Telangana Civil Judge (Prelims) 2019

High Court for the State of Telangana · Civil Judge screening test · 11 May 2019 · 100 questions

Preliminary Examination

1. Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with:

(1) appeal from original decree
(2) reference to High Court
(3) review
(4) revision

2. Section 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to:

(1) the institution of suits
(2) summons to defendant
(3) jurisdiction
(4) summons to witness

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no territorial jurisdiction.
(2) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no pecuniary jurisdiction.
(3) The court cannot return the plaint if the court finds that it has no jurisdiction as to the subject matter.
(4) The court can return the plaint at any stage of the suit if the court finds that it has lack of jurisdiction.

4. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides a right of review?

(1) Section 113
(2) Section 114
(3) Section 108
(4) Section 101

5. Which of the following is NOT a suit of a civil nature?

(1) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
(2) Suit for specific reliefs
(3) Suit relating to rights to property
(4) Suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies

6. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides the rule of Res Judicata?

(1) Section 10
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 15
(4) Section 13

7. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to summoning and attendance of witnesses?

(1) Order XIV
(2) Order XV
(3) Order XVI
(4) Order XVII

8. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

(1) The plaint can be rejected if the plaint does not disclose a cause of action.
(2) The plaint cannot be rejected if the plaint is not filed in duplicate.
(3) The plaint can be rejected if the suit appears from the statements in the plaint to be barred by any law.
(4) The plaint can be rejected if the relief claimed by the plaintiff is undervalued and the valuation is not corrected within the time fixed by the court.

9. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) In an interpleader suit, an immovable property can never be in dispute.
(2) The plaintiff claims full interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit.
(3) The plaintiff claims no interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit except charges or costs.
(4) Section 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with interpleader suit.

10. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree, is:

(1) judgment
(2) order
(3) notice
(4) pleading

11. Under Section 91(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in the case of a public nuisance, a suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by:

(1) even a single person, with the consent of the Advocate General
(2) two or more persons, with the leave of the Court
(3) even a single person, with the consent of the Public Prosecutor
(4) two or more persons, without the leave of the Court

12. Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with:

(1) institution of suits
(2) disposal of the suit at the first hearing
(3) judgment
(4) issue and service of summons

13. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

(1) A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise.
(2) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
(3) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.
(4) The person accepting a proposal is called the promisor.

14. According to Section 182 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a/an _____ is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with the third person.

(1) agent
(2) principal
(3) subagent
(4) surety

15. According to Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but NOT at the option of the other or others, is:

(1) invalid
(2) a voidable contract
(3) void
(4) a contingent contract

16. P is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind. At one time, he becomes sound and makes a contract. The contract is:

(1) void
(2) valid
(3) not enforceable by law
(4) voidable

17. Z saves the property of Y from fire. The circumstances indicate that Z intended to do so gratuitously. Under Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:

(1) Z is not entitled to compensation from Y
(2) Y is bound to give compensation to Z
(3) Z is entitled to compensation from the legal representative of Y
(4) Z is entitled to compensation from the local administration

18. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does NOT apply to _____ who/that are included within the meaning of Article 366 of the Constitution of India.

(1) Buddhists
(2) Scheduled Tribes
(3) Scheduled Castes
(4) Other Backward Classes

19. _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that a decree for nullity of marriage may be obtained in cases of bigamy or where the parties are within prohibited degrees of relationship or were sapindas of each other.

(1) Section 12
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 15
(4) Section 16

20. _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, allows for divorce by mutual consent if the petition for divorce is jointly presented to the court by both parties to the marriage.

(1) Section 28A
(2) Section 13B
(3) Section 23A
(4) Section 21A

21. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with notional partition?

(1) Section 12
(2) Section 9
(3) Section 14
(4) Section 6

22. Who among the following is a class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

(1) Brother's widow
(2) Father's widow
(3) Widow of a pre-deceased son
(4) Sister's son

23. Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down the general rules of succession in the case of:

(1) females
(2) males
(3) non-family members
(4) non-blood relations

24. A suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 CANNOT be filed against:

(1) a minor
(2) the government
(3) a company
(4) a firm

25. Consider the following statements.
An injunction CANNOT be granted:
1. when the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter
2. to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body
3. to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a criminal matter
Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

(1) 1 and 2 only
(2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1 and 3 only
(4) 1, 2 and 3

26. Consider the following statements:
1. A review of an order passed in a suit instituted under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be allowed.
2. A review of a decree passed in a suit instituted under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be allowed.
3. An appeal from an order passed in a suit instituted under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be allowed.
4. An appeal from a decree passed in a suit instituted under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be allowed.
Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

(1) 2 and 3 only
(2) 2, 3 and 4 only
(3) 1 and 4 only
(4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

27. Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with:

(1) contracts not specifically enforceable
(2) recovery of specific movable property
(3) rectification of instruments
(4) mandatory injunctions

28. Consider the following statements:
When the defendant invades the plaintiff's right to enjoyment of property, the court can grant perpetual injunction:
1. where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings
2. where the defendant is the trustee of the property for the plaintiff
3. where the invasion is such that compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

(1) 1 and 2 only
(2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1 and 3 only
(4) 1, 2 and 3

29. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit for specific movable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion?

(1) 3 years
(2) 12 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 9 years

30. Which of the following sections of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides the meaning of 'period of limitation'?

(1) Section 2(k)
(2) Section 2(j)
(3) Section 2(a)
(4) Section 2(d)

31. According to the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation for a suit for arrears of rent is _____ year/s from the date when the arrears become due.

(1) 1
(2) 3
(3) 12
(4) 2

32. What is the meaning of 'prescribed period' under the Limitation Act, 1963?

(1) The period of limitation computed in accordance with the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963
(2) The period of limitation prescribed for any suit by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963
(3) The period of limitation prescribed for any appeal by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963
(4) The period of limitation prescribed for any application by the schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963

33. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and NOT on title, when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been dispossessed?

(1) 10 years
(2) 15 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 12 years

34. Section 20 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that the interest created in favour of an unborn person becomes vested:

(1) one month after his birth
(2) one year after his birth
(3) on attaining 16 years
(4) immediately on his birth

35. Consider the following statements:
A lease of immovable property is determined:
1. by efflux of the time limited thereby
2. by implied surrender
3. where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event - by the happening of such event
Which of the above statements are correct as per Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(1) 1 and 2 only
(2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1 and 3 only
(4) 1, 2 and 3

36. P lets a farm to Q on the condition that he shall walk 150 miles in one hour. As per Section 25 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, this lease is:

(1) valid
(2) voidable
(3) enforceable
(4) void

37. _____ has the power to make rules under Section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(1) High Court
(2) The Supreme Court
(3) The Central Government
(4) A State Government

38. As per Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which of the following leases of immovable property can be made by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession (without a registered instrument)?

(1) Leases from year to year
(2) Leases from month to month
(3) Leases for a term exceeding one year
(4) Leases reserving a yearly rent

39. As per Section 3 of the Registration Act, 1908, the Inspector-General of Registration is appointed by:

(1) State Government
(2) Central Government
(3) High Court
(4) Supreme Court

40. As per Section 24 of the Registration Act, 1908, when a document is executed by several persons at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within _____ months from the date of each execution.

(1) 8
(2) 4
(3) 2
(4) 6

41. Section 38 of the Registration Act, 1908 deals with:

(1) destruction of unclaimed documents
(2) persons exempt from appearance at registration office
(3) provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable
(4) time for presenting documents

42. According to Section 63 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, if a person fails to cancel an adhesive stamp, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to:

(1) ₹100
(2) ₹1,000
(3) ₹600
(4) ₹2,000

43. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 came into force on:

(1) 1 July 1899
(2) 15 July 1899
(3) 1 October 1899
(4) 15 October 1899

44. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

(1) Leading questions cannot be asked in cross-examination.
(2) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a leading question.
(3) Examination-in-chief is the examination of a witness by the party who calls him.
(4) Cross-examination is the examination of a witness by the adverse party.

45. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

(1) That a man said certain words is a fact.
(2) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
(3) A writing is a document.
(4) An inscription on a metal plate or stone is not a document.

46. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, mentions 'Estoppel'?

(1) Section 77
(2) Section 124
(3) Section 115
(4) Section 118

47. Under Section 139 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a man summoned only to produce a document:

(1) becomes a witness by the mere fact that he produces the document
(2) can be cross-examined although he has not been called as a witness
(3) cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness
(4) cannot be called as a witness and can never be cross-examined

48. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an opinion of an expert is relevant under:

(1) Section 45
(2) Section 44
(3) Section 43
(4) Section 42

49. Section 199 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows complaint by a non-aggrieved person:

(1) if the aggrieved person is below fifteen years of age
(2) if the aggrieved person is a woman under twenty one years of age
(3) if the aggrieved person is a governor of a state
(4) if the aggrieved person is an idiot or a lunatic

50. As per Section 226 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 who shall open the case?

(1) Magistrate
(2) Complainant
(3) Prosecutor
(4) Attorney

51. If a trial has taken place in a wrong sessions and such an error hasn't in fact occasioned a failure of justice, then the resultant finding, sentence or order of the Criminal Court:

(1) shall not be set aside
(2) shall be set aside
(3) shall be treated as void ab initio
(4) shall be voidable

52. Which section of Code of Criminal Procedure prohibits a public servant concerned in sale from purchasing or bidding for property?

(1) Section 480
(2) Section 479
(3) Section 468
(4) Section 481

53. Under Section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the appellate court while dealing with an 'appeal from a conviction' has NO power to:

(1) dismiss the appeal
(2) alter the finding of the lower court
(3) alter the nature of the sentence given by the lower court
(4) enhance the sentence

54. Which of the following options represents the correctly matched pairs with respect to the sections of the Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(1) Section 11 — Chief Judicial Magistrates
Section 12 — Special Judicial Magistrates
Section 20 — Executive Magistrates
Section 21 — Special Executive Magistrates
(2) Section 12 — Chief Judicial Magistrates
Section 13 — Special Judicial Magistrates
Section 21 — Executive Magistrates
Section 20 — Special Executive Magistrates
(3) Section 12 — Chief Judicial Magistrates
Section 13 — Special Judicial Magistrates
Section 20 — Executive Magistrates
Section 21 — Special Executive Magistrates
(4) Section 12 — Chief Judicial Magistrates
Section 13 — Special Judicial Magistrates
Section 14 — Executive Magistrates
Section 15 — Special Executive Magistrates

55. Every warrant issued under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall remain in force:

(1) for a period of one year
(2) until the party appears before the court
(3) for the time mentioned in it
(4) until it is cancelled by the court which issued it or until it is executed

56. A charge shall be written in:

(1) English
(2) the language of the Court
(3) the language of the accused
(4) any language that the parties agree to

57. In which of the following cases did the apex court hold that 'the heinous and serious offences and offences by public servants CANNOT be quashed on the ground of compromise between the parties' and issue guidelines?

(1) The State of Madhya Pradesh vs Laxmi Narayan (2019)
(2) Rajan Gohein vs State of Assam (2019)
(3) Devendra Prasad Singh vs State of Bihar (2019)
(4) Mala Singh vs State of Haryana (2019)

58. Which of the following statements as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is correct?

(1) Any Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
(2) No Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
(3) Only Police Officer can visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
(4) A Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, after obtaining permission from the State Government.

59. A, knowing that B has committed dacoity, knowingly conceals B in order to shield him from legal punishment. Here:

(1) A has not committed any offence
(2) Only B is liable for punishment
(3) Both, A and B are liable for the same punishment
(4) B is liable to imprisonment for life and A is liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years, and is also liable to pay fine.

60. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

(1) An act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy.
(2) In order to constitute criminal conspiracy, three or more persons must agree to do, or cause to be done an illegal act.
(3) No agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done by parties to such agreement in pursuance thereof.
(4) It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object.

61. Which of the following is NOT a grievous hurt?

(1) Dislocation of a tooth
(2) Emasculation
(3) Permanent disfiguration of the face
(4) Causing severe bodily pain

62. As per Section 310 of the IPC, what is the definition of the word 'thug'?

(1) Association with murderers
(2) Habitual association with others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder
(3) Habitual association with kidnappers
(4) Association with dacoits

63. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed:

(1) extortion
(2) mischief
(3) breach of trust
(4) cheating

64. Z's will contains the words "I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B and C." A dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed:

(1) breach of contract
(2) forgery
(3) criminal intimidation
(4) tampering

65. As per Section 376AB of the IPC, whoever commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall NOT be less than:

(1) 20 years
(2) 14 years
(3) 12 years
(4) 10 years

66. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 amends:

(1) the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(2) the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
(3) the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
(4) the Indian Penal Code only

67. A sits on a dhama at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that, by so sitting, he renders Z an object of divine displeasure. A has committed:

(1) no crime
(2) the offence defined under section 508 of IPC
(3) the offence defined under section 509 of IPC
(4) the offence defined under section 507 of IPC

68. A, intending to cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, A is said to:

(1) have assaulted Z
(2) have provoked a dangerous animal
(3) have used force
(4) have used criminal force

69. 'Electronic record' under section 29A of the Indian Penal Code shall have the meaning assigned to it as in _____ of Information Technology Act, 2000.

(1) Section 2(1)(t)
(2) Section 2(1)(d)
(3) Section 2(1)(e)
(4) Section 2(1)(s)

70. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for:
(1) 14 years
(2) 15 years
(3) 20 years
(4) 21 years

71. 'Facts judicially noticeable need NOT be proved' is given under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(1) 55
(2) 56
(3) 57
(4) 58

72. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is admissibility of electronic records mentioned?
(1) 85A
(2) 85B
(3) 65A
(4) 65B

73. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with 'alibi'?
(1) Section 10
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 12
(4) Section 14

74. Presumption as to documents 30 years old is given under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(1) Section 88
(2) Section 89
(3) Section 90
(4) Section 91

75. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with dying declaration?
(1) Section 32(1)
(2) Section 32(2)
(3) Section 32(3)
(4) Section 32(4)

76. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is dispatched is dead, but the party dispatching the notice is ignorant of his death, then the notice is:
(1) insufficient
(2) sufficient
(3) considered as want of notice
(4) negligible

77. Which of the following is NOT a discharge from liability?
(1) Novation
(2) Payment
(3) Cancellation
(4) Release

78. Which of the following Acts is mentioned in Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?
(1) Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871
(2) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(3) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973
(4) Income-tax Act, 1961

79. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
(1) The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a cheque payable to order and endorsed by the deceased but not delivered.
(2) The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes shall be presumed to be the same as that of India unless and until the contrary is proved.
(3) Every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is compoundable.
(4) Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is not required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

80. Section 87 of the Negotiable Instruments Act is subject to which sections?
(1) Sections 20, 49, 86 and 125 of Negotiable Instruments Act
(2) Sections 20 and 49, 86 and 125 of Indian Contract Act
(3) Sections 20, 49, 86 and 125 of Evidence Act
(4) Sections 20 and 49 of Negotiable Instruments Act and Section 86 and 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure

81. Section 85 A of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with:
(1) drafts
(2) cheques
(3) pay order
(4) debit note

82. In which of the following cases was it held that "once the court has drawn presumption of existence of legally enforceable debt as per Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, factors like source of funds are NOT relevant if the accused has NOT been able to rebut the presumption"?

(1) T K Khungar vs Sanjay Ghai
(2) Balakrishna Pillai vs Abdullakutty
(3) Rohitbhai Jivanlal Patel vs state of Gujarat and ANR.
(4) Smt. Asha Baldwa vs Ram Gopal

83. In which of the following cases did the Delhi High Court hold that it is legal to refer a criminal compoundable case as one under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act to mediation?

(1) Dayawati vs Yogesh Kumar Gosain
(2) Modi Cements Limited vs Kuchil Kumar Nandi
(3) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd vs M/S. Galaxy Trades & Agencies Ltd
(4) Sanjay Verma vs Gopal Halwai

84. What is the cap of interim compensation permissible under Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

(1) 30% of the cheque amount
(2) 10% of the cheque amount
(3) 25% of the cheque amount
(4) 20% of the cheque amount

85. Which section of the Negotiable Instruments Act deals with ambiguous instruments?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 14
(3) Section 15
(4) Section 17

86. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 aims at providing effective protection to women:

(1) who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family
(2) who are victims of psychological violence occurring within the family
(3) who are victims of physical violence occurring within the family
(4) who are victims of gender violence of any kind occurring within the joint family

87. A domestic incident report that has been filed under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a report made in the prescribed form on receipt of a complaint of domestic violence:

(1) from the guardian of an aggrieved person
(2) from any family members of the aggrieved person
(3) from the respondent
(4) from an aggrieved person

88. The monetary relief granted under Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shall be:

(1) adequate, fair, reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the aggrieved person is accustomed
(2) adequate, fair and reasonable
(3) consistent with a decent standard of living
(4) fair, just and reasonable

89. Compensation order under Section 22 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 does NOT address damages for:

(1) injuries
(2) mental torture
(3) emotional distress
(4) monetary loss

90. Any order made under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shall be:

(1) enforceable throughout the world
(2) enforceable throughout India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
(3) enforceable throughout India
(4) enforceable throughout the concerned state

91. As per Section 29 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 where shall the appeal from the orders of the Magistrate lie?

(1) To the Court of Session
(2) To the High Court
(3) To the Family Court
(4) To the Chief Judicial Magistrate

92. The offence of breach of protection order under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is:

(1) non-cognisable
(2) cognisable and non-bailable
(3) bailable
(4) non-cognisable and bailable

93. Which of the following options represents the correctly matched pairs with respect to the sections under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

(1) Section 15 — Welfare expert
Section 18 — Residence orders
Section 19 — Protection orders
Section 20 — Custody orders
(2) Section 15 — Welfare expert
Section 19 — Residence orders
Section 18 — Protection orders
Section 20 — Custody orders
(3) Section 14 — Welfare expert
Section 19 — Residence orders
Section 18 — Protection orders
Section 21 — Custody orders
(4) Section 15 — Welfare expert
Section 19 — Residence orders
Section 18 — Protection orders
Section 21 — Custody orders

94. As per Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 what is the time limit stipulated for orders of reliefs?

(1) Within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing
(2) Within a period of sixty days from the date of complaint
(3) Within a period of ninety days from the date of its first hearing
(4) Within a period of ninety days from the date of complaint

95. The definition of 'domestic relationship' under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 does NOT cover:

(1) adoption
(2) consanguinity
(3) polyamorous relationships
(4) monogamous relationships

96. Which act was repealed by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?

(1) Juvenile Act, 1986
(2) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(3) Children Act, 1905
(4) Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

97. As per which article/s of the Constitution of India does the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 extend to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

(1) Article 39(e) and Article 39(f)
(2) Article 15(3)
(3) Article 45 and Article 47
(4) Articles 39(e), 39(f), 15(3), 45 and 47

98. 'Child' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act means a person who has NOT completed _____ years of age.

(1) 18
(2) 15
(3) 12
(4) 16

99. Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act deals with:

(1) child in conflict with law
(2) Central Authority
(3) Juvenile Justice Board
(4) Central Adoption Resource Authority

100. Which authority constitutes the 'Child Welfare Committee' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act?

(1) NGOs
(2) Central Government
(3) State Government
(4) Juvenile Justice Board