of breach can be penalised by

(a) Attachment of property
(b) Detention in civil imprisonment
(c) Either (a) or (b) or both
(d) Either (a) or (b)

33. Under the provision of Civil Procedure Code plea of adverse possession is a defence available

(a) Only to plaintiff against defendant
(b) Only to defendant against plaintiff
(c) Both plaintiff and defendant
(d) Only to movable property
(e) Only immovable property

34. Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit

(a) For partition
(b) Of partnership
(c) For possession and mesne profits
(d) All of above
(e) None of the above

35. Which of the following is not a decree?

(a) Dismissal in default
(b) Rejection of a plaint
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
(e) Only (a)

36. Under ..... redemption of mortgage can be sought by any one of the legal representatives after death of mortgagor.

(a) Order 34 Rule 1 CPC
(b) Order 33 Rule 1 CPC
(c) Order 32 Rule 1 CPC
(d) Order 31 Rule 1 CPC
(e) Order 35 Rule 1 CPC

37. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of res judicata is not applicable?

(a) Habeas corpus
(b) Certiorari
(c) Mandamus
(d) Quo warranto

38. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court, the acts performed by the President incumbent before the date of such decision of court are

(a) valid but subject to judicial review
(b) invalid
(c) valid
(d) valid but subject to the approval of the Parliament

39. Which of the following sentence(s) is/are correct?
(I) The President can commute death sentence to the life imprisonment
(II) The Governor cannot commute death sentence to the life imprisonment
(III) The President's power to pardon extends to the punishment or sentence by court material.

(a) (I), (II) and (III)
(b) (II)
(c) (1) & (III)
(d) (I)

40. In 2017, the Supreme Court held that right to privacy is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India in the context of

(a) State Surveillance
(b) Power of search & seizure
(c) Homosexuality
(d) Indian Biometric Identification Scheme

41. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the Centre and the States through:

(a) Appellate Jurisdiction
(b) Original Jurisdiction
(c) Advisory Jurisdiction
(d) Writ Jurisdiction
(e) None of the above

42. Which of the following is not true about the Attorney General of India?
(I) He is the highest legal officer of the union government of India
(II) He has the right of audience in all the courts in India
(III) He has the voting right in the proceeding of the parliament
(IV) His term of the office and remuneration is decided by the president
(V) One of the eligibility criteria for appointment as the attorney general of India is that the candidate must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of Supreme Court of India

(a) Only (II)
(b) Only (III)
(c) (II) & (III)
(d) None of the above
(e) Only (V)

43. Which of the following are true about the fundamental duties for Indian citizens?
(I) They require us to safeguard public property
(II) They require us to protect and improve the natural environment
(III) They are contained in Article 51A of the Constitution of India
(IV) They are added by 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India
(V) They require us to develop the scientific temper and spirit of enquiry
(VI) There were originally 11 fundamental duties
(VII) They can be enforced through writs as well as promoted through constitutional methods.

(a) (I), (II), (III), (IV),(V), (VI) are true
(b) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V) are true
(c) All are true
(d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VII) are true
(e) None of them are true

44. Match the following:
List I
(A) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
(D) Selvi v. State of Karnataka
List II
(1) Doctrine of legitimate Expectation
(2) Validity of Narco Analysis
(3) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(4) Mandal commission case
(5) Passive Euthanasia
A B C D E

(a) 4 3 5 2 1
(b) 4 3 5 1 2
(c) 4 1 5 2 3
(d) 3 4 5 2 1

45. Doctrine of legitimate expectation and wednesbury principles were read by Supreme Court into

(a) Article 12
(b) Article 14
(c) Article 13
(d) Article 25

46. Reference by the President of India under Article 143(1) of the Constitution (Keshav Singh's case, AIR 1965 SC 745) relates to

(a) Ayodhya issue
(b) Delhi laws
(c) Privileges
(d) Judges appointment

47. Which of the following statements are true regarding a decree of declaration?
(i) It creates no new rights.
(II) It cannot be prayed as a matter of right.
(III) If all the parties are not joined, declaration cannot be granted.
(IV) Such a decree is conclusive between the parties to it and persons litigating through them.

(a) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
(b) (I), (III), (IV)
(c) (I), (II), (III)
(d) (I) & (II)

48. Extended period of limitation for institution of a suit for specific performance of a contract cannot stretch beyond ..... from the cessation of the disability.

(a) 1 year
(b) 2 years
(c) 3 years
(d) 6 years

49. Under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, the suit can be brought by

(a) A servant
(b) A manager
(c) A tenancy by holding over
(d) A trespasser

50. By virtue of Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, a suit for possession of an immovable property can be filed within a period of ..... of dispossession.

(a) 3 years
(b) 3 months
(c) 6 months
(d) 1 year

51. It is mandatory that transfer of an actionable claim can be affected only by an instrument in writing but it does not have effect on

(a) negotiable instrument
(b) arrears of rent
(c) an amount due under a letter of credit
(d) none of the above

52. Which of the following statements are true?
(I) Minor's contract can be ratified on attaining majority.
(II) Minor's contract cannot be ratified on. attaining majority.
(III) Minor's contract can be ratified jointly by both the parties to the contract.
(IV) Minor is not liable under minor's contract.
(V) Minor's contract is an enforceable contract.

(a) (I) & (III)
(b) (V) & (II)
(c) (II) & (IV)
(d) (II) & (III)
(e) (III) & (V)

53. In case of specific performance of part of contract the purchaser

(a) May not relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of the contract and has no right to compensation
(b) May relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has right to compensation
(c) Specific performance of part of contract not possible
(d) All the above
(e) None of the above

54. Contract in restraint of trade is

(a) void
(b) voidable
(c) opposed to public policy
(d) none of the above

55. Novation amounts to

(a) discharge of contract
(b) formation of consideration
(c) remission
(d) waiver

56. Law of contract creates

(a) Jus in rem
(b) Jus in personam
(c) Ubi Jus ibi remedium
(d) None of the above

57. Void agreements include

(a) Agreements in restraint of marriage
(b) Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
(c) Agreements with minors
(d) All the above

58. A minor is

(a) not liable either personally or through his estate
(b) capable of ratifying agreements
(c) liable for necessaries supplied out of property
(d) not permitted to plead minority as defence

59. Which is the first country to allow voting through mobile phones?

(a) Estonia
(b) Finland
(c) France
(d) Germany

60. Who said that "The people have a right, an inalienable, indisputable, indefeasible, divine right to that most dreaded and envied kind of knowledge—I mean, of the character and conduct of their rulers."?

(a) Abraham Lincoln
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Martin Luther
(d) John Adams

61. Match the following persons in List-I with their achievements in List-II
List-I
(A) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(B) Leila Seth
(C) Şucheta Kriplani
(D) C.B. Muthamma
List-II (1) First woman Chief Minister (2) First woman High Court Judge (3) First woman Ambassador (4) First woman Central Minister
A B C D

(a) 3 1 2 4
(b) 4 2 3 1
(c) 3 4 1 2
(d) 2 4 3 1

62. ..... won the "first justice prize" from India who is also named as the "Living Legend of Law" by the International Bar Association?

(a) Krishna Iyer, retired Judge of Supreme Court of India
(b) Fali S. Nariman, Senior Advocate
(c) Kapil Sibal, Senior Advocate
(d) None of the above

63. Which one of the following decided to set up a website, which will compare the World's Constitutions by themes online "to arm drafters with a better tool for Constitution design and writing"?

(a) UN
(b) Microsoft
(c) Google
(d) Amnesty

64. In deciding the question of negligence by professionals, the classical statement of law which has been widely accepted both by professionals generally and by medical practitioners in particular is popularly called

(a) Stephen test
(b) Friedman test
(c) Bolam test
(d) Hyde test

65. Which one of the following disputes cannot be raised before the Consumer Forum?

(a) A dispute relating to services by a government servant
(b) A dispute relating to services provided by the medical professional
(c) A dispute relating to banking services
(d) A dispute relating to insurance services

66. Which of the following won the 2018 UNESCO Asia-Pacific award for Cultural Heritage conservation?

(a) Ladakh Restoration Project
(b) Restoration of Phumdis
(c) Revival of Sundarbans Mangrove Forests
(d) Renovation of Namgyal Monastery
(e) None of the above

67. Which among the following is not a constitutional body in India?

(a) Goods and Services Tax Council
(b) Finance Commission
(c) Planning Commission
(d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

68. Who authored the award-winning book Fault lines : How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World?

(a) Raghuram Rajan
(b) Urjit Patel
(c) Aravind Subrahmanyam
(d) Gita Gopinath

69. The voting age for elections to House of Peoples and to the Legislative Assemblies was lowered from 21 years to 18 years by

(a) The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988
(b) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
(c) The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
(d) None of the above

70. The liability by holding out, in case of retiring partner, continues up to

(a) date of retirement
(b) date of public notice about such retirement
(c) date of notice to other partners about such retirement
(d) whichever is either out of (a), (b) & (c).

71. If a partner withdraws from a firm by dissolving it, then

(a) It is a dissolution and not retirement of a partner
(b) It is a novation and not retirement of a partner
(c) It is a retirement of a partner
(d) None of the above

72. According to Section 44 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the Court may dissolve a firm on the suit of a partner on any of the following grounds:

(a) Insanity
(b) Permanent incapacity
(c) Breach of agreement
(d) All of the above

73. The age of consent for sexual intercourse between husband and wife has been made ..... from ..... years by the Supreme Court of India.

(a) 18, 16
(b) 16,15
(c) 21, 18
(d) 18,15

74. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

(a) Where a court is not competent to frame charges in an offence it shall not be competent to permit, withdrawing from prosecution.
(b) The Public Prosecutor is bound to receive instructions from the government and such instructions would not amount to an extraneous influence.
(c) An order granting permission to withdraw the prosecution solely on the ground that where about of the accused was not available, is permissible.
(d) The Magistrate has discretion to grant or refuse permission to withdraw the prosecution

75. The maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C. is

(a) one month
(b) two months
(c) three months
(d) six months

76. If the act is a lawful one and not a criminal act and if in the course of such act any one of the person's jointly doing that act commits an offence, then

(a) All the persons shall be liable under Section 34 of I.P.C.
(b) only the doer of the act shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall not apply.
(c) Nobody shall be liable for it and not others and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall not apply.
(d) No other person except the real doer of the act shall be liable for it and Section 34 of I.P.C. shall apply.

77. Right to private defence is:

(a) Available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities.
(b) Available under all circumstances.
(c) Available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities.
(d) Available under no circumstances.
(e) None of the above

78. Punjab State Reorganisation Act was enacted in the year .....

(a) 1947
(b) 1950
(c) 1951
(d) 1956
(e) 1966

79. A child who doesn't understand or distinguish between the right and the wrong is called a doli incapax.This is defined under which section of the IPC 1860.

(a) Section 86
(b) Section 87
(c) Section 84
(d) Section 83
(e) Section 82

80. Section 396 of IPC deals with

(a) Only dacoity
(b) Dacoity and murder
(c) Only culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(d) Attempt to cause dacoity or robbery by using deadly weapon
(e) Both (a) & (d)

81. Which of the following statements is true about malice-in-law and malice-in-fact?

(a) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive.
(b) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally without a just cause.
(c) The former is a wrongful act done intentionally whereas the latter is a wrongful act done intentionally.
(d) Both have the same consequences.

82. The term 'pari-passu' means

(a) Equal right of another creditor with that of the secured creditor.
(b) Unequal right of another creditor with that of the secured creditor
(c) Share in the remaining, after due appropriation
(d) None of the above.

83. In 2016, the Supreme Court clarified that the "Third Gender" will include(s) .....

(a) Bisexuals
(b) Gays & Lesbians
(c) Transgender
(d) All of these

84. Qui facit per alium, facit per se means

(a) The welfare of the State is the supreme law
(b) He who acts through another acts himself
(c) Nobody can be judge in his own case
(d) The law must not be violated even by the king

85. Who has no right to partition under Hindu Law?

(a) mother
(b) son, grandson, great grandson
(c) son conceived at the time of partition
(d) None of the above

86. A Hindu female propositus died leaving behind a sister, two sons, one daughter, mother and father. Find the share of the daughter.

(a) 1/2
(b) 1/3
(c) 1/4
(d) 1/5
(e) 1/6

87. In the debate on the custody, guardianship or adoption of the child, the courts in India is governed by which of the following principle:

(a) Best interest of the child
(b) Right of parenthood
(c) Claims of the biological parents
(d) Consanguinity
(e) Religious affiliation

88. Order of permanent alimony under Section 25 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be varied, modified or rescinded:
(I) if the party in whose favour the order has been passed, remarries.
(II) if a party in whose favour the order has been passed is the wife, and she has not remained chaste.
(III) if the party in whose favour the order has been passed is the husband, and he has had sexual intercourse with any other woman.

(a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (II) is correct
(c) Both (II) and (III) are correct
(d) All of the above are correct
(e) None of the above are correct

89. Find out the correct statement(s) from the following:
(I) A void marriage remains valid until a decree annulling it has been passed by a competent Court
(II) A void marriage is never a valid marriage and there is no necessary of a decree annulling it.
(III) A voidable marriage is regarded as a valid subsisting marriage until a decree annulling it has been passed by a competent Court.

(a) (I) & (II) are correct
(b) (II) & (III) are correct
(c) Only (II) is correct
(d) Only (III) is correct
(e) All (I), (II) & (III) are correct

90. Under Hindu law, after passing of a decree for judicial separation, if one of the spouse dies intestate, the other spouse:

(a) can inherit the property of the deceased spouse
(b) cannot inherit the property of deceased spouse
(c) can inherit the property of the spouse only with the consent of the children
(d) is decided by the Court on case to case basis
(e) can inherit the property of the deceased spouse if the judicial separation was on grounds other than mutual consent

91. A married B and subsequently married C during the lifetime of B. One Mr. D petitions to the court for declaring A's marriage with C as void. Examine the maintainability

(a) Only either party to the marriage can get the relief of nullity of the marriage
(b) Only the state can make it.
(c) Any public spirited person can initiate and get the decree of nullity
(d) D can succeed

92. Adoption does not deprive the adoptive father or mother of the power to dispose of his or her property by transfer inter vivos or by will. Which Section of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act provides for the same.

(a) Section 12
(b) Section 11
(c) Section 13
(d) Section 9

93. Agnates are the heirs

(a) Wholly related through females
(b) Wholly related through males
(c) Strangers
(d) None of the above

94. Any property possessed by a female Hindu whether acquired before or after the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act shall be held by her

(a) As a limited owner
(b) As a life estate
(c) As a full owner
(d) As a co owner

95. Sapinda relationship for the purpose of Hindu Marriage act includes

(a) Five degrees of ascent through mother and five degrees of ascent through father
(b) Three degrees of ascent through mother and three degrees of ascent through father
(c) Three degrees of ascent through mother and five degrees of ascent through father
(d) Five degrees of ascent through mother and seven degrees of ascent through father

96. A partition of joint family property has to be done

(a) Only by registration
(b) Only in writing
(c) Can be oral or in writing
(d) None of the above

97. Under section 173 of the Cr.P.C. as amended in 2018, the investigation into the offence of rape shall be completed within a span of:

(a) Six months
(b) Four months
(c) One month
(d) Two months

98. A person can be arrested without warrant:

(a) As preventive or precautionary measure
(b) For obtaining correct name and address
(c) For securing attendance of accused
(d) All the above

99. A warrant of arrest is a command and should be:

(a) Must be in writing
(b) Must be signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate
(c) Addressed to a police officer
(d) All the above

100. Who among the following is not entitled to claim maintenance under Section 125, Cr.P.C.:

(a) Divorced wife so long as she does not marry
(b) Unmarried sister
(c) Adoptive mother
(d) Illegitimate minor child
(e) Concubine

101. Chapter XXI-A of Cr.P.C. dealing with Plea Bargaining has been inserted by

(a) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005
(b) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993
(c) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001
(d) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1993

102. Section 167 of the Cr.P.C. provides that, the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice versa. This alteration can be done during the period of first

(a) 15 days
(b) 16 days
(c) 14 days
(d) 12 days

103. The maximum number offences of the same kind that can be tried together is

(a) 5
(b) 6
(c) 2
(d) 3

104. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C. as amended in 2005, a surety has to declare the number of accused for whom he is surety under Section.

(a) 441
(b) 441-A
(c) 144
(d) None of above

105. Evidence shall be taken down by the Magistrate either himself or by dictation in open court. Which amended provision of the Cr.P.C. permits audio-video electronic means in the presence of Advocate of the accused

(a) Section 274
(b) Proviso to Section 275(1)
(c) Section 276
(d) Section 473

106. Rehabilitation scheme for victim compensation is prepared on the recommendation of the court ..... shall decide the quantum of compensation

(a) District Legal Services Authority
(b) State Legal Services Authority
(c) Either (a) or (b)
(d) None of these

107. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C., offences can be compounded under Section 320 by the legal guardian of a person

(a) Under the age of 18 years
(b) Who is an Idiot
(c) Who is Lunatic
(d) All the above

108. As per the provisions of Section 315 of the Cr.P.C. an accused

(a) Can be compelled to give his own evidence generally
(b) Cannot be a witness
(c) Can be called as a witness only on his own request in writing
(d) None of these

109. As per the provisions of Section 437 of the Cr.P.C. the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with

(a) The Magistrate competent to try and entertain the offence
(b) The Magistrate where the Magistrate has not ordered the release on bail
(c) The Magistrate only where the Magistrate has ordered release on bail
(d) None of the above

110. As per the provisions of the Cr.P.C. surety can be sentenced to civil imprisonment in default of payment of penalty under the surety bond for a maximum period of

(a) 2 months
(b) 6 months
(c) 5 months
(d) 9 months

111. Delay in filing the suit.

(a) Can be condoned under Order VII, Rule 6.C.P.C.
(b) Cannot be condoned
(c) Can be condoned under Section 3, Limitation Act
(d) Can be condoned under Section 6, Limitation Act
(e) Can be condoned under Section 5, Limitation Act

112. Section 3 and Section 14 of Limitation Act are

(a) Both independent and not mutually exclusive
(b) Mutually exclusive of each other
(c) Neither independent nor mutually exclusive
(d) None of the above
(e) Only mutually exclusive

113. Identify the correct statement

(a) The Section 10 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where the appeal is already filed.
(b) The Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where the suit on appeal is already filed and pending for disposal.
(c) The Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable only to the situation where suit is to be filed.
(d) None of the above

114. Limitation period prescribed in filling a suit by a mortgagor to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged

(a) 20 years
(b) 12 years
(c) 10 years
(d) 30 years

115. When can landlord convert a residential building into a non- residential building under section 11 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973:

(a) At his/her own will
(b) With the permission of the Controller
(c) After making an application to the High Court
(d) After evicting the previous tenant in a lawful manner
(e) All of the above

116. Under section 1(3) of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, an exemption for a period of ..... from the operation of the Act is allowed to buildings, the construction of which commenced or was completed on or after the date of commencement of the Act

(a) 11 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 20 years
(d) 15 years

117. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriages) Ordinance 2018 provides for:
(I) It declares instant triple talaq illegal and criminalises it.
(II) It makes declaration of talaq a non bailable offence.
(III) A husband declaring talaq can be imprisoned for up to two years along with a fine.
(IV) It entitles Muslim women against whom triple talaq has been declared to seek subsistence allowance from her husband for herself and for her dependent children.

(a) (I) & (IV)
(b) (I), (III) & (IV)
(c) (I), (II) & (IV)
(d) All of the above

118. A Muslim gift is

(a) Compulsorily registrable
(b) Not compulsorily registrable
(c) Optionally registrable
(d) Only (b) & (c)
(e) Not necessary to register

119. If husband swears that he will not have sexual intercourse with his wife for four months or more it amounts to a form of divorce known as

(a) I'la
(b) Zihar
(c) Tafweez
(d) Mubaraat

120. Payment and delivery under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is

(a) Implied Condition
(b) Express Condition
(c) Concurrent Condition
(d) May be implied Condition or Express Condition
(e) None of the above

121. Goods are deemed to be in course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer,

(a) until the buyer or his agent in that behalf takes delivery of them from such a carrier or other bailee.
(b) until the buyer himself takes delivery of them from such a carrier or other bailee.
(c) until the buyer or his agent personally communicates to the carrier or bailee that the delivery is taken
(d) None of the above

122. In the case of ..... it was held that lottery tickets are good and not actionable claims. Thus, sale of lottery tickets is sale of goods,

(a) H. Anraj v. Government of Tamil Nadu, (AIR 1986 SC 63)
(b) U.P. Cooperative Cane Unions Federation v. West U.P. Sugar Mills Association (AIR 2004 SC 3697)
(c) Commissioner of Sales Tax v. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (AIR 1970 SC 732)
(d) None of the above

123. A brought a horse from B. A wanted to enter the horse in a race. Turns out the horse was not capable of running a race on account of being lame. But A did not inform B of his intention. So B will not be responsible for the defects of the horse.

(a) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor will apply
(b) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor will not apply
(c) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor may apply
(d) None of the above

124. Documents of which registration is optional .....

(a) Will

(b) Instruments not acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

(c) Leases of immovable property for any team exceeding one year

(d) All the above

125. Identity the correct proposition:

(a) A decree is not exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.

(b) A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.

(c) A consent decree purporting to create a gift does not require registration under section 17(1)(a) and is not exempt from registration under section 15(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.

(d) A consent decree purporting to create a gift is exempted from registration under section 17(2) of the Registration Act, 1908.

De Facto IAS