Karnataka Civil Judge (Preliminary) 2025

High Court of Karnataka · Civil Judge Preliminary Examination (CJR 1/2024, held 11 October 2025) · 100 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. Every warrant for execution of the sentence may be issued in terms of Section 425 Cr.P.C by the following

(A) A Judge who passed the sentence
(B) A Magistrate who passed the sentence
(C) The Successor-in-office of a Judge or Magistrate
(D) All the above

2. Costs for causing delay has been provided under,

(A) Section 35A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(B) Section 35B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(C) Section 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(D) Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

3. An existing contract is extinguished by a new contract with modified terms and extended time limits. The process is called

(A) Remission
(B) Recession
(C) Frustration
(D) Novation

4. If the plaintiff can show that his contract is covered under section 19 or section 19-A of the Indian Contract Act, he would be entitled to rescind the contract under:

(A) Section 26 of the Specific Relief Act
(B) Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act
(C) Section 28 of the Specific Relief Act
(D) Section 32 of the Specific Relief Act

5. What penalty is imposed if the landlord rents the premises in contravention of the provisions of Section 35 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) A fine upto Rs.5,000/-
(B) A fine of Rs.2,000/-
(C) Imprisonment for a term upto one month
(D) A fine upto Rs.5,000/- or double the rent received after re-letting

6. Complaint is an allegation made in writing or orally to

(A) Police Officer
(B) SHO of Police Station
(C) Magistrate
(D) Any Officer of the Government

7. As per Section 508 of BNSS, No finding, sentence, order of any criminal court shall be set aside merely on the ground that.-

(A) Trial took place in wrong session division
(B) Trial took place in wrong district
(C) Trial took place in wrong sub-division
(D) All the above

8. 'A' is granted an injunction restraining 'B' from use of a trademark. 'A' alleges that 'B' has willfully disobeyed the injunction order. 'B' pleaded that he had no knowledge of the injunction order. Evidence was non-conclusive. The Court shall order that,

(A) Property of 'B' to be attached
(B) 'B' to be detained in Civil prison
(C) 'B' to compensate 'A' by damages
(D) None of the above

9. Under Order VIII Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, set off may be permitted, if,

(A) The Suit is for recovery of property
(B) Set off claimed by the defendant is for ascertaining the sum of money
(C) Value of property recoverable is less then Rs.2,00,000/-
(D) Defendant presents a written statement of the suit

10. A member of Parliament makes a speech in Parliament. Can he be sued?

(A) No criminal case can be filed. But civil case can be filed for damages and compensation
(B) No. He has full privilege and freedom of speech in Parliament
(C) The Speaker can arrest him and hand him over to the police and direct F.I.R. to be filed
(D) He can be proceeded against once he comes out of the premises of the Parliament since protection is available only within the premises.

11. Which among the following is correct?

(A) It is not defamation to publish substantially true report of the proceedings of the Court or justice
(B) It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever regarding merits of the case civil or criminal
(C) It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respectively the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of public
(D) All the above are correct

12. No suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought:

(A) After the expiry of six months from the date when possession becomes adverse to the defendant
(B) After the expiry of six months from the date of dispossession
(C) Within six months from the date of dispossession
(D) Within six months from the date when possession becomes adverse to the defendant

13. Which among the following may be charged and tried together?

(A) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same incident
(B) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of same transaction
(C) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abatement of attempt to commit such offence
(D) All the above

14. Under Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a temporary injunction can be granted:

(A) After settlement of issue
(B) At any stage of the suit
(C) After pronouncement of the judgment
(D) Both (b) and (c)

15. Which among the following is not an ingredient to constitute an offence punishable under Section 80 of BNS?

(A) Physical assault resulting in injuries confining of woman to bed
(B) Death has been caused within 7 years of the marriage
(C) She was subjected to harassment by the husband and relative
(D) Harassment is for dowry

16. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called:

(A) Lease
(B) Sale
(C) Gift
(D) An exchange

17. The power to direct interim compensation as per Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 shall not exceed

(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 40%

18. Legal maxim "once a mortgage is always a mortgage" has been dealt with under ..... of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(A) Section 59
(B) Section 60
(C) Section 61
(D) Section 62.

19. Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with following subject:

(A) Condition restraining alienation
(B) Persons competent to transfer
(C) Rule against perpetuity
(D) Vested interest.

20. Legal representatives under section 2(11) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 means a person, who is a,

(A) Relative of the parties
(B) Co-sharer of the benefits assuming to the parties to the suit
(C) Who, in law, represents the estate of the deceased
(D) None of the above

21. The concept of "letter rogatory" is embedded in which among following

(A) Section 166A Cr.P.C
(B) Section 156 Cr.P.C
(C) Section 164 Cr.P.C
(D) Section 167 Cr.P.C

22. Which schedule of the constitution of India provides the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations?

(A) Tenth schedule
(B) Seventh schedule
(C) First schedule
(D) Third schedule

23. An agency is irrevocable when

(A) The Agency is for a fixed time
(B) The agent has delegated the work to another
(C) The agent has an interest in the subject matter and revocation would affect that interest
(D) The agent has done acts in furtherance of the agency

24. Which year first partition of Bengal took place?

(A) 1904
(B) 1905
(C) 1906
(D) 1907

25. What happens if the tenants fail to re-enter the premises after the repairs are completed under Section 36 of the Karnataka rent Act, 1999?

(A) They are evicted immediately
(B) The tenants forfeit their right to re-entry
(C) They are fined for Rs. 1,000/-
(D) Their rent is increased

26. 'A' avails a loan from 'B'. 'C' stands surety for the loan. Later, 'B' makes material variations in the loan agreement and gets A's signature. 'C' is not informed. How is C's liability affected?

(A) C is discharged from the date of variation regarding all future transactions
(B) C remains liable for all future transactions
(C) C is completely discharged and has no liability
(D) C is discharged to the extent of loss caused due to the variation

27. Tribunals are constituted by law made by Parliament as provided under Article 323A of the Constitution. What is the function of Tribunals?

(A) To decide disputes between States with regard to Taxation
(B) To settle Inter-State water disputes
(C) Adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to public service
(D) To decide GST disputes raising in Inter-State Trade

28. Which is the Constitutional provision which contemplates 'Control' by the High Court over District Courts and Courts Subordinate thereto?

(A) Article 226
(B) Article 227
(C) Article 235
(D) Article 96

29. When the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 came into effect?

(A) 22.11.2001
(B) 31.12.2001
(C) 05.12.2001
(D) 22.01.2001

30. The Constitution of India has been amended to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of

(A) 4 to 15 years
(B) 10 to 18 years
(C) 3 to 13 years
(D) 6 to 14 years

31. Under what circumstances the Court can reject the plaint under Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,

(A) Is barred under law
(B) Is not barred at all
(C) Can be filed with the leave of the Court
(D) Either (B) or (C)

32. When a person committing an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is a company, the following are guilty of the said offence

(A) Directors of the Company
(B) Shareholders of the Company
(C) Every person who at the time, the offence was committed, was in charge of and was responsible to the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company
(D) Accountant of the Company

33. Transfer of actionable Claim shall be effected

(A) With consideration
(B) Without consideration
(C) By execution of an instrument in writing
(D) All of the above

34. What does Section 55 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 state regarding the offence committed by a Company?

(A) The Company is not liable
(B) The Company and the responsible person are liable
(C) Only the Company is liable
(D) The Company's Board Members are not liable

35. At which stage of the judicial process is an indicative question asked?

(A) At the time of examination in chief
(B) At the time of inspection
(C) At the time of cross-examination
(D) Re-examination

36. Who was the Prime Minister of United Kingdom when India got Independence?

(A) Winston Churchill
(B) Clement Attlee
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Herold Wilson

37. The maxim 'salus populi suprema lex' pertains to

(A) Evidence as to affairs of State
(B) Relevancy of facts
(C) Estoppel
(D) Burden of proof

38. What powers a Controller have under Section 56 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Issue fines
(B) Appoint Judicial Officer
(C) Be considered Public Servant
(D) Conduct criminal trials

39. What penalty is imposed if a person contravenes the provisions of Section 11 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Fine of Rs. 1,000/-
(B) Fine which may extend to Rs.2,500/-
(C) Imprisonment for a term upto one month
(D) Simple imprisonment for a term upto three months

40. Ordinarily, an amendment of pleading in a suit may be carried out by the contesting parties under Order VI Rule 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The Court may allow the amendment,
(a) In case the changes carried out in the pleading do not change the relief claimed for
(b) At any stage of the suit
(c) Of an application filed for relief
(d) Without imposing cost
Select the correct Answer

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

41. Section 114 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 affords protection

(A) To the owner of the property against acquisition
(B) To the tenant against forfeiture for nonpayment of rent
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

42. In which of the following cases, cross-objections as between co-respondents can be permitted?

(A) The appeal as regards certain parties cannot be disposed of without determining the question between co-respondents
(B) When the objections are common as against the appellant and the co-respondents
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

43. A Power of Attorney is executed by 'A' in favour of 'B' to sell a property. 'B' gifts the property to his wife. The transaction is

(A) Fully binding on A
(B) Cannot bind A
(C) Cannot be challenged by A
(D) Cannot be challenged by anyone

44. E-FIR is mentioned in BNSS, 2023 under
(A) Section 173(1) BNSS
(B) Section 174(1) BNSS
(C) Section 154 BNSS
(D) None of the above

45. Amongst the following who has right to subrogation?
(A) Co-mortgagor (not mortgagor)
(B) Creditors of mortgagor, who have obtained right from the Court to sell the mortgaged property
(C) A person having right to redemption
(D) All of the above.

46. Who composed Gitanjali?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Acharya Kripalani

47. Mob lynching is an offence under Section _____ of BNS?
(A) 117(4) BNS
(B) 103(2)(ii) of BNS
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

48. Provision of Chapter IV of Specific Relief Act, 1963 relates to:
(A) Declaratory suits
(B) Injunction suits
(C) Rectification
(D) Preventive reliefs

49. In which provision of IPC 'Accident' has been dealt as an exception?
(A) 77 IPC
(B) 78 IPC
(C) 80 IPC
(D) 82 IPC

50. The principle of vicarious liability is found in which among the following offence?
(A) 107 IPC
(B) 153 IPC
(C) 120B IPC
(D) 34 IPC

51. Which of the following Contracts are lawful?
(A) A contract to kill an unborn child
(B) A contract to rob a bank
(C) A contract to pay dowry
(D) None of the above

52. For an offence to be committed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 the cheque has to be presented to the Bank
(A) within a period of 3 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(B) within a period of 6 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(C) within a period of 9 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
(D) within a period of 1 year from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier

53. What happens to the pending cases from the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961, according to Section 69 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?
(A) They are dismissed automatically
(B) They are transferred to the Controller under the new Act, 1999
(C) They are settled by civil courts
(D) They are ignored

54. Which among the following is not necessary element for the offence of assault under Section 351 of IPC?
(A) Presence of the victim
(B) Use of criminal force
(C) Gesture or preparation
(D) Intention or knowledge to cause apprehension.

55. In the following categories of mortgagees, to whom right in foreclosure is available?
(A) Anomalous mortgage
(B) Mortgage by conditional sale
(C) English mortgage
(D) Both (A) and (B)

56. Specific Relief Act is a:
(A) Substantive Law
(B) Procedural Law
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

57. A dying declaration made under Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act is admissible in which of the following proceedings?
(A) In civil proceedings
(B) In criminal proceedings
(C) In both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

58. Order V Rule 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for summons to be served:

(A) By sending it to the political agent appointed by the Central Government in exercise of its foreign judgment
(B) Through a Court Commissioner or continued with power to serve a summons issued under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(C) Through a Court declared by the Notification issued by the Central Government situated in such foreign territory to be one service by which would be deemed to be valid, where there is no such Court
(D) All of these

59. The limitation period for issuance of notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 when the cheque is dishonoured is:

(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

60. A Bankers lien is

(A) A Contract in writing
(B) An implied pledge not to retain property
(C) A general lien
(D) None of the above

61. The Indian Contract Act came into force on

(A) 13th April 1950
(B) 24th January 1874
(C) 1st September 1872
(D) 28th February 1995

62. In which of the following case the evidence given by the witness will not be relevant under Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(A) When the witness is staying abroad
(B) When the witness is dead
(C) When witness cannot be found
(D) When the witness is in coma

63. Who was the First Chief Justice of India?

(A) Mehr Chand Mahajan
(B) Mandakolathur Patanjali Sastri
(C) Harilal Jekisundas Kania
(D) Bijan Kumar Mukherjea

64. Section 28 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 applies to

(A) Movable property
(B) Immovable property
(C) Either (a) or (b)
(D) Both (a) and (b)

65. Article 40 of the Constitution provides for organization of Village Panchayaths and endowing with such powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self governance. Can a Writ petition be filed to enforce the endowment of such powers why?

(A) Yes. The proper powers have to be provided to the Village Panchayaths
(B) No. The Article is not specifically enforceable
(C) The State can be compelled to make necessary amendments if the power granted to the Village Panchayaths are not adequate
(D) None of the above

66. For making transfer of property by mortgage, which mode is adopted?

(A) By execution of a registered deeds
(B) By deposit of title-deeds
(C) By delivery of possession
(D) All of the above.

67. The purpose of examination of accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C. is to.-

(A) Answer charges against him
(B) Explain personally his defence
(C) To explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him
(D) None of the above

68. As per Section 472 of BNSS mercy petition can be filed by?

(A) A convict
(B) Legal Heir of the convict
(C) Any relative of the convict
(D) All the above

69. Which is the provision in the Indian Constitution providing for assent to Bills by the President of India?

(A) Article 42
(B) Article 111
(C) Article 200
(D) Article 323(A)

70. Who was the First Vice President of India?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(C) Zakir Hussain
(D) V.V. Giri

71. Roses in December is the autobiography of ---
(A) Winsten Churchill
(B) Justice Mohammad Hidayathullah
(C) Justice M.C. Chagla
(D) M.C. Setalvad

72. In what Section of the Transfer of Property Act, rule of priority, i.e., postponement of prior mortgagee, has been dealt with?
(A) Section 76
(B) Section 78
(C) Section 80
(D) Section 82

73. The property which is not liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree:
(A) Government securities
(B) Promissory Note
(C) Books of Accounts
(D) Bond

74. What is the status of the Orders passed by the Court or the Controller under Section 63 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?
(A) They are temporary until further review
(B) They are final and cannot be questioned
(C) They are subject to approval by the State Government
(D) They must be ratified by the Landlord and Tenant

75. What is a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?
(A) A fixed deposit receipt
(B) A bill of exchange
(C) Share certificate
(D) Document of title to goods

76. The Doctrine of Merger is attracted
(A) When two conflicting interest which cannot be held by one person at the same time.
(B) When a lease hold and revision concede
(C) Union of two conflicting interests
(D) None of the above

77. Which statement is applicable to the rule of "marshalling"?
(A) Rule of marshalling is applicable when atleast two properties have been mortgaged
(B) Rule of marshalling is applicable when the question of the rights of the mortgagees arises
(C) In case of conflict between marshalling and contribution, the latter prevail
(D) All of the above

78. What is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not under Article 110 of the Constitution of India?
(A) A Joint Committee of both houses of Parliament established for classification
(B) The Lok Sabha, by simple majority
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha whose decision shall be final
(D) The Attorney General of India, who shall be consulted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

79. Which of the following does not amount to 'Coercion' under the Indian Contract Act?
(A) Threat to commit suicide
(B) Threat to file a suit
(C) Threat to Kill
(D) Threat to detain person illegally

80. On getting an appointment in a company, an employee enters into a contract with the company promising not to file any case against the company. The contract is
(A) Void
(B) Valid
(C) Voidable
(D) Voidable at the instance of the company

81. A promissory note under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is
(A) A written acknowledgment of debt
(B) An unconditional undertaking by a person to pay a certain sum of money
(C) A conditional promise to pay a certain sum of money
(D) Unconditional order signed by the marker directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money to another

82. Ordinarily, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, who, at any time after the mortgage-money has become due to him, acquires the right to foreclosure or sale?

(A) Mortgagor
(B) Mortgagee
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

83. In Schedule-II table of Cr.P.C under classification of offences against other laws, if the offence punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years or with fine only is.-

(A) Cognizable, non bailable and triable by Magistrate
(B) Non cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate
(C) Cognizable, bailable and triable by Magistrate
(D) None of the above

84. In a suit, the issues are framed by the,

(A) Parties
(B) Advocates of the parties
(C) Representatives of the parties
(D) Courts

85. Which is not an essential element of a charge?

(A) Immovable property
(B) Security for payment of money
(C) By act of parties or operation of law
(D) Security is in the form of mortgage and delivery of possession is necessary

86. "Evidence before charge" shall be recorded in following cases:

(A) In all warrant triable cases
(B) In all summons triable cases
(C) In warrant triable cases instituted on police report
(D) In warrant triable cases instituted otherwise than on police report

87. 'Inquiry' as per Section 2(k) of Cr.P.C means

(A) Inquiry including trial
(B) Every Inquiry, other than a trial
(C) Only a single Inquiry
(D) None of the above

88. Sections 76 and 79 of IPC provide general exception of?

(A) Mistake of Law
(B) Mistake of fact
(C) Both mistake of fact and law
(D) Either mistake of law or fact

89. Which of the following is not a dimension of life or personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

(A) Privacy
(B) Woman's right to reproductive choices
(C) Right to speedy justice
(D) None of the above

90. Provision in the Constitution which provides special status and separate development Board for Hyderabad- Karnataka region?

(A) Article 243 'ZL'
(B) Article 371 'J'
(C) Article 323 'B'
(D) None of the above

91. Whether the protection applicable to a Judge under Section 77 IPC under General Exception, applicable to Magistrate? If not, under which provision?

(A) No
(B) Yes, in view of Section 19 IPC
(C) No, in view of Section 22 IPC
(D) Yes, in view of explanation provided under Section 77 IPC

92. After fulfilling what condition/s, a mortgagor acquires a right of redemption?

(A) Where the mortgagee has been paid whole of the mortgage-money out of the Court or in the Court
(B) Where for the mortgage-money, payment has been tendered
(C) By bringing a suit for redemption in the Court
(D) All of the above

93. In which case did the Supreme Court of India clarify the admissibility of electronic records as evidence?

(A) Anvar P.V. v. P.K.Basheer
(B) State of Haryana v. Jai Singh
(C) State of Maharashtra v. Natwarlal Damodardas Soni
(D) State of Punjab v. Jagir Singh

94. What protection is provided under Section 57 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 for actions taken in good faith?

(A) Protection from legal action
(B) Indemnity from all legal proceedings
(C) No protection is provided
(D) Protection from prosecution for negligence

95. In the case of Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines in respect of

(A) First Information Reports (FIRs)
(B) Confessions
(C) Dying declarations
(D) Expert opinions

96. The power of the Court to put questions or order production of documents is found in

(A) Section 148 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 150 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 165 of Evidence Act
(D) No such power is vested in the Court

97. Rule of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict contained in

(A) Section 300 Cr.P.C
(B) Section 321 Cr.P.C
(C) Section 322 Cr.P.C
(D) None of the above

98. What is the maximum penalty for the middlemen or estate agents who fail to submit statements under Section 21 of the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999?

(A) Fine of Rs.500/-
(B) Fine of Rs.2,000/-
(C) Fine up to Rs.1,000/-
(D) Fine of Rs.200/-

99. Which of the following is correct in relation to distinction under Section 34 IPC and Section 149 IPC?

(A) Section 34 creates specific offence whereas Section 149 IPC not
(B) Section 34 and Section 149 IPC creates specific offence
(C) Section 149 creates specific offence, Section 34 does not
(D) Sections 34 and 149 do not create specific offence

100. 'Uberima Fide' in insurance contract denotes

(A) Indemnity of insurer
(B) Fiduciary relationship
(C) Payment of premium within time
(D) Extreme good faith