Punjab Civil Judge (Prelims) 2022

Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch) · Preliminary Examination, held 22.01.2023 · 125 questions · Booklet Code A

Preliminary Examination

1. Which of the following sections have been inserted in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:

(A) Section 376A
(B) Section 376B
(C) Sections 166A, 166B, 354C
(D) All of the above

2. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860:

(A) Section 326A
(B) Section 326B
(C) Section 228A
(D) Section 228

3. Under Section 65 of IPC sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine shall be limited to:

(A) one-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(B) one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(C) one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(D) equal to the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

4. Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under:

(A) Section 417 of IPC
(B) Section 418 of IPC
(C) Section 419 of IPC
(D) Section 420 of IPC

5. Which section of IPC deals with homicide by negligence?

(A) Section 302 of IPC
(B) Section 307 of IPC
(C) Section 304A of IPC
(D) None of the above

6. Which of the following punishments cannot be awarded under the Indian Penal Code?

(A) forfeiture of property
(B) rigorous imprisonment
(C) transportation for life
(D) death

7. In which of the following case, it was held that the death sentence should be given in the 'rarest of rare cases'?

(A) R. v. Govinda (1877) ILR Bom 342
(B) Hussain Ara Khatoon v. State of Bihar 1979 AIR 1369
(C) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration 1980 AIR 1579
(D) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898

8. A, who was previously convicted under Section 376 IPC is again convicted under same section for life imprisonment. Here imprisonment for life means:

(A) Remainder of A's natural life
(B) 20 Years
(C) 14 Years
(D) 30 Years

9. Under Section 120A of IPC, to constitute the offence of criminal conspiracy at least:

(A) Two members are required
(B) Three members are required
(C) Four members are required
(D) Five members are required

10. Explanation 2 to Section 370 of IPC, the consent of the victim is _____ in the determination of the offence of trafficking:

(A) Necessary in certain cases
(B) Always necessary
(C) Valid
(D) Immaterial

11. Under the IPC which of the following is considered a non cognizable offence:

(A) Murder
(B) Theft
(C) Defamation
(D) All of the above

12. Which one of the following offences can be committed by a single person:

(A) Conspiracy
(B) Gang rape
(C) Abetment
(D) Dacoity

13. Two components of crime are:

(A) mens rea and actus reus
(B) fraud and mistake
(C) de jure and de facto
(D) All of the above

14. If the offence was committed outside the limit of a police station, the officer-in-charge of the police station can transmit the FIR to the police station having such territorial jurisdiction. The Statement is

(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partly Correct
(D) None of the above

15. Any person aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer in charge of a police station to record the information referred to in sub-section (1) of S.154 may send the substance of such information, in writing and by post, to the

(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Magistrate having jurisdiction
(C) Any police officer above the rank of station house officer who refused to record the information
(D) None of the above

16. Which of the following Sections of CrPC deals with the victim compensation scheme?

(A) Section 357A
(B) Section 280A
(C) Section 437A
(D) Section 287D

17. Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of-

(A) Accused
(B) Witnesses
(C) Police officer
(D) Magistrate

18. Three years period of limitation is prescribed for taking cognizance of offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding-

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

19. When can a trial court release an accused on bail under Section 389(3) of CrPC after conviction?

(A) Where accused on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 3 years
(B) Where accused is on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 5 years
(C) Where accused on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 7 years
(D) Where offence is bailable whether accused is on bail or not

20. Section 82 of CrPC deals with:

(A) Proclamation for person absconding
(B) Attachment of property of person absconding
(C) Claims and objections to attachments
(D) Release, sale and restoration of the attached property

21. Identify the incorrect statements relating to confession under Section 164 of CrPC:

(A) The Magistrate shall inform the accused that he is not bound to make a confession
(B) The Magistrate shall inform the accused that the confession can be used against him
(C) While confessing, the presence of the lawyer of the accused is necessary
(D) The Magistrate must verify the voluntariness of the confession

22. Section _____ authorises the Magistrate to convert a summons case into warrants case:

(A) 256 CrPC
(B) 257 CrPC
(C) 258 CrPC
(D) 259 CrPC

23. A prosecution can be withdrawn under Section 321 of CrPC:
(A) Before the framing of charge
(B) Before the examination of witnesses
(C) Before the judgment is pronounced
(D) Before the examination of the accused

24. Which of the following sections of CrPC deal with abatement of appeals:
(A) Section 391
(B) Section 392
(C) Section 393
(D) Section 394

25. A person who has been in practice as an Advocate for not less than _____ years may be appointed as Special Public Prosecutor:
(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 10

26. Section 17 (1)(d) of Registration Act applies to:
(A) A lease for any term exceeding one year
(B) A lease from year to year
(C) A lease reserving a yearly rent
(D) All the above

27. The Registrar can accept the documents for registration at the residence of the person:
(A) Ordinarily
(B) Under special circumstances only
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

28. Which one of the following is an immovable property under Registration Act:
(A) Crops
(B) Grass
(C) Standing timber
(D) Hereditary allowances

29. A tender in a newspaper is:
(A) Invitation to Offer
(B) Letter of Intent
(C) General Offer
(D) None of the above

30. A, without the request of anybody, extinguishes the fire of B's godown. A suffers injury thereby. If B promises to compensate A for the whole amount he has spent for the treatment, then the contract is:
(A) Enforceable
(B) Unenforceable because it is immoral
(C) Voidable
(D) Void for want of consideration

31. Which one of the following relationships does not come within the scope of 'Undue Influence'?
(A) Master and Servant
(B) Lawyer and Client
(C) Customer and Shopkeeper
(D) All of the above

32. To create an agency:
(A) Consideration is absolutely necessary
(B) Consideration is not necessary
(C) Some consideration is necessary
(D) Adequate consideration is necessary only

33. A contingent contract dependent upon the happening of an uncertain event in the future can be enforced when the event:
(A) happens
(B) becomes possible
(C) does not happen
(D) None of the above

34. Acceptance of an offer must be:
(A) Absolute
(B) Qualified
(C) Clear
(D) Absolute and unqualified

35. Mesne profits can be claimed regarding:
(A) Intellectual property only
(B) Movable property only
(C) immovable property only
(D) both movable and immovable property

36. Which of the following is not a legal representative under Section 2(11) of the CPC?
(A) Residuary legatees
(B) Official assignee or receiver
(C) Hindu coparceners
(D) Executors and Administrators

37. A decision on finding given by Court without jurisdiction:

(A) Can operate as Res Judicata under all circumstances
(B) Cannot operate as Res Judicata
(C) Can operate as Res Judicata under certain circumstances only
(D) May operate as Res Judicata or may not

38. Under which provision of CPC a High Court can transfer any case?

(A) Section 20
(B) Section 12
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 15

39. Under CPC, which of the following properties cannot be attached in execution of a decree?

(A) Land
(B) Books of account
(C) Bank notes
(D) Cheques

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

(A) One fourth
(B) One third
(C) Two third
(D) One half

41. Notice under Section 80 of the CPC is mandatory when the suit is:

(A) Against a cooperative society
(B) Against the Government
(C) Against Gram Panchayat
(D) All of the above

42. The duration of existence of a caveat filed under CPC is:

(A) 90 days from the date when it was lodged
(B) 60 days from the date when it was filed
(C) 30 days from the date when it was filed
(D) 120 days from the date when it was lodged

43. Order rejecting a plaint under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC

(A) is a deemed decree
(B) is not a decree
(C) is an interim order
(D) is an order

44. Which of the following provision is related with Set Off under CPC?

(A) Order VIII Rule 5
(B) Order VIII Rule 6
(C) Order VII Rule 5
(D) Order VII Rule 6

45. Garnishee is a person who is:

(A) Defaulter
(B) Decree holder
(C) Debtor of judgment debtor
(D) Foreigner

46. Period of detention in civil imprisonment as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed:

(A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) Nine months

47. Pauper appeals have been provided under:

(A) Order XLII of CPC
(B) Order XLIII of CPC
(C) Order XLV of CPC
(D) Order XLIV of CPC

48. Which among the following statement is true:

(A) Right of appeal is a natural right
(B) Right of appeal is an inherent right
(C) Right of appeal is a statutory right
(D) Right of appeal is a religious right

49. According to the Section 100 CPC, second appeal can be heard by:

(A) District Court
(B) High Court
(C) Supreme Court
(D) All of the above

50. Which of the following deal with enforcement of decree against legal representative in the Code of Civil Procedure?

(A) Section 46
(B) Section 52
(C) Section 45
(D) Section 49

51. The Supreme Court's power to do complete justice in a case is enunciated in:

(A) Article 141
(B) Article 142
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 144

52. What are the requirements for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Order of the President
(B) Motion of removal passed by both Houses of Parliament
(C) Motion passed by a special majority
(D) All of the above

53. The Constitution does not provide for the post of:

(A) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(B) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Deputy Prime Minister
(D) Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

54. Which of the following is incorrect about the Attorney General for India:

(A) Attorney General has the right to audience before all Courts in India
(B) Attorney General should be a person qualified to be Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) The Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President
(D) The Attorney General shall have the right to speak and vote in proceedings of either house

55. Which authority has the power to alter the boundaries of a State:

(A) State Government
(B) President
(C) Parliament
(D) Delimitation Commission

56. In case President Rule in the State is not approved by the parliament, for how many months, the same promulgation shall last?

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

57. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

(A) Village, State and Union levels
(B) Village, District and State levels
(C) Village and State levels
(D) Village, Block and District levels

58. In which year the Chief Information Commissioner by an order had declared political parties as 'public authorities' and brought them under RTI Act?

(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

59. In a recent decision dated 19-09-2022 in Trimurthi Fragrances (P) Limited v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, it was held that:

(A) Judgment delivered by larger Bench to prevail irrespective of number of Judges in majority
(B) Judgment delivered by a five judge Bench unanimously will prevail over a seven judge Bench decision with the majority of 4:3
(C) Independence of judiciary is part of the basic structure of constitution.
(D) None of the above

60. The law relating to Hostile Witness is provided under Section _____ of Indian Evidence Act.

(A) Section 155
(B) Section 133
(C) Section 154
(D) Section 145

61. Which one of the following is an accurate proposition?

(A) Lunatic is not a competent witness
(B) Lunatic is absolutely competent witness
(C) Lunatic is a competent witness when he is able to understand the questions and give rational answers
(D) All of the above

62. Under the Evidence Act, 'fact' means:

(A) Factum probandum
(B) Factum probans
(C) Both factum probandum and factum probans
(D) None of the above

63. Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to the common design is relevant under:

(A) Section 12 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 6 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 10 of Evidence Act
(D) Section 8 of Evidence Act

64. Which of the following is not a public document?
(A) An order issuing a search warrant
(B) A crop cutting report by a Collector
(C) Order of competent authority fixing prices of commodities
(D) Plaint or written statement in a suit

65. Facts which need not be proved by the parties include:
(A) Facts of which judicial notice has to be taken
(B) Facts which have been admitted by the parties
(C) Only (b) is correct
(D) Both (a) and (b) are correct

66. The principle of 'Proof of document not required by law to be attested' is mentioned:
(A) Under Section 71 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Under Section 72 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Under Section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Under Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act

67. Testimony of a witness to the existence or non-existence of the fact or the facts in issue is:
(A) Hearsay evidence
(B) Original evidence
(C) Oral evidence
(D) Direct evidence

68. Facts in issue means _____
(A) Facts, existence or non existence of which is admitted by the parties
(B) Facts, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties
(C) Facts, existence or non existence of which is not disputed by the parties
(D) All of the above

69. Which one of the following questions may be forbidden by the Court :
1. Indecent
2. Scandalous
3. Intended to insult
4. To test veracity
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 3

70. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with provisions of:
(A) Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 65B of Indian Evidence Act
(D) None of the above

71. In camera proceedings means:
(A) Live streaming the court proceedings
(B) Recording the court proceedings
(C) Allowing the press to witness the proceedings
(D) Private proceedings

72. Under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act, Court may presume the genuineness of a document when such document is _____ years old:
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 99
(D) 30

73. The rule of "No one can blow hot and cold in the same breath" relates to:
(A) Doctrine of lis pendens
(B) Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel
(C) Doctrine of holding out
(D) Doctrine of election

74. Under Section 6 of Specific Relief Act, a suit for possession of an immovable property can be filed within:
(A) 30 days of dispossession
(B) 3 months of dispossession
(C) 6 months of dispossession
(D) 1 year of dispossession

75. An injunction under the Specific Relief Act can be granted to restrain:
(A) The theft of a Property
(B) The murder of a person
(C) The publication of a defamatory statement
(D) All of the above

76. Specific performance of a contract is a discretionary relief under the Specific Relief Act:
(A) True
(B) False
(C) True, after the 2018 Amendment Act
(D) False, after the 2018 Amendment Act

77. Choose the correct option with respect to the readiness and willingness requirement in a suit for specific performance:

(A) Readiness and willingness are not essential conditions to prove in a suit for specific performance
(B) Readiness refers to the financial capacity whereas willingness refers to the conduct of the plaintiff
(C) Readiness refers to the conduct of the plaintiff whereas willingness refers to the financial capacity of the plaintiff
(D) Readiness and willingness both mean the same thing and not different things

78. Suits with respect to infrastructure projects under the Specific Relief Act, must be disposed of by the Court within a period of:

(A) 12 months from the date of filing of the suit
(B) 12 months from the date of service of summons to the defendant
(C) 12 months from the date from which trial starts
(D) 12 months from the date of first order

79. The unpaid seller can exercise his right to stoppage of goods in transit when the buyer:

(A) becomes insolvent
(B) refuses to pay price
(C) acts fraudulently
(D) all of the above

80. Under the Sale of Goods Act, payment and _____ are concurrent conditions.

(A) Price
(B) Delivery
(C) Possession
(D) Exchange

81. A partnership arises by _____

(A) Status
(B) Contract
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) Depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case

82. A minor acting through the guardian:

(A) can be inducted as a partner in the firm
(B) can be admitted to the benefits of partnership with personal liability
(C) can be admitted to the benefits of partnership without personal liability
(D) cannot be admitted to the benefits of partnership

83. A dissolution of a firm can be claimed under section 44 (e) of Indian Partnership Act where a partner has transferred his interest in the partnership firm to:

(A) a partner
(B) a third party
(C) all the partners
(D) None of the above

84. Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act shall not be deemed to effect any rule of:

(A) Mohammedan Law
(B) Christian Law
(C) Parsi Law
(D) All of the above

85. In lease of immovable property, what is transferred?

(A) Right to enjoy the property
(B) Interest in the property
(C) Mesne profits
(D) All of the above

86. In which of the following conditions, the lease can be terminated?

(A) Efflux of time
(B) On termination of lessor's interest or power
(C) On merger
(D) All of the above

87. A gift in favour of an unborn child is:

(A) Valid
(B) Irregular
(C) Voidable
(D) Void

88. In which of the following transactions, no interest in the property is created?

(A) Lease
(B) Mortgage
(C) Licence
(D) Tenancy

89. The Limitation Act, 1963 bars:

(A) Right
(B) Duty
(C) Liability
(D) Remedy

90. Limitation Act, 1963 applies to:
(A) Suits, appeals and applications
(B) Only suits
(C) Only suits and appeals
(D) None of the above

91. Acknowledgment after the period of limitation:
(A) is of no effect
(B) gives rise to an independent and enforceable contract
(C) neither (a) nor (b)
(D) Both (a) and (b) are correct

92. Under Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the Court is required to consider the question of limitation:
(A) Only when objection to limitation is taken by the defendant
(B) Only when the defendant does not contest the claim
(C) Only when the defendant does not admit his liability
(D) Suo motu even when the defendant has not taken an objection of limitation

93. For the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following claim(s) shall be treated as separate suit?
(A) Set off
(B) Counter claim
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

94. Condonation of delay under Section 5 of Limitation Act:
(A) Can be claimed as a matter of right
(B) Is a matter of discretion of the Court
(C) Sufficient cause for the delay has to be shown
(D) None of the above

95. As provided under Section 25 (3) of the Limitation Act, 1963, the easement rights over the property belonging to the Government are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user if such right is peaceably and openly enjoyed for a period of:
(A) 12 years
(B) 20 years
(C) 3 years
(D) 30 years

96. Punjab J-34 is the variety of which among the following crops in India?
(A) Cotton
(B) Wheat
(C) Rice
(D) Sugarcane

97. Consider the following pairs:
1. Pong Dam Lake – Himachal Pradesh
2. Harike Wetland -- Punjab
3. Rudrasagar Lake -- Tripura
Which of the above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

98. What is the name of the award recently presented by the Indian President to children, in the fields of innovation, social service, sports, art and culture and bravery?
(A) Janani Puraskar
(B) Shakti Puraskar
(C) Bal Shakti Puraskar
(D) Bal Puraskar

99. Who is the first Indian to win four medals at World Wrestling Championships?
(A) Vinesh Phogat
(B) Bajrang Punia
(C) Babita Kumar
(D) Gita Phogat

100. Who is known as Punjab Kesari?
(A) Bipin Chandra Pal
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

101. Who has been appointed for amending constitution of Indian Olympic Association (IOA)?
(A) Justice L. Nageswara Rao
(B) Justice A.K. Sikri
(C) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
(D) Justice P. Sathasivam

102. The Supreme Court of India recently permitted to introduce which animal to Indian habitat from Namibia?
(A) African Elephant
(B) African Lion
(C) African Cheetah
(D) African Rhinoceros

103. Pench Tiger Reserve is located in which State?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Kerala

104. Which among the following is an industry common to Bhadravati (Karnataka), Churk (Uttar Pradesh), Dalmianagar (Bihar), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Okha (Gujarat), Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) & Surajpur (Haryana)?
(A) Automobiles
(B) Textiles
(C) Cement
(D) Steel

105. Consider the following pairs of festivals with states where they are celebrated:
1. Hola Mohalla - Punjab
2. Hornbill festival - Nagaland
3. Gangaur festival – Rajasthan
Which of the above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

106. Which of the following is not included in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
(A) Equality
(B) Liberty
(C) Sanctity
(D) Justice

107. What is meant by "per incuriam"?
(A) To bind all other courts
(B) To stand by what has gone before
(C) A case decided ignoring a provision of law/precedent
(D) A case decided on facts alone

108. Under the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, which of the following is not a valid ground for judicial divorce?
(A) The husband is missing for 3 years
(B) Husband's failure to maintain the wife for 2 years
(C) Imprisonment of the husband for 7 years
(D) Husband's failure to perform a marital obligation for 3 years

109. What is "Mubarat" in Muslim law?
(A) Mehar
(B) Divorce
(C) Marriage
(D) Gift

110. Any male Hindu who has a wife living does not need the consent of wife to adopt son or daughter if wife has:
(A) Completely and finally renounced the world
(B) Ceased to be a Hindu
(C) Declared to be of unsound mind
(D) All of the above

111. After the amendment of 2019, a Hindu wife shall not be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance if:
(A) He is guilty of desertion
(B) He has treated her with cruelty
(C) He is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
(D) If he has any other wife living

112. Which among the following is not specifically included for maintenance under Section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?
(A) Illegitimate child
(B) Infirm parent
(C) Step mother
(D) Step father

113. Which among the following is not included in the term 'Hindu' used in Hindu Marriage Act, 1995?
(A) Sikhs
(B) Parsis
(C) Jains
(D) Budhists

114. When two persons are the descendants of a common ancestress but by different husbands, they are said to be related to each other by:
(A) Half blood
(B) Full blood
(C) Uterine blood
(D) Either (a) or (b)

115. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, under Section 10 provides for:
(A) Separation by agreement
(B) Judicial Separation
(C) Both separation by agreement and judicial separation
(D) Either (a) or (b)

116. According to Section 4 (A) of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, a minor means a person who has not completed the age of _____ years:

(A) 14 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 21 years

117. Six months waiting period in divorce by mutual consent was held to be not mandatory in:

(A) Nikhil Kumar v. Rupali Kumar (2016) 13 SCC 383
(B) Romesh Chander v. Savitri (1995) 2 SCC 7
(C) Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur AIR 2017 SC 4417
(D) Durga Parsanna Tripathy v. Arundhati Tripathy (2005) 7 SCC 353

118. In coparcenary property, each coparcener can acquire interest by _____:

(A) Partition
(B) Birth
(C) Attaining majority
(D) All of the above

119. A Hindu is entitled to dispose of his _____ property by way of executing a Will.

(A) Self acquired
(B) Interest in the coparcenary property
(C) (a) and (b) both are correct
(D) None of the above

120. 'A child who was in the womb at the time of the death of an intestate and who is subsequently born alive shall have the same right to inherit to the intestate'

(A) Statement is correct
(B) Child will get the right after attaining 18 years of age
(C) After the succession certificate issued by the competent authority
(D) Statement is not correct

121. 'Giving' and 'Taking' are important ceremonies for _____:

(A) Marriage
(B) Maintenance
(C) Divorce
(D) Adoption

122. According to which doctrine, a son adopted by a widow under the authority of the husband was deemed to be adopted on the day the husband died:

(A) Doctrine of relation back
(B) Doctrine of legitimacy
(C) Doctrine of coverture
(D) Doctrine of legal parenthood

123. In case of Hindu male dying intestate:

(A) Mother is Class II heir
(B) Father is Class I heir
(C) Mother is Class I heir and father is Class II heir
(D) Both mother and father are Class I heirs

124. According to the doctrine of pious obligation:

(A) The wife has to obey the husband
(B) The husband has to maintain the wife
(C) Son is liable for father's debts
(D) Father is liable for son's debts

125. Under Section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918 the power to appoint District Judges is with:

(A) State Government
(B) Central Government
(C) High Court
(D) All of the above