Telangana Civil Judge Screening Test 2020

High Court for the State of Telangana · Civil Judge screening test · 22 November 2020 · 100 questions

Screening test

1. "A" borrows money from "B" and executes a promissory note. C & D stand as surety for the said amount, "A" does not repay the amount and defaults. "B" has the option to:

(1) File a Suit for recovery of money against "A" only
(2) File a suit against both the "A" the principal borrower and C & D, the sureties
(3) He can file case against the sureties only
(4) Any of the above

2. "A" aged 25 years enters into a contract with "B" aged 16 years for supplying goods, the said contract is:

(1) Voidable
(2) Void
(3) Voidable at the instance of "B"
(4) "B" is obligated to supply the goods

3. "A" appoints "B" as the agent and executes a General Power Attorney to look for prospective buyers and sell the same by executing a Sale Deed on his behalf, "A" dies on 01.01.2020, "B" executes a Sale Deed in favour of "C" on 03.02.2020, the Sale in favour of "C" is:

(1) a valid one as "A" has given the General Power Attorney to "B", to act on his behalf
(2) is invalid as "B" did not have any power to execute the Sale Deed as "A" has died prior to the execution of the Sale Deed
(3) Voidable at the instance of "C"
(4) None of the above

4. "A", who is the owner of the property, is dispossessed from his property by "B", "A" has the immediate option of:

(1) Instituting a suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act
(2) Filing a petition before the Government for recovery of possession from "B" and handover the same to
(3) Issuing a legal notice under the Land Encroachment Act
(4) Both 2&3

5. "A" has executed a Registered Gift Deed in favour of "B", but before handing over the physical possession to "B", "A" expired, the Gift Deed is...

(1) a valid Gift Deed
(2) an invalid Gift, as delivery of property did not take place
(3) Voidable at the option of B
(4) None of the above

6. A Decree passed by a competent Civil Court may be executed by

(1) By the Court which passed it
(2) By the Court to which the Decree is sent for execution
(3) Neither 1 nor 2
(4) Either 1 or 2

7. Where a Suit is decreed ex-parte against "X", the remedy available to "X" is:

(1) File an appeal before an appellate court
(2) File a petition before the same court to set aside the ex-parte decree
(3) File a review before the same court
(4) Either 1 or 2

8. "A" files a simple suit for injunction against "B" and along with the Plaint he files a petition for immediately appointing an Advocate Commissioner to verify his possession of the suit property, the said application is liable to be:

(1) Ordered, as it is one of the methods to establish possession by "A"
(2) Dismissed. as "A" has to independently establish his possession over the suit property
(3) At the discretion of the Court. so that it can verify whether "A" is in possession or not
(4) Both 1 & 2

9. “A” files a suit for declaration of title and recovery of possession against “B”. The said Suit is dismissed on merits after due trial. Thereafter “B” dies. “A” files another suit in respect of the same property against the sons of “B” with the same relief as claimed earlier, the subsequent suit filed against the sons of “B” is liable to be dismissed as it is hit by principle of...

(1) Estoppel
(2) Res Judicata
(3) Limitation
(4) Fraud and deceit

10. “A” claiming to be a big officer and by playing fraud obtains the consent of “B” for marriage in 2018. Immediately after the marriage “B” comes to know about the fraud played by “A”. Thereafter in the year 2020 she institutes a petition for divorce in the family court, the said Divorce Petition is liable to be...

(1) decreed as “A” played fraud on “B” and obtained her consent
(2) The marriage is void because of the fraud played by “A”
(3) dismissed as she has filed the Divorce Petition after more than one year of marriage
(4) None of the above

11. One of the following is not a ground for divorce under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act:

(1) Irretrievable break of marriage
(2) Desertion
(3) Cruelty
(4) Adultery

12. “A” enters into an agreement of Sale with “B” for purchase of house property on 01.01.2020, ” B” does not execute the Sale Deed within one month as fixed in the agreement, the period of limitation for filing a Suit for specific performance by “A” against “B” is:

(1) 3 years date from the date of agreement of Sale
(2) 3 years from the date when “B” has refused to execute the Sale Deed
(3) 6 years from the date of agreement
(4) 3 years from the expiry of the date fixed in the agreement

13. The theory propounded under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act is:

(1) Theory of Lis Pendence
(2) Fraudulent transfer
(3) Part performance
(4) Transfer in Good Faith

14. ‘An easement is a right which the owner or possessor of a certain land possesses:

(1) Over his own land for the beneficial enjoyment of such a land
(2) Over certain other land which is not his own, for the beneficial enjoyment of his own land
(3) Over certain other land which the community owns. for the beneficial enjoyment of his own land
(4) Over certain other land which should share a common boundary with his own land

15. What is an important ingredient to claim part performance under Section 53-A of the Transfer of Property Act:

(1) Written agreement
(2) Payment in full
(3) 50% payment
(4) Written agreement. payment in full followed by possession of the transferee

16. Under Section 59 of the Registration Act , a document once registered takes effect from:

(1) The date of registration
(2) One month after the date of registration
(3) The date of its execution
(4) One month after the date of execution

17. Who is a ‘tenant holding over"?

(1) Person having right for grant of lease
(2) Person having subsisting lease
(3) Person whose lease is terminated but continues to be in physical possession
(4) Tenant paying rent regularly under a subsisting lease

18. Inconsistent pleas can be raised:

(1) In the Plaint
(2) In the Written statement
(3) Cannot be raised in the plaint or written statement
(4) None of the above

19. Parents, who are unable to maintain themselves, file maintenance petition against their married and unmarried daughters having sufficient means. Is the maintenance claim of the parents maintainable?

(1) Maintainable
(2) Only against married daughter
(3) Only against unmarried daughter
(4) Not maintainable

20. 'The 'Doctrine of Non- Traverse' is incorporated in:

(1) Order VIII Rule 2 Civil Procedure Code
(2) Order VIII Rule 4 Civil Procedure Code
(3) Order VIII Rule 5 Civil Procedure Code
(4) Order VIII rule 22 Civil Procedure Code

21. An appeal under the Telangana Land Encroachment Act shall be made ordinarily before the expiry of:

(1) 30 days from the date of order
(2) 60 days from the date of order
(3) 90 days from the date of order
(4) 120 days from the date of order

22. The exception under Section 27 of the Limitation Act to the general rule that 'Limitation extinguishes the remedy but not the right' applies to suit for:

(1) Possession of any property
(2) Compensation for libel
(3) Partition
(4) None of the above

23. The word 'conveyance' is defined in Section 2 (10) of the Indian Stamp Act to include:

(1) Every order of a Civil Court by which property is transferred
(2) Every decree or final order of a Civil Court by which property is transferred
(3) Every preliminary decree for partition
(4) Every final decree for partition

24. The liability under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is in the nature of:

(1) Vicarious liability
(2) Strict Liability
(3) Both A & B
(4) None of the above

25. Select the correct pairing of the subject and section under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:

(1) Legitimacy of children of void marriages ~ Section 5
(2) Permanent alimony and maintenance — Section 25
(3) Punishment for bigamy — section 16
(4) Custody of children — section 28

26. According to the Indian Easement Act, 1882 the land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called:

(1) Prescription
(2) Servient heritage
(3) Dominant heritage
(4) License

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

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

28. "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 entitled to compensation from legal representative of Y
(2) Y is bound to give compensation to Z
(3) Z is entitled to compensation from the Local Administrator
(4) Z is not entitled to compensation from Y

29. The rule of Damdupat, which is related to Hindu law of debts, deals with:

(1) Costs
(2) Interests
(3) Evidence
(4) Execution

30. The properties which are not liable to attachment in execution proceedings are:

(1) Hundi
(2) Promissory notes
(3) House or other Buildings
(4) Pernicious

31. The extent of attachment of salary in execution proceedings other than maintenance proceedings are:

(1) Rs. 400 plus 1/10th of the remainder
(2) Rs. 1000 plus ½ of the remainder
(3) Rs. 1000 plus 2/3rd of the remainder
(4) Rs. 1000 plus 1/3rd of the remainder

32. The Court can award interest under Section 34 of the Civil Procedure Code:

(1) From the date of decree till realization
(2) From the date of suit till the date of decree
(3) Both 1 & 2
(4) Neither 1 nor 2

33. Under what circumstances a document can be received at later stage?

(1) If the genuineness of the document is beyond doubt but is not relevant to decide the real question in controversy
(2) If the genuineness of the document is beyond doubt and is relevant to decide the real question in controversy
(3) If the genuineness of the document is disputed and is not relevant to the matter in controversy
(4) All of the above

34. A suit can be restored under Order IX, Rule 4 of Civil Procedure Code, if dismissal of the Suit is:

(1) Under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
(2) Under Order IX , Rule 3 of CPC
(3) Under Order IX. Rule 8 of CPC
(4) Only under 1 & 2

35. The maxim " Lex non Logit ad impossiblia" means:

(1) Law compels to perform the impossibilities
(2) Law compels to perform impossible agreements
(3) Law does not compel the performance of impossibilities
(4) Law compels to perform immoral acts

36. A minor agreed with "B" to become the tenant of the house and to pay rent of Rs. 1000-/- including the furniture therein. He paid Rs 500-/- in cash and gave a promissory note for the balance. The minor occupied the premises and used the house and furniture for sometime but refused to pay the remaining balance, can "B" initiate suit for the remaining balance of Rs. 500/-:

(1) The agreement is void because A is a minor
(2) Yes, because the agreement is valid one
(3) A is bound to pay the balance because he has executed a promissory note
(4) None of the above

37. The concept of 'Contract of Adhesion' relates to which law?

(1) Specific Relief
(2) Negotiable Instruments
(3) Law of Maintenance
(4) Insurance Law

38. 'Non est" means:

(1) Instrument is nothing to act and allows the party to escape performance of contract
(2) Contract is fair, valid and has to be performed
(3) Agreement is not enforceable
(4) None of the above

39. How many kinds of adoptions are recognized under the modern Hindu Law?

(1) Two kinds of adopted sons
(2) Three kinds of adopted sons
(3) Five kinds of adopted sons
(4) Seven kinds of adopted sons

40. Is there any limitation prescribed for filing application under Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code before the executing Court?

(1) There is no limitation prescribed and application can be filed at any point of time after decree is passed
(2) It is governed by provisions of Limitation Act
(3) The issue of limitation can be decided only if such objection is raised
(4) The executing Court can suo motu frame issue of limitation

41. A notice under Section 80 (1) of the Civil Procedure Code has to be issued, in case of a suit to be instituted against State Government, to:

(1) any Public Officer of the concerned department
(2) only Secretary of State in particular department
(3) District Collector or Secretary to the Government
(4) only District Collector

42. An inter-pleader suit is one:

(1) Where plaintiff has interest in the subject matter of the suit
(2) Whether the defendants only have interest in the subject matter of the suit
(3) Where plaintiff does not have any interest in the subject matter of the suit
(4) Where plaintiff and defendants both have interest in the subject matter of the suit

43. A suit can be dismissed for non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties:

(1) As and when the Court considers it necessary
(2) Only when the defendant takes specific objection
(3) Even if defendant does not take objection
(4) Suo motu, at any time before pronouncement of judgment

44. A plaint can be rejected under Order VII Rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code only:

(1) at the pre numbering stage
(2) at any stage of the suit
(3) at any time before settlement of the issues
(4) at any time before the defendant files the written statement

45. A counter claim can be filed by the defendant in respect of cause of action accruing against the plaintiff:

(1) only before filing of the suit
(2) before pronouncement of the judgment
(3) before filing of the suit or after filing of the suit but before the defendant has delivered his defence
(4) only prior to three years before filing of the suit

46. A decree of restitution of conjugal rights can be enforced:

(1) by attachment of the property of judgment debtor
(2) by detaining the judgment debtor in civil prison
(3) by attachment of his property of judgment debtor or by detaining him in civil prison
(4) initiating criminal prosecution against the judgment debtor

47. Transferee pendente lite does not have a right to:

(1) resist or obstruct an execution of a decree
(2) entitled to resist and obstruct decree by stepping in to the shoes of the judgment debtor
(3) entitled to obstruct if he has no knowledge of pendency of suit
(4) entitled to resist and obstruct if substantial hardship is caused to him

48. An act of willful default is committed by the tenant:

(1) when the rent is not paid for three consecutive months
(2) when the rent is not paid on the date fixed as per the rental agreement or lease
(3) when on the date of expiry of 15 days from the date when lease amount becomes payable
(4) on the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date when lease amount becomes payable

49. An appeal under Section 20 of the Telangana Buildings (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act can be filed:

(1) against any order passed by the Rent Controller
(2) against only final order passed by the Rent Controller
(3) against only an eviction order passed by the Rent Controller
(4) against an order only having the effect of attaining finality

50. The authority under the Land Encroachment Act has to pass order of eviction:

(1) By following provisions of CPC
(2) By following provisions of CPC and Land Encroachment Rules
(3) By following provisions of CPC, Evidence Act and Land Encroachment Rules
(4) By following only provisions of Land Encroachment Rules

51. Which of the following is correct?

(1) In case of death of a son. the mother and the father are Class I heirs
(2) In case of death of a son, his wife and children and the mother are Class I heirs
(3) In case of death of a son. the father and the mother are Class I heirs if the son is not survived by wife and children
(4) In case of death of a son, only father is the Class I heir

52. For the purpose of claiming interest in coparcenery property by virtue of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 by a daughter:
(1) The father should be alive before 2005 Amendment Act came into force
(2) Both the daughter and the father should be alive before the 2005 Amendment Act came into force
(3) The father need not be alive
(4) The father should have died between 20.12.2004 and 09.09.2005

53. By virtue of 2018 Amendment, the discretionary power for granting relief of specific performance under Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963:
(1) Has been modified
(2) Has been partly modified
(3) Retained
(4) Substituted

54. An agency is terminated:
(1) On the death of the principal only
(2) On the death of principal or agent
(3) On the death of agent only
(4) Irrespective of death of agent

55. The issue of limitation can be decided by a civil Court:
(1) Only when limitation is raised as a ground of defence
(2) Only when limitation is raised as a ground of defence in a written statement or orally
(3) Even if limitation has not been set up as a defence
(4) At the discretion of the Court

56. Fresh period of limitation would commence under Section 18 of the Limitation Act only if:
(1) Acknowledgement of liability is made in writing
(2) Acknowledgement is made either orally or in writing
(3) Acknowledgement is made impliedly
(4) Acknowledgement is made through any mode

57. Under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, lease can be terminated:
(1) Only by a lessee
(2) Only by a lessor
(3) Only by a lessee when there is a valid lease agreement
(4) By lessor or lessee

58. For determination of lease by efflux of time under Section 111 of Transfer of Property Act:
(1) A notice of 15 days is required to be issued by the landlord to tenant
(2) A notice of 6 months is required to be issued by the landlord to tenant
(3) A notice of 15 days is required to be issued by tenant to landlord
(4) No notice is required to be issued

59. A Will is a document which is:
(1) Compulsorily registerable
(2) Need not be registered
(3) Compulsorily registerable under Section 17 of the Registration Act
(4) Compulsorily registerable if it is a written on a stamp paper

60. The cause of action for institution of prosecution for dishonour of cheque after service of notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act arises when the drawer of the cheque fails to make payment within:
(1) 30 days from the date of receipt of notice
(2) 45 days from the date of receipt of notice
(3) 10 days from the date of receipt of notice
(4) 15 days from the date of receipt of notice

61. A valid promissory note:
(1) Should necessarily contain the signatures of the promissor and the promissee
(2) Need not contain any signature
(3) Should contain promissor's signature
(4) Should contain promissee's signature

62. Sometimes, an accused seeks pardon from the Court and offers to give evidence against all others involved in a crime. He is called:
(1) Witness
(2) Clone
(3) Approver
(4) None of the above

63. The right to private defence is available with respect to:
(1) harm to body
(2) harm to movable property
(3) harm to immovable property
(4) All the above

64. For abetment,

(1) it is necessary that the act abetted should be committed successfully
(2) it is necessary that the act abetted should be committed though unsuccessfully
(3) it is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable of committing an offence under the law or should have the same guilty intention
(4) both (a) & (b)

65. Ten persons were charged for offence under section 302/149 IPC, out of which six persons were acquitted, the remaining four...

(1) cannot be convicted for offence under section 302/149 of IPC
(2) cannot be convicted for offence under section 302 of IPC
(3) cannot be convicted for offence under section 149 of IPC
(4) all the above

66. "B' happened to be a member of unlawful assembly. A factional fight ensued during which 'B' was injured and retired to the side, later on a man was killed. Whether 'B' is guilty of murder?

(1) 'B' is guilty of murder being member of unlawful assembly
(2) 'B' is not guilty of murder as he ceased to be a member of unlawful assembly at the time when the murder was committed
(3) 'B' is not guilty of murder though he happened to be a member of unlawful assembly
(4) none of the above

67. If the offender does not know that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, causes death he will be guilty of:

(1) murder
(2) attempt to murder
(3) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(4) either (a) or (b)

68. X with intention of murdering Z, instigates Y, a child below 7 years, to do an act which causes Z's death. Y in the absence of X in consequence of abetment does the act and thereby causes Z's death. Now...

(1) Y is liable for murder and X is liable for abetment
(2) Y is not liable for murder being wholly incapable, but X is liable for abetment
(3) X & Y both are liable under section 302/304 IPC
(4) X & Y both are liable for conspiracy to murder of Z,

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

(1) simple hurt
(2) attempt to cause culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(3) grievous hurt
(4) no offence at all

70. In kidnapping, the consent of minor is

(1) wholly immaterial
(2) partly immaterial
(3) wholly material
(4) partly material

71. 'An employer deducting the employees' contribution under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, from the wages payable for credit to the fund, but does not deposit the same with the Fund, is guilty of committing...

(1) criminal misappropriation under section 403 of IPC
(2) criminal breach of trust under section 405 of IPC
(3) theft under section 378 of IPC
(4) no offence

72. Y, a small boy was guarding the field. Z and M outsiders trespassed and stared harvesting, on protest by Y they beat him up and hearing his cries, X and P, uncles of Y who were working in different directions, rushed in, one of them X, fired at the trespassers killing one of them and ran away. P was arrested and charged under section 302 of IPC for murder read with section 34. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) he is liable for murder because of the similar intention of both the brothers
(2) he is liable for murder because of the same intention of both the brothers
(3) he is liable for murder because he was present when his brother forced at the trespassers
(4) he is not liable because there was no common intention to kill

73. The difference between section 34 and section 149 of Indian Penal Code is:

(1) That whereas in section 34 there must be at least five persons, section 149 requires only two persons
(2) That section 149 is only a rule of evidence whereas section 34 creates a specific offence and provides for its punishment
(3) That section 34 requires active participation in action whereas section 149 requires mere passive membership of the unlawful assembly
(4) That section 34 need not be joined with the principal offence, whereas section 149 must be combined with the principal offence

74. Which of the following is true as to the standard of proof in criminal and civil proceedings?

(1) in criminal proceedings the standard is beyond reasonable doubt and also in civil proceedings
(2) in criminal proceedings the stand is beyond reasonable doubt while in civil proceedings it is 'upon the balance of probabilities'
(3) in criminal and civil proceedings both it is 'upon the balance of probabilities
(4) in criminal proceedings it is 'upon the balance of probabilities' while in civil 'beyond reasonable doubt'

75. A dying declaration...

(1) can form the sole basis of conviction without any corroboration by independent evidence
(2) can form the basis of conviction only on corroboration by independent witness
(3) cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless corroborated by independent witness
(4) only (2) & (3)

76. A disputed handwriting can be proved...

(1) by calling an expert
(2) by examining a person acquainted with the handwriting of the writer of the questioned document
(3) by comparison of the two-admitted & disputed
(4) all the above

77. Presumption under section 114 of the Evidence Act can be raised having regard to the common cause of ...

(1) natural events
(2) human conduct
(3) public and private business
(4) all of the above

78. Estoppel

(1) is a cause of action in itself
(2) creates a cause of action
(3) both (1) & (2) are correct
(4) neither (1) nor (2) is correct

79. First Information Report is not a substantive evidence, it can be used during trial...

(1) to corroborate the informant
(2) to contradict the informant
(3) both (1) & (2)
(4) neither (1) nor (2)

80. After completion of investigation, the police is to submit a final report to the Magistrate. The Magistrate...

(1) is bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and accept the same if the police recommended that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding further
(2) is not bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and may order further investigation
(3) may issue a process against the accused person(s)
(4) both (2) & (3)

81. Upon the report being forwarded under section 173 (2) of Cr.P.C., to the Magistrate for dropping of proceedings, before deciding not to take cognizance the Magistrate...

(1) must give notice to and provide the informant an opportunity of being heard
(2) need not give notice to and provide the information an opportunity of being heard at all
(3) may or may not give notice to and provide the information an opportunity of being heard, depending on the facts and circumstances
(4) both (2) & (3)

82. Under section 313 of Cr.P.C., the statement of the accused...

(1) has to be recorded on oath
(2) has to be recorded without oath
(3) either on oath or without oath depending on whether the case is a summons trial or a warrant trial
(4) either on oath or without oath as per the discretion of the Court

83. Legal effect of withdrawal of prosecution is...

(1) acquittal irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not
(2) acquittal when made after the framing of charge(s). and discharge if made before the framing of charge(s)
(3) discharge irrespective of the stage at which the case is pending
(4) either (1) or (2)

84. Power under section 319 Cr.P.C., can be exercised...

(1) by the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both only after recording of evidence during the inquiry or trial
(2) by the Magistrate before recording of evidence but by the Court of Sessions only after recording of evidence
(3) by the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both even before recording of evidence
(4) by the Magistrate only after recording of evidence but by the Court of Sessions before recording of evidence

85. In the context of the exception of grave and sudden provocation, which of the following is correct?

(1) provocation should not be voluntarily provoked by the offender
(2) lawful exercise of the right of private defence does not give provocation
(3) lawful exercise of powers by a public servant in obedience to the law does not amount to provocation
(4) all the above

86. Secondary evidence is admissible...

(1) where the non-production of primary evidence has not been accounted for
(2) where the non-production of primary evidence has been accounted for
(3) irrespective of whether the production of primary evidence has been accounted for or not
(4) both (1) & (3) are correct

87. P, a police officer, has a warrant for arrest of A. He asks X to identify A. X knowingly tells P that Z is A and consequently P arrests Z.

(1) X is guilty of abetment by instigation
(2) X is guilty of abetment of any kind only of mischief
(3) X is guilty of abetment by aiding
(4) X is guilty of abetment of false representation.

88. A cuts down a tree on Z's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession, without Z's consent. Before removing the tree from Z's ground, A was caught. What is the offence committed by A?

(1) theft
(2) attempt to commit theft
(3) cheating
(4) none of the above

89. A finds a gold chain on the floor of a private bus, while he was leaving it as last passenger, he picked it up and put it in his pocket with an intention to return it to the bus authorities. However, on the next date, he sold it. A is liable for:

(1) extortion
(2) criminal misappropriation
(3) criminal Breach of Trust
(4) theft

90. Where a witness is called by the Court as a Court witness, a previous statement made by him to the police can:

(1) not be used either by the accused or by the prosecution for any purpose
(2) be used by the accused for contradicting such witness
(3) be used by the prosecution for contradicting such witness with the permission of the Court
(4) none of the above is correct.

91. Section 164 of Cr.P.C. provides for recording of:

(1) confession and statement by an accused person
(2) statements of witnesses only
(3) confession by accused persons and statements by any person other than the accused
(4) confession by accused persons and statements by any person including an accused

92. Compounding of offences under Section 320 of Cr.P.C., results in

(1) discharge of the accused where the charge is not framed
(2) acquittal of the accused under all circumstances
(3) acquittal of the accused only where the charge has been framed
(4) none of the above is correct

93. Cross-examination of one's own witness is:

(1) not permissible
(2) permissible with the consent of the opposite party
(3) permissible
(4) permissible only after obtaining the permission of the Court.

94. In which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provision for 'presumption as to genuineness of certified copies' is given?

(1) section 74
(2) section 78
(3) section 79
(4) section 80

95. Cognizance of an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act can be taken by a Court only on a/an:

(1) complaint under Section 142
(2) police report under Section 142
(3) application to the Sessions Judge
(4) none of the above

96. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, who can inform about domestic violence to the Protection Officer?

(1) any person
(2) relatives or friends of aggrieved person
(3) aggrieved person
(4) parents of aggrieved person

97. Under which provision of the Andhra Pradesh {/Telangana} Excise Act, 1968, the Magistrate has power to issue a warrant of search and arrest of a person?

(1) section 53-A
(2) section 52
(3) section 53
(4) section 54

98. What are the penalties prescribed under The Telangana Gaming Act, 1974?

(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or with both
(2) shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both
(3) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both
(4) both (1) and (2)

99. "Guardian" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, means:

(1) Any person who is in charge of child
(2) A natural guardian of child
(3) only (1)
(4) both (1) and (2)

100. In whose presence, orders for the destruction of criminal case property (other than valuable property), shall be carried out?

(1) Chief Ministerial Officer
(2) Criminal Bench Clerk
(3) Nazar of the Court
(4) Presiding officer