Himachal Pradesh Civil Judge Preliminary Examination 2024 · Question paper

Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission · Held 2 March 2025 · 150 questions in three papers · Series B. Numbering runs across the three papers.

Paper I · Civil Law I

1. Consider the following pairs: Terms Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1) Cost Section 35 (2) Interest Section 36 (3) Compensatory Cost for false claim Section 35A How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of the above

2. Under Section 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, where a suit has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served on such day not beyond _____ days from date of the institution of the suit.

(A) 14
(B) 30
(C) 60
(D) 90

3. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with precepts?

(A) Section 44
(B) Section 46
(C) Section 47
(D) Section 38

4. Under the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908, with reference to execution of a decree against the judgment debtor (1) His property can be attached and sold. (2) The judgment debtor, other than women, may be arrested. (3) The tools of artisans, cattle etc., cannot be attached. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of the above

5. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, consider the following statements: (1) The appellate court has same powers and duties as assigned to the court of original jurisdiction in respected of any suit instituted therein. (2) Appellate court can decide case finally but has not power to remand it back. (3) Appellate court can reframe the issue and refer it back to the court of original jurisdiction. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

6. Under Order XXII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, consider the following statements: (1) Death of parties will not abate the suit if the right to sue survives. (2) There shall be no abatement of suit once hearing concludes. (3) Where a suit is filed against a woman, her marriage will not abate the suit and the judgment can be enforced against her as well as her husband, and her children. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of the above

7. Which of the following deals with interpleader suit?

(A) Section 88 and Order XXXV
(B) Section 89 Order XXXV
(C) Section 88 Order XXXXIII
(D) Section 89 Order XXXIII

8. Before filing a suit against state, a notice of _____ is required.

(A) 30 days
(B) 90 days
(C) 45 days
(D) Two months

9. As per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following courts has revisional jurisdiction?

(A) The court of District Court
(B) High Court
(C) Court of small causes
(D) All of the above

10. Which of the following is essential while exploring admissibility of facts under section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) Proximity of time and proximate of place
(B) Continuity of action
(C) Community of purpose
(D) All of the above

11. The question of relevancy under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is

(A) Question of fact
(B) Question of law
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

12. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, consider the following statements: (1) A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court believes it to exist. (2) A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists. (3) When a fact neither proved nor disproved, the court presumed it to be disproved. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

13. When on proof of a given fact per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the court regards the other fact as proved, and refused to allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it, the said presumption is:

(A) May proof
(B) Shall proof
(C) Conclusive proof
(D) None of the above

14. When the question is, whether A poisoned B, which of the fact is/are relevant under section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) State of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison
(B) Habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison.
(C) The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C. and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public.
(D) All of the above are relevant under Section 8.

15. A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it: “A says you are to hide this.” B's statement is relevant under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(A) Section 7
(B) Section 8
(C) Section 9
(D) None of these

16. Which of the state of mind/body is not the part of Section 144 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) Good faith
(B) Rashness
(C) Good-will and ill-will
(D) All of these

17. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, consider the following statements (1) Admission constitutes a substantive piece of evidence. (2) Admission should be certain and not vague or ambiguous. (3) Admission has no effect on shifting the onus of proof. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

18. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, consider the following statements: (1) Confession is a substantive piece of evidence. (2) Confession made to a police officer is inadmissible. (3) Retracted confession can be made sole basis of conviction if it is corroborated with material particular. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

19. An accused person led a police officer and pointed out the place where stolen articles or weapons which might have been used in the commission of the offence were found hidden. Choose the most appropriate response below as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(A) The conduct of the accused is statement and thus barred by Section 25
(B) The conduct of the accused is admissible under Section 8
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
(D) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct

20. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. consider the following statements: (1) A judgment in rem decides legal character of a person. (2) Judgment in personam decides rights and liability of parties to the proceedings as contested therein. (3) Judgment in personam never creates res-judicata. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

21. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, consider the following statements (1) In criminal proceedings,the fact that the accused person has a bad character is irrelevant. (2) Once evidence has been given that the accused is of a good character, facts suggesting that he is of a bad character becomes relevant. (3) The restriction created by Section 54 would be applicable even if the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

22. Which of the following provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with dumb witness?

(A) Section 117
(B) Section 118
(C) Section 119
(D) Section 122

23. As per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, consider the following statements: (1) Communication between husband and wife during the marriage is privileged communication. (2) Communication to be privileged, must be confidential in nature. (3) Communication made during the subsistence of marriage will remain privileged even after dissolution of marriage. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

24. X went to purchase two railway tickets for himself and his wife W. During ticket checking, only X could produce his ticket, and thus W was charged for travelling without ticket. The burden of proving the fact about the purchasing of the ticket lies on:

(A) X only
(B) W only
(C) X and W both
(D) Prosecution

25. In accordance with the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an oral account of a copy of document compared with the original is:

(A) Primary evidence
(B) Secondary evidence
(C) Neither primary. nor secondary
(D) Substantive evidence

26. Consider the following statements Statement-I:When the Court has to form an opinion as to the person by whom any document was written, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written is a relevant fact. Statement-II: The Expression 'expert' includes persons who may or may not professionally skilled in any specific branch of knowledge. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
(C) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
(D) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

27. Presumption of continuance of life is prescribed under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(A) Section 106
(B) Section 107
(C) Section 108
(D) Section 112

28. Section 8 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 can be invoked:

(A) Against a person who has possession or control over the property
(B) Against a person who is the owner of the property
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above Specific

29. Which of the following provision deals with declaratory decree under the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

(A) Section 31
(B) Section 34
(C) Section 35
(D) Section 36

30. Which of the following is true of perpetual injunction?

(A) Preventive in nature
(B) It prevents wrongful act
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

31. In accordance with the Specific Relief Act. 1963, consider the following statements: (1) A contract for sale IPR right can be specifically enforced. (2) Agreement to form an association can always be specifically enforced. (3) As a general rule, the court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of the above

32. Under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, which of the following is authorized to decide the local limits of jurisdictions of the subordinate courts?

(A) Governor
(B) Home Ministry
(C) High Court
(D) District Judge

33. In accordance with the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976, consider the following statements: (1) Court may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction. (2) The place of sitting may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. (3) Governor, with the approval of High Court can fix place of sitting beyond the local limit also. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of the above

34. As per the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, a contract of any kind affected by correspondence consisting of two or more letters, the contract shall be deemed to be duly stamped if:

(A) Both the letters are stamped separately
(B) Both the letters are stamped jointly
(C) Any one of the letters is stamped with full value
(D) None of the above

35. Drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring a promissory note without being duly stamped is punishable under _____ of the Indian Stamp Act, 1988.

(A) Section 32
(B) Section 36
(C) Section 42
(D) Section 62

36. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, consider the following statements: (1) A decree conclusively determines the rights of the parties. (2) No preliminary decree can be passed merely to decide the mesne profit. (3) When no appeal is preferred, the decree becomes final. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

37. Which of the following provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides definition of Judgment?

(A) Section 2(7)
(B) Section 2(9)
(C) Section 2(11)
(D) Section 2(21)

38. Consider the following pairs: Terms Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1) Mesne Profit Section 2(12) (2) Res Sub-judice Section 10 (3) Constructive Res Judicata Section 11 Explanation IV How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

39. Consider the following pairs. Terms — Code of Civil Procedure, 1908: (1) Small Causes Court — Section 8. (2) Place of suing for claim of compensation — Section 18. (3) Objection to jurisdiction — Section 21. How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

40. 'A' a journalist residing in Chandigarh, makes a defamatory statement to 'B' residing in Lucknow. 'B' may file suit at:

(A) Chandigarh
(B) Lucknow
(C) Either in Chandigarh or Lucknow
(D) Anywhere in India

41. A suit is said to be instituted in the court when:

(A) Original copy of the plaint is presented to the court
(B) A plaint in duplicate is presented to the court
(C) A plaint in triplicate is presented to the court
(D) Plaint as well as written statement both has been duly received by the court.

42. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, consider the following statements: (1) A judgement contains statement on facts. (2) Judgement contains statement of points of determination. (3) Judgement contains the determinations and reasons thereof. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

43. Which of the following would be the consequence in case of misjoinder or non-joinder of the parties under Order-I Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(A) Suit dismissed
(B) Suit cannot be dismissed
(C) Its discretion of the court to decide to dismiss
(D) None of the above

44. With reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, consider the following statements: (1) There is no explicit provision for consolidation of suits. (2) Appropriate court can do consolidation of suits by transferring the suits filed in different jurisdictions to one court. (3) Court can do consolidation of the suits by using its inherent power. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

45. Pleadings means and includes:

(A) Plaint
(B) Written statement
(C) Plaint, written statement and replication
(D) (A) and (B) only

46. Plaintiff files plaint against X, Y, Z implicating together. Which of the following is/are authorized to do the verification of the written statement under Order VI Rule 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

(A) X, Y and Z, collectively
(B) X, Y or Z
(C) Any other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of Case
(D) All of the above

47. While filing the written statement. which of the following can be made part thereof?

(A) Set off
(B) Counter Claim
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these

48. Where the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court can (1) Dismiss the suit in default. (2) Pass a decree to an extent the defendant admits any claim of the plaintiff. (3) In case partial admission of plaintiff's claim, shall pass a decree on entire claim. Which of the above are correct?

(A) (1) and (2)
(B) (1) and (3)
(C) (2) and (3)
(D) All of these

49. Which of the following provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with alteration of the issues already framed?

(A) Order XIII Rule 5
(B) Order XIV Rule 5
(C) Order XIII Rule 11
(D) Order XIV Rule 11

50. Notice for admission of case under Order XII can be given by:

(A) Party through pleadings
(B) As per form prescribed by the Code
(C) Court can record the admission of case otherwise
(D) All of the above

Paper II · Civil Law II

51. As per the Limitation Act 1963, where once time has begun to run :

(A) The number of public holidays and court holidays need to be excluded
(B) No subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it
(C) Writ petition can be filed to stop the time from running
(D) The parties can insert terms to stop the time from running

52. Choose the correct option with reference to a vested interest under TPA, 1882:

(A) It is defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession
(B) It is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession
(C) It takes effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event
(D) Both (B) and (C)

53. Amit transfers Rs. Five Lac to Bittu on condition that he shall marry with the consent of Chaman, Deepak and Dina. Bittu marries without the consent of Chaman, Deepak and Dina but obtains their consent after the marriage. Choose the correct option with reference to the TPA, 1882.

(A) Bittu has not fulfilled the condition
(B) Bittu is deemed to have fulfilled the condition
(C) It depends on the interpretation by the court
(D) This proposition is not provided under the TPA but under some other law

54. A lessee accepts from his lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease. Under TPA, this would be determination of the lease by :

(A) Forfeiture
(B) Express surrender
(C) Implied surrender
(D) Foreclosure

55. Read the following statements : (a) Since future option is an uncertain interest, it cannot be transferred. So, gift of future property is void. (b) A gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter. (c) A gift of a thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had he accepted. Choose the correct option

(A) Only (a) and (b)
(B) Only (b) and (c)
(C) Only (a) and (c)
(D) All of these

56. Nemo dat quod non habet is the general rule in case of any valid transfer. However, the following section of the TPA, 1882 creates an exception to this in favour of bonafide non-gratuitous transferee :

(A) Sec. 40
(B) Sec. 41
(C) Sec. 42
(D) Sec. 43

57. Wagering agreements are void but not forbidden by law. The statement is :

(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partially true
(D) Not covered under Contract Act, 1872

58. In 1941, the colonial government had appointed a four-member Hindu Law Committee to draft Hindu Code Bill under the Chairmanship of:

(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) N. Madhava Rau
(C) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
(D) Sir B. N. Rau

59. A marriage solemnised between any two Hindus who are sapindas of each other shall be valid :

(A) If the custom or usage governing each of them permits a marriage between the two.
(B) If the custom or usage governing any of them permits a marriage between the two.
(C) Only if the parties consent to such marriage.
(D) Neither (A) nor (B) .

60. Match List I and List II as per the provisions of maintenance under HAMA. List I: (a) Wife, (b) Widowed daughter-in-law, (c) Children and aged parents, (d) Dependents. List II: (i) Sec. 20, (ii) Sec. 18, (iii) Sec. 19, (iv) Sec. 22. Choose the correct sequence for (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(A) (ii) · (iii) · (i) · (iv)
(B) (iv) · (iii) · (ii) · (i)
(C) (iii) · (ii) · (i) · (iv)
(D) (i) · (ii) · (iii) · (iv)

61. Which of the following is correct of law of limitation ?

(A) Bars the judicial Remedy
(B) Limitation is a substantive law
(C) Extinguishes the right
(D) All of these

62. The period of Limitation to redeem or recover possession of immovable property mortgaged is :

(A) Twelve years
(B) Thirty years
(C) Three years
(D) One year

63. The judgment of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla in, M/s Prem Sagar v. The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., relates to the following provision of the HPURCA :

(A) Sec. 2(j)
(B) Sec. 4
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

64. As per HPURCA, conversion of a residential building into a non-residential building :

(A) Can be done by anyone
(B) Is not permissible
(C) Only state can allow through court
(D) Can be done but only with the permission in writing of the Controller

65. With reference to Sec. 20 of HPURCA, read the following statements : Statement I: If the landlord refuses to deliver to the tenant a written receipt for the amount paid as rent, the tenant may file an application with the Controller within three months from the date of payment. Statement II: The Controller may by order direct the landlord to pay damages that may double the amount of rent. Choose the correct option

(A) Both I and II
(B) Only I
(C) Only II
(D) None of these

66. A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. For conducting the sale, choose the correct option

(A) C is a sub-agent of A
(B) C is an agent of B
(C) B is sub-agent of C
(D) C is agent of A

67. Which of the following is not included in Immovable Property ?

(A) Land
(B) Buildings
(C) Growing Crops
(D) Machinery imbedded in the earth

68. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which of the following would lead to a complete disinheritance of a legal heir ?

(A) An heir converting to another religion.
(B) An heir murdering the person from whom they were to inherit.
(C) An heir remarrying after divorce.
(D) An heir renouncing their share explicitly through oral declaration.

69. With reference to the HPURC Act, match List I with List II. List I: (a) Definitions, (b) Fine/premium not to be charged for grant, renewal or continuance of tenancy, (c) Cutting off or withholding essential supply or service, (d) Landlord's duty to keep the building or rented land in good repairs. List II: (i) Sec. 2, (ii) Sec. 13, (iii) Sec. 11, (iv) Sec. 8. Choose the correct sequence for (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(A) (iii) · (iv) · (ii) · (i)
(B) (i) · (iii) · (iv) · (ii)
(C) (i) · (ii) · (iii) · (iv)
(D) (i) · (iv) · (iii) · (ii)

70. In Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 544, the Supreme Court of India has delivered a judgment on the issue of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Which of the following is true ?

(A) In exercise of its powers under Article 142(1) of the Constitution of India, the Court can grant divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage only when both parties consent to such divorce.
(B) In exercise of its powers under Article 142(1) of the Constitution of India, the Court can grant divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage even when one party does not consent to such divorce.
(C) In exercise of its powers under Article 142(1) of the Constitution of India, the Court can grant divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage only when all the procedural and substantive requirements of divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 are satisfied.
(D) In exercise of its powers under Article 142(1) of the Constitution of India, the Court cannot grant divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.

71. Choose INCORRECT statement from the following :

(A) In case of an unmarried Hindu girl, the father is the natural guardian.
(B) In case of an illegitimate unmarried Hindu girl, the mother is the natural guardian.
(C) In case of a married Hindu girl, the husband is the natural guardian.
(D) In case of a divorced Hindu girl, the mother is the natural guardian.

72. Which of the following statements are correct as per Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ? (i) In divorce cases, except for grounds under Section 13(1) (ii), (vi) and (vii), the court may order judicial separation, if deemed just. (ii) In cases of judicial separation, the court may grant a decree of divorce based on the facts and circumstances of the case. (iii) The court has the discretion to grant either a decree of divorce or judicial separation based on the circumstances of each case. Choose the correct option:

(A) Only (i)
(B) Both (i) and (ii)
(C) Only (iii)
(D) None of these

73. In acquisition of easement by prescription under Limitation Act, the uninterrupted period provided for the use of light or air is :

(A) 20 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 16 years

74. The period of limitation for suits relating to contracts is :

(A) 3 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 7 years
(D) 11 years

75. A Hindu male M dies intestate leaving behind his mother's father, mother's mother, mother's brother and mother's sister. Who out of the following succeed M?

(A) Mother's mother and mother's brother
(B) Mother's father and mother's sister
(C) Mother's brother and mother's sister
(D) Mother's father and mother's mother

76. In the case of a continuing breach of contract or continuing tort, the limitation period is computed from the :

(A) first tortious act
(B) moment the last act of breach or tort continues
(C) date the plaintiff discovered the tort
(D) date the tort is acknowledged

77. Assertion (A): Where any special or local law prescribes for any suit appeal or application a period of limitation different from period prescribed by the schedule the provisions of section 3 of Limitation Act, 1963 shall apply as if such period were the period prescribed by the schedule. Reason (R) : Where a special law prescribes a period of limitation for filing appeal but there is no provision therefore under Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation provided under the special law must be treated to be different from that under the Limitation Act.

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

78. For the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following claim(s) shall be treated as a separate suit ?

(A) Set-off
(B) Counter-claim
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these

79. In Section 14 of HPURCA- the tenant against whom the Controller has made an order for eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent due from him, shall not be evicted as a result of his order, if the tenant pays the amount due within a period of _____ days from the date of order.

(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 60

80. Statement I: Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the Controller may, within fifteen days from the date of such order or such longer period as the appellate authority may allow for reasons to be recorded in writing, prefer an appeal in writing to the appellate authority having jurisdiction.
Statement II : Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the Controller may, within thirty days from the date of such order or such longer period as the appellate authority may allow for reasons to be recorded in writing, prefer an appeal in writing to the appellate authority having jurisdiction.
Statement III: In computing the period, the time taken to obtain a certified copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded. Statement IV: In computing the period of fifteen days, the time taken to obtain a certified copy of the order appealed against shall be included.

(A) Statements I and IV are true while II and III are false.
(B) Statements II and IV are true while I and III are false.
(C) Statements I and III are true while II and IV are false.
(D) Statements II and III are true while I and IV are false.

81. For the purposes of this HPURCA, an appellate authority or a Controller appointed under this Act shall have the same powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of evidence as are vested in :

(A) A High Court
(B) A court under the Code of Civil Procedure
(C) DRT
(D) Commercial Court

82. In accordance with the definition provided under Section 2(e) of the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, a "non-residential building" is :

(A) A building primarily used for business or trade, and not for any residential purposes.
(B) A building partly used for both business or trade and residential purposes, with the person conducting business also residing in the building.
(C) A building that is let out separately for residential and non-residential purposes, where both portions are treated equally under the law.
(D) A building that is used exclusively for residential purposes, irrespective of any business activities being conducted.

83. As per Section 17 of the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987, when can a landlord recover possession of premises from a tenant who has not vacated after the agreed period, despite the tenant's refusal to leave ?

(A) Only when the tenant voluntarily agrees to leave
(B) If the landlord obtains permission from the Controller and the tenant does not vacate after the agreed period.
(C) If the landlord can prove that the tenant violated the terms of the tenancy agreement.
(D) Only if the tenant has caused damage to the premises during the tenancy.

84. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the grounds for eviction under Section 14 of the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 : (i) A tenant can be evicted if they fail to pay rent within 15 days of receiving a demand notice, and the landlord has valid grounds for eviction under the Act. (ii) A tenant can be evicted automatically if they have occupied the property for more than 10 years without a written agreement. (iii) A tenant can be evicted solely for causing minor damage to the property, regardless of intent. Choose the correct option :

(A) Only (i)
(B) Both (i) and (ii)
(C) Both (i) and (iii)
(D) All (i), (ii) and (iii)

85. Match the following provisions under the Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Act, 1987 with their corresponding descriptions. Column I: (a) Eviction of tenants, (b) Fine or premium not to be charged for grant, renewal or continuance of tenancy, (c) Landlord's duty to keep the building or rented land in good repairs, (d) Leases of vacant buildings. Column II: (i) Section 14, (ii) Section 8, (iii) Section 13, (iv) Section 19. Choose the correct sequence for (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(A) (iii) · (ii) · (iv) · (i)
(B) (i) · (iv) · (iii) · (ii)
(C) (i) · (ii) · (iii) · (iv)
(D) (iv) · (i) · (ii) · (iii)

86. The doctrine of lis pendens provides that, the pendency of a suit or proceedings shall be deemed to commence from : (a) the date of the presentation of the plaint or institution of the proceeding in a court (b) shall continue until the suit or proceeding is disposed by a "final decree or order" (c) complete satisfaction of the order is obtained, unless it has become unobtainable by reason of the expiry of any period of limitation (d) the purpose is to ensure that the process of the court is not subverted and rendered infructuous Choose the correct option :

(A) Only (a), (b) and (c)
(B) Only (a), (b) and (d)
(C) Only (b), (c) and (d)
(D) All of the above

87. Part performance would be applicable only in the following condition/ conditions : (a) If there is a contract to transfer for consideration any immovable property (b) The said contract is in writing (c) The transferee has either performed or is willing to perform his part of the contract (d) The transfer must have been completed in the manner prescribed by law Choose the option that is not essential for the applicability of the doctrine of part performance

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

88. With reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, match List I with List II. List I: (a) Ram Baran v. Ram Mohit, (b) Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay, (c) V. N. Sarin v. Ajeet K. Popali, (d) Jumma Masjid Mercara v. Kodia Manindra Nath. List II: (i) Rule against perpetuity, (ii) Spes successionis, (iii) Partition whether transfer, (iv) Immovable property. Choose the correct sequence for (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(A) (i) · (iv) · (iii) · (ii)
(B) (i) · (iv) · (ii) · (iii)
(C) (i) · (ii) · (iii) · (iv)
(D) (i) · (iii) · (iv) · (ii)

89. Which of the following legislation defines License?

(A) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(B) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(C) The Indian Easement Act, 1872
(D) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016

90. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the doctrine of frustration applies to contracts that become impossible to perform after they are made. However, this doctrine would not apply if:

(A) The impossibility arises due to unforeseen supervening circumstances entirely beyond the control of both parties.
(B) The parties knew of the likelihood of the event rendering the performance impossible at the time of entering into the contract, and yet agreed to its performance unconditionally.
(C) The contract provides an express clause stipulating alternate arrangements in case the main obligations cannot be fulfilled.
(D) The obligations are divisible, and partial performance is still feasible without violating the essential purpose of the agreement.

91. The principle of "quantum meruit" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is invoked in cases where

(A) A contract is terminated or becomes unenforceable, but one party has already partly performed, entitling them to reasonable compensation for the value of their performance.
(B) A contract is void ab initio due to a lack of lawful consideration, and the court orders restitution to prevent unjust enrichment.
(C) The plaintiff elects to sue for damages instead of enforcing specific performance under the terms of the agreement.
(D) The parties to a contract have expressly agreed to resolve disputes through arbitration or conciliation.

92. A contract based on mutual mistake of fact under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is :

(A) Void if the mistake is material and pertains to a fact essential to the agreement.
(B) Valid if the mistake is unilateral but involves a subject matter that is not essential to the contract.
(C) Enforceable only if the party disadvantaged by the mistake agrees to waive their rights arising out of the error.
(D) Voidable at the option of the party that has suffered a loss due to reliance on the mistaken belief.

93. Shriman Shankar Deva married Ms. Mausmi in 2020 at Shimla and had been staying there together since then. However, he renounced the world by entering religious order of the sadhus and left the matrimonial home in 2023. During ongoing Mahakumbh, he was seen at Prayagraj. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, this would be a valid ground for which of the following :

(A) Judicial Separation
(B) Void Marriage
(C) Divorce
(D) All of these

94. Delay in institution can be condoned under Section 5 of the Limitation Act in respect of :

(A) Appeals only
(B) Only Suits
(C) Suits, appeals and applications
(D) Appeals and applications only

95. The limitation for claiming compensation for defamation (libel) is :

(A) Three years from the date when the libel is published
(B) Three years from the date when the published libel comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff
(C) One year from the date when the published libel comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff or from the date when the damage for which compensation is claimed is caused, whichever is later
(D) One year from the date when the libel is published

96. Illustration I: A sells, by auction, to B, a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. Illustration II : B says to A "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound". A says nothing. Choose the correct option with reference to the Indian Contract Act :

(A) Only illustration I amounts to fraud while II does not
(B) Only illustration II amounts to fraud while I does not
(C) Both I and II illustrations amount to fraud
(D) None of the illustrations is fraud

97. Statement I : An agreement in restraint of trade is void but sale of goodwill is an exception.
Statement II : An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is void and arbitration is an exception.
Choose the correct option :

(A) Only statement I is correct and is provided under Section 26
(B) Only statement II is correct and is provided under Section 26
(C) Only statement I is correct and is provided under Section 27
(D) Both the statements are correct and are provided under Sections 26 & 27 respectively

98. With reference to the Contract Act, 182, match columns A and B. Column A: (a) Sec. 7, (b) Sec. 10, (c) Sec. 14, (d) Sec. 31. Column B: (i) Free consent, (ii) Contingent contracts, (iii) Acceptance by performing conditions, (iv) What agreements are contracts. Choose the correct sequence for (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(A) (iii) · (iv) · (ii) · (i)
(B) (i) · (iv) · (ii) · (iii)
(C) (ii) · (iii) · (iv) · (i)
(D) (iii) · (iv) · (i) · (ii)

99. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions :

(A) By notice to the creditor
(B) By notice to the debtor
(C) Without any notice to the creditor
(D) Anytime without notice either to the creditor or the debtor

100. Agreement, if made without consideration, is void. Which of the following is an exception to this ?

(A) The consideration is inadequate
(B) Made in writing for natural love and affection and registered
(C) It is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits
(D) All of the above

Paper III · Criminal Law

101. In which case Supreme Court held Section 377 of Indian Penal Code held unconstitutional to that extent it criminalizes consensual homo-sexual acts in private?

(A) Suresh Kumar Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation
(B) Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. Vs Union of India
(C) Naz Foundation Vs NCT Delhi
(D) Joseph Shine Vs Union of India

102. Under Section 105 of IPC, the right to private defence of property in cases of theft commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences and:

(A) Continues till the offender has affected his retreat with the property
(B) Continues till the assistance of public authorities is obtained
(C) Continues till the property has been recovered
(D) All the above

103. A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. What will be the liability of A?

(A) A is guilty of abetting the burning of house only
(B) A is guilty of abetting the burning of house as well as theft
(C) A is guilty of theft only
(D) None of the above

104. Arrange the following cases chronologically in ascending order: (a) Jagmohan Singh Vs State of UP, (b) Machhi Singh Vs State of Punjab, (c) Bachan Singh Vs State of Punjab, (d) Rajendra Prasad Vs State of UP.

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

105. In which case it was held that duration of an anticipatory bail order does not end at the time and stage when the accused is summoned by the court, or when charges are framed, but can continue till the end of the trial?

(A) Sushila Aggarwal Vs State of NCT of Delhi, (2020)
(B) State of Jharkhand Vs Lalu Prasad Yadav, (2017)
(C) Manoj Suryavanshi Vs State of Chhattisgarh, (2020)
(D) Dattatraya Vs State of Maharashtra, (2020)

106. A, a police officer has a warrant of B. He asks C as to the identity of B. C knowingly tells A that D is B. And consequently A arrest D.

(A) C is guilty of abetment by instigation
(B) C is guilty of abetment by aiding
(C) C is guilty of abetment by false representation
(D) C is guilty of abetment by mischief

107. In which case it was held that the exception 2 of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) is by itself an arbitrary and stated that a husband cannot have sexual intercourse with his wife if she is between 15 to 18 years of age.

(A) Harpal Singh Vs State of Himachal Pradesh
(B) State of Punjab Vs Gurmit Singh
(C) Association of Women Rights Vs Union of India
(D) Independent Thought Vs Union of India

108. In which case it was held that bail once granted should not be cancelled in a mechanical and routine manner and supervening circumstances should be considered before cancelling bail?

(A) Usha Chakraborty & Anr. Vs State of West Bengal & Anr., (2023)
(B) Edmund S. Lyngdoh Vs State of Meghalaya, (2016)
(C) X Vs State of Telangana, (2018)
(D) Vinubhai Haribhai Malviya Vs State of Gujarat, (2019)

109. Match the following sections of POCSO Act 2012 with maximum punishment provided under them: (1) Section 8, (2) Section 10, (3) Section 14(4), (4) Section 14(5). (a) 10 years imprisonment, (b) 8 years imprisonment, (c) 7 years imprisonment, (d) 5 years imprisonment. Codes in the order (1), (2), (3), (4):

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

110. Which section of POCSO Act, provides for abetment of an offence or an attempt to commit an offence is also punishable under the Act?

(A) Section 17
(B) Section 15
(C) Section 16
(D) Section 18

111. In which case the Supreme Court issued guidelines with respect to trial and disposal of cases under POCSO Act 2012?

(A) Gaya Prasad Pal @ Mukesh Vs State (2016)
(B) The State of Maharashtra Vs Bandu @ Daulat (2018)
(C) Jabbar Vs State (2018)
(D) Alakh Alok Srivastava Vs Union of India and Others (2018)

112. Which section of POCSO Act 2012 provides for procedure in case of commission of offence by child and determination of age by Special Court?

(A) 33
(B) 34
(C) 35
(D) 36

113. In which case it was held that the mere viewing, possession and storage of material depicting minors engaged in sexual activity constitutes an offence under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 ('POCSO Act')?

(A) Just Rights for Children Alliance Vs S. Harish
(B) Independent Thought Vs Union of India
(C) Attorney General for India Vs Satish
(D) Nawabuddin Vs State of Uttarakhand

114. In how many days the evidence of the child shall be recorded after Special Court took cognizance of the offence under POCSO Act 2012?

(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 45 days
(D) 60 days

115. Which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines "Foster Care"?

(A) 2(29)
(B) 2(34)
(C) 2(33)
(D) 2(30)

116. Which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines "Place of Safety"?

(A) 2(42)
(B) 2(47)
(C) 2(45)
(D) 2(46)

117. How many members shall be appointed in Child Welfare Committee as provided under section 27 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 3
(D) 6

118. Which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides for "Eligibility of prospective adoptive parents"?

(A) 57
(B) 58
(C) 59
(D) 60

119. Who is authorized to review the pendency of cases of the Juvenile Justice Board on quarterly basis under section 16 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(A) High level committee consisting of the executive chairperson of the state legal services authority
(B) District Magistrate
(C) Chairperson of Human Rights Commission
(D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

120. Which section of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides for "Duties and functions of Protection Officers"?

(A) 8
(B) 9
(C) 10
(D) 11

121. In which case it was held that "Retention of Stridhan by husband or his family amounts to continuing offence within the ambit of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005"?

(A) S.R. Batra Vs Smt. Taruna Batra, (2007)
(B) Kunapareddy alias Nookala Shanka Balaji Vs Kunapareddy Swarna Kumari, (2016)
(C) Indra Sarma Vs V.K. Sarma, (2014)
(D) Krishna Bhattarjee Vs Sarathi Choudhury, (2016)

122. Section 14 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides for:

(A) Application to Magistrate
(B) Protection orders
(C) Residence orders
(D) Counselling

123. Which section of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 deals with duties of police officers, service providers and Magistrate?

(A) Section 7
(B) Section 4
(C) Section 5
(D) Section 9

124. Offence under The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 are:

(A) Non-cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable
(B) Cognizable, bailable and compoundable
(C) Cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable
(D) Cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable

125. In which case under The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, directions were given to search engines to block advertisement which are meant for diagnostic help of female fetus, and to develop techniques so that there would be auto-blocking of such advertisement?

(A) Sabu Mathew George Vs Union of India
(B) Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs Union of India
(C) State of Orrisa Vs Mamata Sahoo
(D) Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT) Vs Union of India

126. What punishment is provided for Advertisement relating to preconception and prenatal determination of sex under The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994?

(A) Imprisonment which may extend to 5 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 20,000
(B) Imprisonment which may extend to 7 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,00,000
(C) Imprisonment which may extend to 5 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 50,000
(D) Imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000

127. The leave granted during pendency of inquiry to the aggrieved woman under Section 12(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 shall be _____ to the leave she would be otherwise entitled.

(A) Concurrent
(B) Subsequent
(C) In addition
(D) Any of the above

128. The accounts of the agency referred to in Section 8 of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 shall be maintained and audited in such manner as may, in consultation with the:

(A) Advocate-General of the State
(B) Accountant-General of the State
(C) Secretary of the State
(D) None of the above

129. Aggrieved woman has to make a complaint in writing to the internal complaint committee or local committee within _____ from the date of the incident and in case of a series of incidents, from the date of the last incident, subject to extension of time limit by the committee.

(A) 3 months
(B) 1 month
(C) 6 months
(D) 45 days

130. Which rule of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, provides for Prohibition of sexual harassment of working women?

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

131. Which stereotypes must be avoided by the judges?

(A) Every woman wants to be a mother
(B) Good women are sexually chaste
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

132. Judges should employ a victim-centered approach during the hearing, particularly in cases relating to sexual offences and other gender-based violence, which include:

(A) Waive all court fees and other associated costs for financially dependent people who seek justice through courts
(B) Countering the employment of stereotypes by the lawyers on both sides and requiring them to be gender-sensitive
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

133. When deciding on the merits of a case or whether a case merits judicial review, judges should:

(A) Apply domestic law in compliance with international law and standards
(B) Explain why applying a particular standard would cause illegitimate differentiated treatment
(C) None of the above
(D) Both (A) and (B)

134. Which values for Judges are provided under The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct? (a) Equality, (b) Propriety, (c) Integrity, (d) Competitiveness.

(A) Only (b) and (c)
(B) Only (a), (b) and (c)
(C) Only (a) and (c)
(D) All of the above

135. Consider the following statements and identify the correct statement in relation to judicial conduct: (a) A judge shall not practice law while holding a judicial office. (b) A judge may form or join associations of judges or participate in other organizations representing the interests of judges.

(A) Only (a) is correct
(B) Only (b) is correct
(C) Both are correct
(D) None is correct

136. Consider the following statements with reference to procedural laws: Statement I: Procedural laws are meant for the enforcement of rights and liabilities provided under substantive laws. Statement II: Neither entire law of remedies belongs to procedure nor are rights merely confined to substantive laws.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true and Statement II is correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true but Statement II is not correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

137. An offence of kidnapping or abduction may be inquired into and tried by:

(A) Only by a court within whose local jurisdiction the person was kidnapped or abducted
(B) Only by a court within whose local jurisdiction the person was conveyed, concealed or detained
(C) Either of the two places
(D) In any court within territory of India

138. The prosecution witness was prosecuted for perjury in which of the following case:

(A) State (Through Cbi) Vs Santosh Kumar Singh (2006)
(B) Siddharth Vashish @ Manu Sharma Vs State NCT Delhi (2007)
(C) Vishal Yadav Vs State of U.P.
(D) None of the above

139. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about powers of Judicial Magistrates? (a) The Court of Judicial Magistrate First class may pass any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees. (b) The Court of Judicial Magistrate Second class may pass any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years or fine not exceeding five thousand rupees. (c) The Court of Judicial Magistrate Second class may pass any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding five thousand rupees. (d) The Court of Judicial Magistrate First class may pass any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years or fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees.

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

140. In which case it was held that it is a mandatory legal requirement to specify whether sentences awarded to an accused convicted for two or more offences, would run concurrently or consecutively?

(A) Sharad Hiru Kolambe Vs State of Maharashtra, (2018)
(B) Gagan Kumar Vs State of Punjab, (2019)
(C) Extra-Judicial Execution Victim Families Assn. Vs Union of India, (2016)
(D) Shivjee Singh Vs Nagendra Tiwari, (2010)

141. Consider the following statements about Charge as defined under Section 2(b) of CrPC, 1973: (a) Charge includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one. (b) It is to tell the accused precisely and concisely as possible about the matter with which he is charged. (c) It is formulated by an investigating officer. (d) It must be written in the language of the Court.

(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
(B) (a), (c) and (d) are correct
(C) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
(D) (a), (b) and (d) are correct

142. In which case it was held that Conduct of Test Identification Parade is not violative of Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India?

(A) Mukesh Singh Vs State (NCT of Delhi), (2023)
(B) Anita Thakur Vs State of J & K, (2016)
(C) Anuradha Bhasin Vs Union of India, (2020)
(D) Sanjeev Kapoor Vs Chandana Kapoor, (2020)

143. Consider the following statements with reference to arrest procedure under CrPC: Statement I: The purpose of criminal law is to prevent crimes. Statement II: Under certain circumstances, even private person can arrest another person.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true and Statement II is correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true but Statement II is not correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

144. When a court desires that summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside its local jurisdiction it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to:

(A) Magistrate of competent jurisdiction
(B) SHO of concerned police station
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) None of the above

145. Which section of the HP Excise Act, 2011 provides for Prohibition of possession of liquor?

(A) 15
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) 21

146. Which of the following act as the chairperson of National Board for Wild Life?

(A) Minister in-charge of Forests and Wild Life
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chairman of NITI Aayog
(D) Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with Forests and Wild Life

147. Which section of the The Wild Life (Protection) Act provides for prohibition on hunting?

(A) 8
(B) 9
(C) 19
(D) 24

148. Which Section/Sections of Indian Forest Act provides for Power to impose duty on timber and other forest-produce?

(A) 39
(B) 41
(C) 38
(D) All of these

149. In which case the Supreme Court struck down Section 303 of IPC as unconstitutional?

(A) Machi Singh Vs State of Punjab
(B) Mithu Vs State of Punjab
(C) Bachan Singh Vs State of Punjab
(D) Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab

150. A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. As per IPC which of the following should be the punishment?

(A) A is liable for every blow and should be imprisoned for fifty years one for each blow
(B) A is only liable for blows he delivered on the victim
(C) A is liable to one punishment for the whole beating
(D) A should be separately punished for beating and delivering blows