

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh)

**MAIN WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT
TO GRADE I OF THE ASSAM JUDICIAL SERVICE, 2024**

Date :08.03.2025

Time :1 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Total Marks :100

Duration : 3 Hrs

PAPER-II

All questions carry 1 mark each.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

1. In reference to interpretation clause of "a person is said to have notice" as provided under section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, can a person is said to have *constructive notice*, if he/she has (*Note: please answer only as per section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act and not as per judicial interpretation thereof*):-

Options:

- a. Actual notice
- b. Constructive or implied notice
- c. Notice to agent
- d. All the above.

2. Which particular section of Transfer of Property contains the following:-

If the owner of two or more properties mortgages them to one person and then sells one or more of the properties to another person, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the mortgaged-debt satisfied out of the property or properties not sold to him, so far as the same will extend, but not so as to prejudice the rights of the mortgagee or persons claiming under him or of any other person who has for consideration acquired an interest in any of the properties.

Options:

- a. Section 55.
- b. Section 56.
- c. Section 57.
- d. None of the above.

3. In a mortgage deed between the mortgagor and a mortgagee, there is a clause which provides for power of the mortgagee to sell the property in default of the payment of mortgage- money. The said agreement also provides for appointment of 'A' as receiver.

However, if 'A', the person so named is unable or unwilling to act, or is dead, is the mortgagee entitled to apply to the Court for the appointment of a receiver.

Options:

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. There is no such provision in the Transfer of Property Act.
- d. Such a right is vested only to the bank, but not to any other mortgagee.

4. A gift to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept, it is:-

Options:

- a. void as to interest which he would have taken had he accepted.
- b. valid as to interest which he would have taken had he accepted.
- c. voidable at the option of the donor
- d. valid at the option of heir.

5. "The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for carrying out, in itself and in the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence, the provisions contained in this Chapter." -

Options:

- a. The said text is contained in Section 8 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- b. The said text is contained in Section 56 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- c. The aforesaid text is contained in Section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- d. The Transfer of Property Act does not contain any such provision.

6. Which of the following property may be transferred under Transfer of Property Act, 1882 –

Options:

- a. Public office.
- b. *Spec successionis*.
- c. Pension.
- d. Property which has not been prohibited by law of Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

7. 'A' transfers property of which he is the owner to 'B' in trust for 'A' and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for 'A's second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son does not take effect, because it does not extend to the whole of A's remaining interest in the property.

The aforesaid illustration is appended to the following provision of Transfer of Property Act.

Options:

- a. Section 11.
- b. Section 12.
- c. Section 13.
- d. None of the above.

8. 'A', the lessor, gives 'B', the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires. 'B' tenders and 'A' accepts, rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The notice is waived. Which is the correct answer:-

Options:

- a. The notice has become infructuous.
- b. The notice remains in force.
- c. There is a waiver of notice to quit.
- d. None of the above.

9. When the document is in the nature of dedication of immovable property to God – which of the options are correct:-

Options:

- a. It is a gift of immovable property, which requires compulsory registration.
- b. It constitutes a religious trust and therefore, exempt from registration.
- c. As idol of God is not a living person, the document is void *ab initio*.
- d. None of the above.

10. The provision for the joint transfer of immovable property for consideration is dealt with in the following provision of Transfer of Property Act-

Options:

- a. Section 45.
- b. Section 46.
- c. Section 48.
- d. None of the above.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

11. At the stage of commencement of hearing, how many adjournments should ideally be granted by Court –

Options:

- a. One adjournment for filing evidence-on-affidavit of every witnesses; one adjournment for bringing each witness to face cross-examination; one adjournment to cross-examine every witnesses of the other side; three dates to do final argument.
 - b. Three adjournments for filing evidence-on-affidavit of every witness; three adjournments for bringing each witness to face cross-examination; three dates to cross-examine every witnesses of the other side; three dates to do final argument.
 - c. As many adjournments as is desired, and till the Court fixes the next date as a last chance.
 - d. Not more than three adjournments shall be granted during hearing of the suit.
12. Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other party; and, in the latter case, the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Which of the below mentioned options is correct:

- a. The said provision is contained in Order XVII, Rule 3 CPC.
- b. The said provision is contained in Order XVIII, Rule 3 CPC.
- c. The said provision is contained in Civil Court Rules and Orders of the Gauhati High Court.
- d. The said provision is not contained in Civil Procedure Code.

13. How is the examination-in-chief of a witness to be recorded:-

Options:

- a. At the option of the party producing the witness, the examination-in-chief may be by oral examination.
- b. In a video/ voice recording device and such recording can be produced as evidence before the Court.
- c. In every case, the examination-in-chief of a witness shall be on affidavit.
- d. None of the above.

14. Inherent power under section 151 CPC is available to grant injunction if the following situation arises:-

Options:

- a. When there is no prima facie case for trial, but unless injunction is granted, the plaintiff will suffer huge monetary loss.
 - b. When none of the three golden principles for grant of injunction are absent.
 - c. When issuance of prior notice before grant of injunction is not felt desirable by the Court.
 - d. Powers under section 151 CPC must be exercised only in exceptional circumstances for which CPC lays down no procedure.
15. A suit relating to partnership agreements can be filed before:-

Options:-

- a. Ordinary Civil Court having pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction.
- b. Any Civil Court where plaintiff resides.
- c. Courts that are designated as Commercial Courts.
- d. Court of Principal District Judge where any one defendant resides.

16. Section 21 CPC cures:

Options:

- a. want of subject-matter jurisdiction.
- b. want of pecuniary jurisdiction.
- c. want of territorial jurisdiction.
- d. both (b) and (c).

17. A dispute arising out of technology development agreements is:

Options:

- a. Intellectual property rights dispute.
- b. Commercial dispute.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above.

18. In the event a suit is registered as a commercial suit:-

Options:

- a. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree, can file an appeal under section 100 CPC.
- b. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree, cannot file an appeal under section 100 CPC.
- c. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree can approach the Chief Justice of the jurisdictional High Court to nominate a particular Court of his choice to entertain an appeal against the first appellate decree.
- d. None of the above.

19. In the event the provisions of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and Civil Procedure Code are found to be in conflict, then:

Options:

- a. The Commercial Courts Act would have an overriding effect.
- b. The Civil Procedure Code would have overriding effect.
- c. The Commercial Court would decide whether it would follow the Commercial Courts Act or it will follow the Civil Procedure Code.
- d. The Commercial Court will have to make a reference to the High Court and based on the facts of each case, the High Court shall decide whether Commercial Courts Act or the Civil Procedure Code is required to be followed.

20. Where any question put to a witness is objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, then what is to be done:-

Options:

- a. The Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.
- b. The Judge is only required to record the answer given in cross-examination. However, within bracket, mention "under objection".
- c. This is not covered by provision of CPC.
- d. None of the above.

21. Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC and Order VII, Rule 3 CPC are:

Options:

- a. in conflict with each other.
- b. independent and mutually exclusive.

- c. Order XVII, Rule 3 is dependent on Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC.
 - d. Order XVII, Rule 3 controls Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC.
22. Which of the issues under Order XIV, Rule 2 of CPC can be tried as preliminary issue:
Options:
- a. issues of fact.
 - b. issues of law.
 - c. issues of fact and law.
 - d. both (b) and (c).
23. Documents which are meant for cross-examination a witness of the other party or meant for refreshing the memory of the witness, may be produced:
Option:
- a. at or before the settlement of issues.
 - b. after the settlement of issues.
 - c. at the time when they are required.
 - d. none of the above.
24. An *ex parte* decree passed under Order XXXVII of CPC can be set aside under Order XXXVII, Rule 4 of the CPC:
Options:
- a. under special circumstances.
 - b. on showing sufficient cause as contemplated under Order IX, Rule 13 of CPC.
 - c. under general circumstances.
 - d. None of the above.
25. Under Order V, Rule 9A of CPC, when the summons has been issued and delivered to the plaintiff for service on defendant(s) is refused unserved with endorsement "refused", the Court:
Options:
- a. shall declare that the summons is duly served on the defendant(s).
 - b. may declare that the summons has been duly served on the defendant(s).
 - c. shall on the application of party re-issue the summons to be served by the Court.
 - d. either (b) or (c).

LIMITATION ACT

26. Counter-claim, under section 3 of the Limitation Act, shall be deemed to have been instituted:
Options:
- a. on the same day as the suit in which counter-claim is made has been filed.
 - b. on the day on which the counter-claim is made.
 - c. either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the defendant.
 - d. either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the plaintiff.
27. Under Limitation Act, 1963, the court, not being the Supreme Court of India, has no power to extend the period of limitation on the ground of:
Options:
- a. equitable considerations.
 - b. hardship.
 - c. necessary implication.
 - d. either (a) or (b) or (c).
28. As per the provision of section 3 of the Limitation Act, *to sue in forma pauperis*, a suit is instituted:
Options:
- a. when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made.
 - b. when plaint is properly presented before a competent court having jurisdiction.
 - c. when plaint is presented before a competent officer.

- d. when plaint might have been presently before a Court having no territorial jurisdiction.
29. For the purpose of section 4 of the Limitation Act, a court is deemed to be closed:-
Options:
- when it is open for the entire day.
 - if holiday is declared by the Central Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 - if holiday is declared by the concerned State Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 - if it remains closed on any part of its normal working hours.
30. If suit could not be filed on time. Then:
Options:
- The plaintiff can file an application under section 5 of the Limitation Act and seek condonation of delay.
 - Plaintiff can file leave to file suit, and then whether the delay is sufficiently explained, would be subject to order passed by the court.
 - The suit, not filed within prescribed time, would be liable to be dismissed.
 - The suit will be dismissed. Then appeal can be filed and the appellate court can invoke its inherent power to restore the suit to file.
31. A person is insane. Owing to his said legal disability, he could not file a suit within prescribed time. Then as per section 6 of the Limitation Act -
Options:
- His legal heirs/ representatives ought to have obtain leave of the court and filed the suit within prescribed time.
 - Such person can file a suit after his legal disability has ceased.
 - Where the disability continues up to the death of that person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so specified.
 - Both (b) and (c).
32. In a suit for compensation for false imprisonment:
Options:
- the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when the imprisonment ends.
 - the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when the imprisonment begins.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when the imprisonment ends.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when the imprisonment begins.
33. In a suit for compensation for libel:
Options:
- the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when libel is published.
 - the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run from the date when the published libel is read by a person other than the plaintiff.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when libel is published.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run from the date when the published libel is read by a person other than the plaintiff.
34. Which Article of Schedule to Limitation Act provides for period of limitation for suits for which there is no prescribed period of limitation:
Options:

- a. Article 112.
 - b. Article 113.
 - c. Article 114.
 - d. Article 115.
35. What is the period of limitation prescribed to file an application to to hear an appeal decreed or heard *ex parte*.
- Options:
- a. Thirty days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - b. Forty five days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - c. Sixty days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - d. Ninety days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
36. Section 3 of the Limitation Act does not apply to:
- Options:
- a. suits.
 - b. appeals.
 - c. application.
 - d. execution.
37. Section 3 of the Limitation Act is applicable to the period of limitation prescribed by any:
- Options:
- a. local law.
 - b. special law.
 - c. both (a) and (b).
 - d. neither (a) nor (b).
38. Under the Limitation Act, the court has no power to extend the limitation on the ground of:
- Options:
- a. equitable considerations.
 - b. hardship.
 - c. necessary implication.
 - d. either (a) or (b) or (c).
39. Legal disabilities are:
- Options:
- a. minority.
 - b. insanity.
 - c. idiocy.
 - d. all the above.
40. Section 17 applies to:
- Options:
- a. suits.
 - b. execution proceedings.
 - c. both suits and execution proceedings.
 - d. neither to suits nor to execution proceedings.
41. Easementary rights under section 25 can be acquired by:
- Options:
- a. tenant.
 - b. co-owner.
 - c. both a tenant and a co-owner.

- d. neither a tenant nor a co-owner.
42. Which is true of acknowledgement:
Options:
- a. extends the period of limitation.
 - b. confers an independent right on a person.
 - c. confers a title on the person.
 - d. all the above.
43. Acknowledgement made after the period of limitation but before the opening of the courts during the period when the courts are closed on last date of expiry of limitation:
Options:
- a. is of no effect.
 - b. extends the period of limitation.
 - c. gives rise to an independent enforceable contract.
 - d. both (b) and (c).
44. Condonation of delay under section 5 of the Limitation Act:
Options:
- 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. both (b) and (c).
45. The period of limitation for filing a suit for recovery of possession of movable or immovable property comprised in religious or charitable endowment, transferred by previous manager for valuable consideration, under Article 96 of the Schedule:
Options:
- a. Thirty years.
 - b. Twelve years.
 - c. Three years.
 - d. Two years.

EVIDENCE ACT AND BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM

46. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam applies to:
Options:
- a. proceedings before tribunals.
 - b. proceedings before the arbitrator.
 - c. judicial proceedings in courts.
 - d. all the above.
47. Presumptions under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam are:
Options:
- a. presumptions of facts.
 - b. presumptions of law.
 - c. presumptions of what could possibly have happened.
 - d. Both (a) and (b).
48. Provision relating to motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct are prescribed in which section of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam:
Options:
- a. under section 6.
 - b. under section 7.
 - c. under section 8.
 - d. under section 9.
49. Section 24 of the Evidence Act applies:

- Options:
- a. when the inducement, threat or promise comes from a person of authority.
 - b. when the inducement is of a temporal kind.
 - c. when the inducement is spiritual or religious.
 - d. only (a) and (b) are correct.
50. A dying declaration is admissible:
- Options:
- a. only in a criminal proceeding.
 - b. only in civil proceeding.
 - c. in civil as well as criminal proceeding.
 - d. in insolvency proceeding.
51. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused:
- Options:
- a. if they are tried jointly for the same offence.
 - b. if they are tried jointly for separate offence.
 - c. if they are tried for the same offences but not jointly.
 - d. if they are tried for different offences and not jointly.
52. A dying declaration to be admissible:
- Options:
- a. must be made before a magistrate.
 - b. must be made before the police officer.
 - c. must be made before a doctor or a private person.
 - d. may be made before a magistrate, police officer, doctor or a private person.
53. Facts which need not be proved by the parties include:
- Options:
- a. facts of which judicial notice is taken.
 - b. facts which have been admitted by the parties at or before the hearing.
 - c. both (a) and (b).
 - d. neither (a) nor (b).
54. Contents of a document under section 54 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (corresponding to section 59 of the Evidence Act):
- Options:
- a. can be proved by oral evidence.
 - b. cannot be proved by oral evidence.
 - c. may or may not be proved by oral evidence.
 - d. can only be proved by oral evidence under the order of the Court.
55. A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness:
- Options:
- a. when it is registered.
 - b. when it is unregistered.
 - c. when it is admitted.
 - d. all the above.
56. Admissibility of electronic record has been prescribed under the following section of the Evidence Act:
- Options:
- a. Section 65.
 - b. Section 65A.
 - c. Section 65B.
 - d. Section 66.
57. Section 94 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam applies to documents which are:

Options:

- a. unilateral.
- b. bilateral.
- c. tripartite.
- d. all the above.

58. For presumption of death under section 111 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of:

Options:

- a. three years.
- b. seven years.
- c. twelve years.
- d. thirty years.

59. Section 112 of Evidence Act applies when there is a dispute regarding:

Options:

- a. maternity of a child.
- b. paternity of a child.
- c. both (a) and (b).
- d. neither (a) nor (b).

60. The doctrine of estoppel is:

Options:

- a. substantive law.
- b. rule of equity.
- c. rule of evidence.
- d. law of pleadings.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA

61. What is true to Code of Criminal Procedure-

Options:

- a. It is mainly, though not purely, an adjective or procedural law
- b. There are also certain provisions which are partly in the nature of substantive law
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

62. A Magistrate has the power under Cr.P.C. to direct the police to investigate into-

Options:

- a. A non-cognizable offence
- b. A cognizable offence
- c. Only a non-cognizable offence, as in a cognizable offence the police is under a duty to investigate
- d. Both (a) and (b).

63. Arrest means-

Options:

- a. Every compulsion or physical restraint
- b. Total restraint and complete deprivation of liberty
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

64. A warrant of arrest is command-

Options:

- a. Must be a written order
- b. Signed, sealed & issued by a Magistrate

- c. Addressed to a police officer
 - d. All of the above.
65. Attachment of the property of the person absconding-
Options:
- a. Can only be issued after publication of the proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
 - b. Can be issued before publication of the proclamation under section 82 Cr PC
 - c. Can be issued simultaneously with the issue of proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
 - d. All of the above.
66. The period of limitation for an application to set aside the declaration of forfeiture has been provided-
Options:
- a. Under Section 95 of Cr PC
 - b. Under Section 96 of Cr PC
 - c. Under Section 97 of Cr PC
 - d. Under Section 98 of Cr PC.
67. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of Cr PC, by-
Options:
- a. Any Police Officer
 - b. The Station House Officer
 - c. An Investigating Officer
 - d. Any of the above.
68. Laying of trap is a part of-
Options:
- a. Investigation
 - b. Inquiry
 - c. Preliminary inquiry
 - d. Trial.
69. The confession of an accused or the statement of a witness under section 164 of Cr PC, can be recorded during-
Options:
- a. Inquiry
 - b. Investigation
 - c. Trial
 - d. Either (a) or (b) or (c)
70. Maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC cannot be claimed-
Options:
- a. By a married daughter having attained majority
 - b. By legitimate or illegitimate minor child
 - c. By father or mother
 - d. All of the above.
71. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is-
Options:
- a. One year from the date of which it becomes due
 - b. Three years from the date on which it becomes due
 - c. Twelve years from the date on which it becomes due
 - d. Thirty years from the date on which it becomes due.
72. The court is said to have taken cognizance when it-
Options:
- a. Orders investigation under section 153(3) Cr PC

- b. Issues a search warrant for the purpose of investigation
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b).
73. At the time of taking cognizance the Magistrate is to see-
- Options:
- a. Whether there are sufficient grounds on record to proceed against the accused
 - b. Whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused person to frame the charge
 - c. Sift or appreciate the evidence with conclusion whether *prima facie* case is made out against the accused
 - d. All of the above.
74. Cognizance of offence under section 498A of IPC can be taken-
- Options:
- a. On a police report
 - b. On the complaint of the person aggrieved
 - c. On the complaint of father, mother, brother or sister of the person aggrieved
 - d. All of the above.
75. Special summons under section 206 of Cr PC can be issued-
- Options:
- a. By a Magistrate only
 - b. By a Court of Sessions
 - c. By a Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
 - d. By the High Court.
76. Section 210 of Cr PC provides for-
- Options:
- a. Stay of public investigation
 - b. Stay of proceedings in complainant case
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b).
77. Conditions on the release on bail can be imposed-
- Options:
- a. In a bailable offence
 - b. In all the non-bailable offence
 - c. In non-bailable offence punishable with imprisonment may extend to seven years or more
 - d. Only in (b) & (c).
78. Under section 216 of Cr PC, the Court has the power to-
- Options:
- a. Add to the charge(s) already framed
 - b. Alter the charge(s) already framed
 - c. Only alter & not to add to the charge already framed
 - d. Add to and alter the charge both.
79. Examination of witness in the absence of the accused can be done, under-
- Options:
- a. Section 299 of Cr PC
 - b. Section 321 of Cr PC
 - c. Section 224 of Cr PC
 - d. Section 301 of Cr PC.
80. Section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 relates to which of the following-
- Options:
- a. Juvenile Jurisdiction

- b. Public Interest Litigation
- c. *Res Judicata*
- d. None of the above.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA

81. 'Dishonestly' has been defined as doing anything with intention to cause wrongful gain to one person & wrongful loss to another, under-
Options:
- a. Section 21 of IPC
 - b. Section 23 of IPC
 - c. Section 24 of IPC
 - d. Section 25 of IPC
82. Which among these Codes, is included in the Schedule to the Prevention of Money- Laundering Act, 2002-
Options:
- a. Civil Procedure Code
 - b. Criminal Procedure Code
 - c. Indian Penal Code
 - d. None of these
83. Section 73 of IPC provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be-
Options:
- a. One year
 - b. Two years
 - c. Three months
 - d. Six months
84. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under-
Options:
- a. Section 80 of IPC
 - b. Section 81 of IPC
 - c. Section 82 of IPC
 - d. Section 84 of IPC
85. A person is stated to be partially incapax under section 83, IPC if he is aged-
Options:
- a. Above seven years and under twelve years
 - b. Above seven years and under ten years
 - c. Above seven years and under sixteen years
 - d. Above seven years and under eighteen years.
86. Right to private defence is-
Options:
- a. Available under all circumstances
 - b. Available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - c. Available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - d. All of the above.
87. Chapter V of Indian Penal Code deals with-
Options:
- a. Abetment
 - b. Attempt
 - c. Elections

- d. Religion.
88. Disaffection within section 124A of IPC includes-
Options:
- Disloyalty and all feelings of enmity
 - Disapprobation of the measures of the Government not exciting any contempt
 - Disapprobation of the administrative measures
 - All of the above.
89. Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed under-
Options:
- Exercise of right or private defence being in good faith
 - Without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel
 - Grave & sudden provocation
 - All of the above.
90. Which of the following are grievous hurt-
Options:
- Emasculation
 - Permanent disfiguration of face
 - Privation of any member or joint
 - All of the above.
91. Section 511 of IPC does not apply in case of-
Options:
- Attempt of riot
 - Attempt of murder
 - Attempt of theft
 - Attempt of affray.
92. Extortion is defined in-
Options:
- Section 383 of IPC
 - Section 390 of IPC
 - Section 387 of IPC
 - Section 384 of IPC.
93. Dacoity is dealt under-
Options:
- Section 394
 - Section 395
 - Section 391
 - Section 393.
94. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court held that "brutality is inbuilt in every murder but in case of every murder death sentence is not imposed"?-
Options:
- Prem Sagar v. Dharambir, (2004) 1 SCC 113
 - State of Uttar Pradesh v. Lalit Tandon, (2004) 1 SCC 1
 - Union of India v. Madhusudan Prasad, (2004) 1 SCC 43
 - Regu Mahesh v. Rajendra Pratap, (2004) 1 SCC 46.
95. The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 (10 of 2009) with effect from 27 October, 2009 which amended the Indian Penal Code in section 464, substituted "Electronic Signature" for -
Options:
- Digital signature
 - Documentary Evidence

- c. Digital certificate
 - d. Electronically certified signature.
96. What is the punishment for grievous hurt by use of acid under IPC?-
- Options:
- a. Imprisonment not less than 7 years
 - b. Imprisonment not less than 10 years
 - c. Imprisonment not less than 5 years
 - d. Imprisonment not less than 2 years.
97. Which of the following theories of punishment provides that "a crime is a disease and the object should be to cure disease"-
- Options:
- a. Deterrent Theory
 - b. Reformatory Theory
 - c. Retributive Theory
 - d. None of the above.
98. What type of theft does Section 304 of BNS address-
- Options:
- a. Intellectual Property theft
 - b. Burglary
 - c. Snatching
 - d. Cyber theft
99. The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of Section 377 Indian Penal Code, was reversed by the Supreme Court in -
- Options:
- a. Suresh Kausal v. Naz Foundation
 - b. NALSA v. Union of India
 - c. Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT Delhi
 - d. Shubnam Hasmi v. Union of India.
100. A private person -
- Options:
- a. Cannot arrest an accused
 - b. Can arrest any person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in the absence of a police officer
 - c. Can arrest a person if he sees him running away from the crime spot where an offence has been committed
 - d. Can arrest any person suspected of committing an offence.
