Himachal Pradesh Civil Judge Preliminary Examination · February 2014 · Questions

Held 18 May 2014 · 150 questions in three papers · Series A. Each paper carries 100 marks and allows one hour. Numbering runs across the three papers.

Paper I · Civil Law I

1. 'Duchess of Kingstone's Case' is a leading case on the subject:

(A) Foreign judgement
(B) Ex parte decree
(C) Res judicata
(D) Inherent powers of the courts

2. Explanation VII to section 11 in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 was inserted by:

(A) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976
(B) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999
(C) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002
(D) None of the above

3. Whether the pendency of a suit in a foreign court will preclude courts in India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action?

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Only the High Court can try
(D) Only the Supreme Court can try

4. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulate the provision for 'the place of institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain'?

(A) Section 18
(B) Section 21
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 27

5. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(A) A decree may be partly preliminary and partly final
(B) Every decree is appealable unless otherwise expressly provided
(C) Every order is not appealable unless specified in the Code.
(D) A decree is an adjudication of a court of law while an order under the Code of Civil Procedure is not an adjudication of a court of law.

6. An agreement by which a person agrees to waive the benefit on any exemption under Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure is:

(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) Valid if reasonable

7. In Ghan Shyam Das Gupta V. Anant Kumar Sinha. AIR 1991 SC 2251, the Supreme Court explains:

(A) Res Judicata
(B) Res subjudice
(C) Execution of decree
(D) Review

8. Which is not an instance of 'material irregularity' under Order 21, Rule 90 of the Code of Civil Procedure?

(A) Misdescription of the property in the proclamation
(B) Sale after an order of stay of execution
(C) Omission to hold sale at stated time and place
(D) Omission to send a copy of the decree to the executing court

9. By the Amendment Act of 1976 in the Code of Civil Procedure, a specific provision has been made for the:

(A) Set off
(B) Cross-claims
(C) Cross-decree
(D) Counterclaim

10. Who is entitled to exemption from personal appearance in the court?

(A) Bishop of the Church
(B) Speaker of the State Legislature Assembly
(C) Chairman of the State Legislative Council
(D) Judges of the High Court

11. Under Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the consent decree is:

(A) Appealable
(B) Not appealable
(C) Appealable to the High Court only
(D) Appealable to the Supreme Court only

12. A section 153-B of the Code of Civil Procedure contains the provision for:

(A) Classes of persons who cannot be arrested
(B) Suits relating to matters concerning the family
(C) Trial in open court
(D) Attendance of witness confined

13. Who can apply for an injunction?

(A) Plaintiff only
(B) Defendant only
(C) Plaintiff and defendant
(D) None of these

14. Under section 152 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the clerical mistake can be corrected in:

(A) Judgements only
(B) Decrees only
(C) Orders only
(D) Judgements, decree or orders

15. In the exercise of inherent power a court cannot:

(A) Extend time for payment of court fee
(B) Override substantive rights of any party
(C) Revive execution applications
(D) Set aside an ex parte order passed against the party

16. Which is the incorrect statement regarding the execution of decree?

(A) A decree does not become inexecutable on the death of the judgment-debtor
(B) A court can execute a decree in respect of the property situate entirely outside its local jurisdiction
(C) An executing court has no power to question its legality
(D) The court which passed the decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any subordinate court of competent court'

17. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, the superintendent of District Court shall be appointed by:

(A) High Court
(B) District Court
(C) Additional District Judges
(D) Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission

18. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, who can divide Himachal Pradesh into Civil Districts?

(A) High court
(B) State Government
(C) Supreme Court
(D) Central Government

19. Cancellation of adhesive stamps can be done:

(A) Only by the person who affixes the adhesive stamps
(B) Only by the person who executed the instrument bearing an adhesive stamp
(C) By the person who affixes the adhesive stamp to any instrument or by the person who executed the instrument bearing an adhesive stamp
(D) None of the above

20. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the duty shall be liable in transfer of:

(A) Registered ownership of securities from a person to a depository
(B) Registered ownership of securities from a depository to a beneficial owner
(C) Beneficial ownership of units of a Mutual Fund
(D) Beneficial ownership of shares of a company

21. Section 23 A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, deals instruments connected with:

(A) Sale of marketable securities
(B) Mortgages of marketable securities
(C) Lease of marketable securities
(D) Sale, lease and mortgage of marketable securities

22. Impressed stamps includes:

(A) Labels affixed by the proper authority
(B) Labels impressed by the proper authority
(C) Labels affixed and impressed by the proper authority
(D) None of the above

23. Whether the 'guarantees agreements' fall within the purview of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899?

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Depend upon the parties
(D) Depend upon the guarantor

24. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in case of a conveyance, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the expenses for providing proper stamps shall be borne by:

(A) Grantee
(B) Grantor
(C) Grantor and grantee
(D) None of these

25. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in India shall be stamped:

(A) Only before execution
(B) Only at the time execution
(C) Before or at the time of execution
(D) None of the above

26. Which section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 contains special provision as to unstamped receipts'?

(A) Section 32
(B) Section 33
(C) Section 34
(D) Section 35

27. in determining the amount of compensation under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the court shall be guided by the principles specified in:

(A) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(C) Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(D) None of the above

28. Temporary injunctions under section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is regulated by:

(A) Code of Civil Procedure
(B) Indian Contract Act
(C) Criminal Procedure Code
(D) Transfer of Property Act

29. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the ground of rectification of instruments is:

(A) Coercion
(B) Mutual mistake
(C) Misrepresentation
(D) Undue-influence

30. Section 13 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 applies to:

(A) Movable property only
(B) Immovable property only'
(C) Movable and immovable property
(D) None of the above

31. Under Section 12 (2) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the part performance of a contract can be enforced by:

(A) Only by the defaulting party
(B) Only by the non-defaulting party
(C) Bothe the defaulting party and the non-defaulting party
(D) None of the above

32. Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, grants the declaration of:

(A) Legal character only
(B) Any right to property only
(C) Legal character or any right to any property
(D) None of the above

33. 'Alternate prayer for rescission in suit for specific performance' is provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 in:

(A) Section 28
(B) Section 29
(C) Section 30
(D) Section 31

34. Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 contains the provision regarding:

(A) Discretion as to decreeing specific performance
(B) Power to award compensation
(C) Power to grant relief for possession
(D) Power to grant relief for refund of earnest money

35. The India Evidence Act applies to:

(A) Affidavits
(B) Departmental proceedings
(C) Arbitration proceedings
(D) An inquiry to determine a jural relation between persons

36. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is substituted for the old section by the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(A) Section 22
(B) Section 39
(C) Section 81
(D) Section 85

37. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act deals only civil cases?

(A) Section 20
(B) Section 21
(C) Section 22
(D) Section 23

38. What is not correct regarding 'admission'?

(A) Admission may be documentary
(B) All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions
(C) Admission relates to a civil transaction only
(D) Admission may be proved against the representative in interest of the maker

39. The case of Budhsen Vs. State of U.P., AIR 1970, S.C. 1321 is related to:

(A) Identification
(B) Dying declaration
(C) Documentary evidence
(D) Burden of proof

40. What is correct in reference to dying declaration?

(A) It is a weaker kind of evidence
(B) It cannot form basis of conviction without corroboration
(C) It stands on the same footing as other types of evidence
(D) It is by verbal statement only

41. Which of the following is not an exception to the rule against hearsay?

(A) Admissions
(B) Entries in public records
(C) Statements contained in public documents\
(D) None of the above

42. Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with:

(A) Presumption of facts
(B) Rebuttable presumption of law
(C) Irrebuttable presumption of law
(D) None of the above

43. Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act provides presumption for:

(A) Life
(B) Marriage
(C) Death
(D) Legitimacy

44. A dumb witness who give his evidence by writing in open court is:

(A) Not admissible as evidence
(B) Oral evidence
(C) Documentary evidence
(D) None of these

45. Section 13 of the Indian Evidence Act applies to:

(A) Public and private rights
(B) Public rights only
(C) Private rights only
(D) None of these

46. In the case of State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kalu, AIR 1961, SC, 1908, the Supreme Court judge the validity of:

(A) Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 88 of the Indian Evidence Act

47. In which case it was held that 'identification parades' do not contravene Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India, which requires that no accused shall be compelled to be a witness against himself?

(A) Pyare Lal Vs. The State, AIR 1961, Cal. 531
(B) Chandmal Vs. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1976, S.C. 917
(C) Lakhanpal Vs. State of M.P., AIR 1979, S.C. 1620
(D) Ram Avtar Vs. State (Delhi Administration), AIR 1985, S.C. 1692

48. By which 'Amendment' section 113-A was inserted in the Indian Evidence Act?

(A) Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986
(B) The information Technology Act, 2000
(C) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1986
(D) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act1 1983

49. Under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, the opinion of expert cannot be on the question of:

(A) Foreign Law
(B) Science
(C) Indian Law
(D) Art

50. Under section 44 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence of judgement, order or decree can be challenged on the ground of:

(A) Fraud only
(B) Collusion only
(C) Incompetence of the court only
(D) Fraud or collusion or incompetence of the court

Paper II · Civil Law II

51. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that even the wife of a void marriage is entitled to maintenance ?

(A) Amarjit Kaur Vs. Harbhajan Singh (2003)10 SCC 228
(B) Nirmala Devi Vs. Ram Das (2001)2 SCC 4
(C) Chand Dhawan Vs. Jawahar Lal Dhawan (1993)3 SCC 406
(D) Ramesh Chandra Vs. Veena Kausal AIR 1976 SC 1807

52. Find correct answer using codes given below :
Assertion (A) : "Option of puberty" is an easy process to repudiate the marriage under Hindu Law.
Reason (R) : "Option of puberty" is not an easy process to repudiate the marriage under Muslim Law.
Codes :

(A) 'A' is correct but 'R' is incorrect
(B) 'A' and 'R' both are correct
(C) 'R' is correct but 'A' is not correct
(D) A and B both are not correct

53. Find correct answer using codes given below :
Assertion (A) ; Srutis and Smritis form the greatest treasure house of hindustan
Reason (R) : Srutis and Smritis are considered immemorial timeless and eternal
Codes:

(A) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
(B) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but is correct explanation of 'A'
(C) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false
(D) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

54. The junior widow has adopted a child without the consent of senior widow before HA & M Act 1956. Decide the adoption :

(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) None of the above

55. In which states, where a widow may adopt a child without an express authority from her husband, before HA and M Act, 1956 ?

(A) Orissa and Andhra Pradesh
(B) Madras and Bombay
(C) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
(D) U.P. and Himachal Pradesh

56. Daughter has become a coparcenary by virtue of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 under :

(A) Section 5 of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
(B) Section 6 of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
(C) Section 6(1) of HS (Amendment) Act, 2005
(D) None of the above

57. Partition can be reopened, under what circumstances ?

(A) Removal of disability
(B) Fraud
(C) After son born
(D) All of these

58. Mitakshara commentary was written by whom ?

(A) Jimuthvahna
(B) Vijnanshawra (Vijnavalkya)
(C) Chitamony
(D) None of these

59. 'A' marries 'B' the widow of his elder brother under Hindu Law. The marriage is :

(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) None of these

60. In ancient 'Hindu Marriage', which one is approved form of marriage ?

(A) Brahma
(B) Davia
(C) Prajapatya
(D) Asura

61. 'A' contract may be vitiated by :
(i) Fraud
(ii) Mistake
(iii) Frustration
(iv) Undue influence
Find correct answer using codes :

(A) Only (i) is correct
(B) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
(C) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(D) All are correct

62. Essentials of valid contract is :

(A) Meeting of mind
(B) Meeting of Parties
(C) Meeting of discuss consideration
(D) Meeting to discuss proposal and acceptance

63. Tender is :

(A) An offer
(B) An invitation to offer
(C) A counteroffer
(D) A promise

64. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void, under :

(A) Section 2(d) of Contract Act
(B) Section 2(e) of Contract Act
(C) Section 2(f) of Contract Act
(D) Section 2(g) of Contract Act

65. Get correct answer using codes given below :
Assertion (A) : A proposal, when accepted, results in an agreement.
Reason (R) : it is only after the acceptance of the proposal that a contract between the two parties can arise.
Codes :

(A) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is correct explanation of 'A'
(B) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is not correct explanation of 'A'
(C) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false
(D) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) Chandra Das Mushib Vs.Ganga Prasad Das Mushib (i) Fraud
(b) Mithu Lal Nayak Vs. LIC of India (ii) Undue influence
(c) Satyabrata Ghose Vs. Mugneeram Bangur (iii) Waiver
(d) Jagad Bandhu Chatterjee Vs. Nilma Rani (iv) Frustration of Contract
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) b a d c
(B) a d c b
(C) d a b c
(D) a c b d

67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) Agreement in restraint of legal proceeding (i) Section 28
(b) Agreement in restraint of Marriage (ii) Section 31
(c) Wagering Contract (iii) Section 26
(d) Contingent Contract (iv) Section 30
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) d a c b
(B) a d b c
(C) a b d c
(D) d b c a

68. Arrange the following concepts in sequence in which they occur, using codes given below :
(i) Offer
(ii) Acceptance
(iii) Damage
(iv) Damages
Codes :
(A) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(B) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(C) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(D) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

69. An agreement not pursue legal remedies but to refer the dispute to the arbitrator under Section 28 of Contract Act is :
(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) Unenforceable

70. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is a/an :
(A) Offer
(B) Invitation to offer
(C) Counter offer
(D) None of these

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) Subrogation (i) Section 94
(b) Rights of Mesne Mortgagee (ii) Section 126
(c) Universal donee (iii) Section 92
(d) Revocation of gift (iv) Section 128
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(A) c d a b
(B) d c b a
(C) b d a c
(D) a b d c

72. Universal donee is defined under :
(A) Section 127 TPA
(B) Section 126 TPA
(C) Section 125 TPA
(D) Section 128 TPA

73. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court had held that 'there is no ban on the transfer of interest in favour of an unborn person. Section 20 permits an interest being created for the benefit of an unborn person who acquires interest upon his birth."
(A) F.M Devaru Ganapathi Bhai Vs. P. Ganpathi Bhai AIR 2004 SC 2665
(B) Rajes Kanta Roy Vs. Santi AIR 1957 SC 255
(C) RUKHMABAI Vs. Shivaram AIR 1981 SC 881
(D) Kokilambal Vs. N. Raman AIR 2005 SC 2468

74. 'A' transfer property to 'B' in trust for 'C' and directs 'B' to gives possession of the property to 'C' when he attains the age of 25. 'C' is entitled to possession at the age of 18 years, under Section :
(A) S. 25 TP Act
(B) S. 21 TP Act
(C) S. 19 TP Act
(D) S. 18 TP Act

75. 'A' settled property in favour of 'B' authorising him to collect rent of his house. A created in favour of 'B' is :
(A) Vested interest
(B) No vested interest
(C) Contingent interest
(D) None of these

76. Match the List I with List II and select the answer with the help of codes given below :
List I (Name of the case) List II (Sections TPA)
(a) Kokilambal Vs. N. Raman AIR 2005 S.C. 2468 (i) Section 14
(b) John Vallamattom Vs. Union of India AIR 2003 S.C. 2902 (ii) Section 13
(c) Kempraj Vs. Barton Son & Co. Air 1970 S.C. 1872 (iii) Section 19
(d) Gavaru Ganapati Bhai Vs. P.Ganapathi Bhai AIR 2004 (iv) Section 18
S.C. 2665
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(A) b c d a
(B) a b c d
(C) d c a b
(D) c d a b

77. A gift was made by a Hindu to his Grandson 'K' who was in existence at the date of the gift, and 'S' grandson who might be born after the date of the gift; and 'P' is born in fact after the date of the gift ? who will have the capacity to take the gift ?

(A) 'S' will take the gift
(B) 'K' will take the gift
(C) 'P' will take the gift
(D) None of these

78. In Section 6 clause (dd) was added :

(A) By the Amending Act, 1900
(B) By the Amending Act, 1929
(C) By the Amending Act, 2002
(D) None of the above

79. Where the property of a deceased Mohammedan was inherited by A,B,C grandsons and W, and 'X' daughters. The grandsons took possession of the whole property, entered it in their own names in the 'Khatoni' Register, two years later Mortgaged it. The daughters first heard of the Mortgage when the Mortgagee bought the property to sale and although it does not appear that they had husbands to protect their interest, their was held :

(A) Covered under Section 41 TP Act
(B) Covered under Section 43 TP Act
(C) Barred by Section 43 TP Act
(D) Barred by Section 41 TP Act

80. The amendments made the Amending Act of 1929, both under the TP Act as well as the Registration Act, 1908, to even unregistered documents for the purpose of Section 53-A has now withdrawn by the amendments made by the Registration and other related laws (Amendments) Act, 2001, which has came into force with effect from :

(A) 1st September, 2001
(B) 23rd September, 2001
(C) 26th September, 2001
(D) 24th September, 2001

81. The Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1969 came with effect from the date :

(A) 25th March, 1969
(B) 23rd March, 1969
(C) 26th March, 1969
(D) 24th March, 1969

82. The Limitation Act, 1963 extend to Sikkim and came into force on :

(A) 1st January, 1984
(B) 1st September, 1984
(C) 24th August, 1984
(D) 23rd August, 1984

83. On the third Law Commission recommendations the Limitation Bill was Introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1960. But it lapsed on account of dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It was introduced in the year :

(A) 1961
(B) 1968
(C) 1963
(D) 1962

84. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) Effect acknowledgment in writing (i) Section 24
(b) Continuing wrong (ii) Section 25
(c) Acquisition of easement by prescription (iii) Section 18
(d) Computation of time (iv) Section 22
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) d c a b
(B) a c b d
(C) b d a c
(D) c d b a

85. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) Section 5 of limitation Act (i) When the court closed period expired
(b) Section 3 of limitation Act (ii) Disability of one of several persons
(c) Section 4 of limitation Act (iii) Condonation of Delay
(d) Section 7 of limitation Act (iv) Bar of limitation
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) a b d c
(B) b c a d
(C) c d a b
(D) d c b a

86. The limitation period from the date of the ex-parte-decree is :

(A) 60 days
(B) 90 days
(C) 120 days
(D) 30 days

87. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(Name of the case) (Sections)
(a) Krishna Murthy S. Setlur Vs. O.V. Narsimha Setty (2007) 3 SCC 569 (i) Exclusion of time in legal proceedings
(b) Tilak Ram Vs. Nathu (1967) S.C. 935 (ii) Suit for possession
(c) State of Uttar Pradesh Vs. Maharaja Narain AIR (1968) S.C. 960 (iii) Acknowledgment
(d) Darshan Singh Vs. Gurdeep Singh AIR 1995 S.C. 75 (iv) Adverse possession
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) c d b a
(B) a b d c
(C) b c d a
(D) c b a d

88. In which of the following, the supreme Court held that "The expression 'sufficient cause' should be considered with pragmatism in justice oriented approach rather than the technical detection of sufficient cause for explaining every day's delay."

(A) Darshan Singh Vs. Gurdeep Singh AIR 1995 S.C.75
(B) Stater (NCT of delhi) Vs. Ahmad Jaan (2008)10 JT179
(C) Udayan Chinubhai Vs. R.C. Bali AIR 1977 S.C. 2319
(D) Anandilal Vs. Ram Narain AIR S.C. 1383

89. Where the judgement debtor has, by fraud, prevented the execution of a decree or order within the period of limitation on the application of the Judgement debtor made after the expiry of the said period, the court for execution of decree provided such application is made within one year from the data of the discovery of fraud under Section:

(A) 1 Section 17(2) of the TP Act
(B) Section 18(2) of the TP Act
(C) Section 15(3) of the TP Act
(D) Section 15(5) of the TP Act

90. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that 'a suit for damages for wrongful detention of goods is based on different footing vis-a-vis continuing wrong. The period of limitation would run from time when property is wrongfully taken.'

(A) Sankar Dostidar Vs. Banjula Dostidar
(B) Tilak Ram Vs. Nathu AIR 1967 SC 935
(C) Bondar Singh Vs. Nihal Singh (2003)4 SCC 161
(D) Asian Resorts Ltd. Vs. Usha Bre Co. Ltd. AIR 2002 SC 55

91. Under the H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, which Court has the power to transfer proceedings :

(A) Supreme Court
(B) High Court
(C) District Court
(D) All of these Courts

92. Under which of the following sections the residential building converted into a non-residential building ?

(A) Section 13, HPURC Act
(B) Section 14, HPURC Act
(C) Section 12, HPURC Act
(D) Section 11, HPURC Act

93. "Every Landlord shall be bound to keep the building or rented land in which good and tenantable repairs" ; under which section of H.P. Urban Rent Control Act, 1971 ?

(A) Section 13(3) of the Act
(B) Section 13(1) of the Act
(C) Section 10(2) of the Act
(D) Section 11(3) of the Act

94. How many Schedules are there in H.P. Urban Rent Control Act ?

(A) 1(one)
(B) 2(two)
(C) 3(three)
(D) 4(four)

95. "The Landlord shall not claim or receive any premium or other like sum in addition to fair rent or any rent in excess of such fair rent, but the landlord may stipulate for and receive in advance not exceeding one month rent", provided under :

(A) Section 8(3) of the Act
(B) Section 5(1)(a) of the Act
(C) Section 5(4)(c) of the Act
(D) Section 7(1)(a) of the Act

96. In which of the following cases are related to H.P. Urban Rent Control Act ?

(A) Ram Murthi Vs. Bhole Nath
(B) Santosh Mehta Vs. Om Prakash & others
(C) Both a. and b.
(D) None of the above

97. On which date HP Urban Rent Control Act came into force ?

(A) 17th November, 1971
(B) 26th January, 1971
(C) 17th November, 1987
(D) 26th January, 1987

98. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :
List I List II
(a) "Tenant" (i) Section 23
(b) 'Scheduled building' (ii) Section 16
(c) Leases of vacant buildings (iii) Section 2(i)
(d) Execution of orders (iv) Section 2(h)
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(A) d c a b
(B) a b d c
(C) c a b d
(D) a c d b

99. Which of the following Sections of the H.P.Urban Rent Control Act, 1971 prescribes penalties for the contravention of the provisions of Section 10,11,12 or 24 of the Act,1971 ?

(A) Section 30
(B) Section 31
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 28

100. Under which Sections of the H.p.Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses ?

(A) Section 26
(B) Section 28
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 27

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101. Which one of the following Sections of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 deals with the power of Central Government to declare areas as sanctuaries or National Park ?

(A) Section 35
(B) Section 36A
(C) Section 38A
(D) Section 38B

102. The licence for the possession of arm with which an offence was committed against the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 may be cancelled by the court on conviction of such person and he shall not be eligible for a period of :

(A) One year from the date of conviction
(B) Two years from the date of conviction
(C) Three years from the date of conviction
(D) Five years from the date of conviction

103. Experts or professionals appointed under Clause (d) of Sub-section (2) of Section 38 L of the Wildlife (Protection) Act shall hold office not exceeding :

(A) Five years
(B) Three years
(C) Two years
(D) One year

104. Meat under the Wildlife (Protection) Act does not include :

(A) Blood
(B) Bones
(C) Vermin
(D) Flesh

105. Which one of the following Sections of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 deals with the protection of sanctuary ?

(A) Section 18
(B) Section 18A
(C) Section 18B
(D) Section 24

106. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 deals with the formation of village Forest ?

(A) Section 28
(B) Section 30
(C) Section 31
(D) Section 32

107. A person who commits an offence under Section 33 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to.....

(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

108. whenever , it is decided to constitute any land as a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, theState Government shall issue notification in the Official Gazette under :

(A) Section 3
(B) Section 4
(C) Section 5
(D) Section 7

109. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 provides powers of Forest Settlement Officers :

(A) Section 8
(B) Section 11
(C) Section 12
(D) Section 14

110. A duty may be imposed on timber and other forest-produce under Section 39 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 by :

(A) Collector
(B) Forest officer
(C) State Government
(D) Central Government

111. Intoxicant under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, shall be imported, exported or transported in compliance with such conditions as imposed by :

(A) The State Government
(B) Financial Commissioner
(C) Collector
(D) Excise officer

112. No Tari producing tree under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 shall be tapped except under the authority and subject to terms and conditions of a licence granted by the:

(A) State Government
(B) Excise Commissioner
(C) Collector
(D) Excise Officer

113. Who has the power to prohibit the transport of any intoxicant under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914?

(A) Financial Commissioner
(B) Collector
(C) State Government
(D) Excise officer

114. Under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the power to make rules regulating the manufacture, supply, storage or sale of any intoxicant may be made by:

(A) State government
(B) Financial Commissioner
(C) Excise Officer
(D) Collector

115. The collector may, by notification, under the Punjab Excise Act, make rules regulating:

(A) The bottling of liquor for purpose of sale
(B) The transport of intoxicant
(C) The manufacture of intoxicant
(D) None of the above

116. If the offence is committed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments, Act, 1881, the drawer of the cheque shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

(A) 60 days
(B) Three months
(C) One year
(D) Two year

117. The court shall take cognizance of the offence under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 if the payee, after receipt of the information by him from the bank regarding the return of the cheque as unpaid, makes a demand for the payment of the amount of money by giving notice in writing to the drawer of the cheque and the drawer fails to make payment within:

(A) One month
(B) Fifteen days
(C) Seven days
(D) Twenty one days

118. The court shall not take cognizance of the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, if the payee after receipt of the information by him from the bank regarding the return of the cheque as unpaid, makes a demand by giving notice in writing to the drawer after the expiry of:

(A) Fifteen days
(B) Two weeks
(C) One month
(D) None of these

119. In which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments act, 1881, the power of court to try cases summarily has been provided.

(A) Section 139
(B) Section 140
(C) Section 141
(D) Section 143

120. Amendment in Sections 138,141,142 and 143 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 was made by the the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in:

(A) 2001
(B) 2002
(C) 2004
(D) 2005

121. A child of the following age is presumed to be doli incapax:

(A) A child under 7 years of age
(B) A child above 7 years of age and under 12 years
(C) A child above 8 years of age and under 14 years
(D) A child above 7 years of age and under 10 years

122. The right of private defence of property does not extend to causing death in:

(A) Mischief by fire on any tent used for human dwelling
(B) House breaking by night
(C) House trespass
(D) Robbery

123. The right of private defence of body extends to causing death:

(A) In case of wrongful restraint
(B) In case of apprehension of hurt
(C) In case of assault with intention of abduction
(D) In case of wrongful confinement

124. A instigates B to give false evidence, B does not give false evidence, in this case:

(A) A is not liable of any offence
(B) A is liable for abetment by instigation
(C) A is liable for abetment by conspiring
(D) All the above answers are correct

125. A with the guilty intention abets a child of 6 years to commit theft. The act is not committed. Here:

(A) Both A and the child can be tried
(B) A has not committed any offence
(C) A has not abetted theft
(D) A is liable for abetting theft

126. A administers a poisonous drug to a woman B to cause miscarriage. It is found that B was not pregnant. Here:

(A) A is not guilty of attempt
(B) A is guilty of attempt
(C) A is guilty of murder
(D) A is guilty of no offence

127. Which one of the following is normally an essential element of crime?

(A) Volition
(B) Actus Reus
(C) Motive
(D) Will

128. For the application of Section 34 of IPC, it is necessary that Criminal Act is done by:

(A) Two persons only
(B) Five persons
(C) More than two but less than five persons
(D) More than one person

129. McNaghten case relates to the defence on the ground of:

(A) Intoxication
(B) Necessity
(C) Consent
(D) Unsoundness of mind

130. Right of private defence of the body extends to causing death has been dealt with under:

(A) Section 100 of IPC
(B) Section 101 of IPC
(C) Section 102 of IPC
(D) Section 103 of IPC

131. For abetment:

(A) It is necessary that the person abetted should be capable of committing an offence under the law
(B) It is necessary that the person abetted should have the same guilty intention
(C) It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable of committing an offence under the law or should have the same guilty intention
(D) Both (A) and (B)

132. Rioting means use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by a member thereof, in prosecution of common object of such assembly, as per:

(A) Section 144 of IPC
(B) Section 145 of IPC
(C) Section 146 of IPC
(D) Section 148 of IPC

133. During the scuffle between A and B, A gave a blow on the face of 'B' and consequently two teeth of 'B' were broken. In case circumstances 'A' has committed an offence of causing:

(A) Simple injury
(B) Attempt to cause culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(C) Grievous hurt
(D) No offence at all

134. Wrongful restraint has been defined under:

(A) Section 339 of IPC
(B) Section 340 of IPC
(C) Section 341 of IPC
(D) Section 342 of IPC

135. Assault can be caused by:

(A) Gesture
(B) Mere words
(C) Preparation
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

136. Warrant case has been defined under Section 2(x) of Cr.P.C. as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term:

(A) Exceeding three years
(B) Exceeding two years
(C) Exceeding one years
(D) Exceeding one year but less than two years

137. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, with 24 hours of his arrest, under:

(A) Section 56 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 57 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 58 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 59 of Cr.P.C.

138. It is mandatory for a police officer to inform the person arrested, the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not no-bailable, under:

(A) Section 49 of Cr.P.C
(B) Section 50 of Cr.P.C
(C) Section 51 of Cr.P.C
(D) Section 54 of Cr.P.C

139. A proclamation under section 82(1) requiring a person to appear must be published giving:

(A) Not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
(B) Not less than 10 days time to the person concerned
(C) Not less than 20 days time to the person concerned
(D) Not less than 15 days time to the person concerned

140. Section 92 of Cr.P.C. lays down the procedure for:

(A) Production of documents(s) in the custody of postal or telegraph authority
(B) Production of documents(s) in the custody of any person other than the accused
(C) Production of documents(s) in the custody of an accused person
(D) All of the above

141. A declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 of Cr.P.C. can be set aside by:

(A) Magistrate issuing the search warrant
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate/Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
(C) Court of Sessions
(D) High Court

142. When the police register a case regarding commission of cognizable offence. The registration of the case is under:

(A) Section 154 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 155 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 156 (3) of Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 190 of Cr.P.C.

143. The investigating police officer in a case has power to require attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under:

(A) Section 158 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 159 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 160 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 161 of Cr.P.C.

144. The investigating officer under Section 160 of Cr.P.C. cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence, who is:

(A) Under the age of 15 years
(B) Under the age of 16 years
(C) Under the age of 18 years
(D) Under the age of 21 years

145. A Magistrate records the confession of an accused or a statement of a witness during investigation, under:

(A) Section 164 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 281 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 162 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Chapter XXIII of Cr.P.C.

146. Statement recorded during investigation under Section 161 of Cr.P.C. can be used during trial:

(A) For corroborating the witness
(B) For contradicting the witness
(C) Cannot be used for any purpose
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

147. Section 164 of Cr.P.C. provides a special procedure for recording of:

(A) Confession
(B) Statements made during the course of investigation
(C) Confession as well as statements made during the course of investigation
(D) Either (A) or (B)

148. Under Section 167 of Cr.P.C. for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation, can be authorised for a total period of:

(A) 30 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 75 days

149. An order for maintenance or interim allowance can be cancelled under the circumstances stated under:

(A) Section 125(5) of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 127(2) of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 127(3) of Cr.P.C.
(D) None of these

150. A case can be committed to the Court of Sessions, by a Magistrate under:

(A) Section 209 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 323 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 324 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Both (A) and (B)