



**PROPOSED KEY ANSWERS**

**FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF CIVIL  
JUDGE IN THE PUDUCHERRY JUDICIAL SERVICE  
HELD ON 03.06.2023 (SATURDAY)**

**(Notification No.34/2023, dated 01.03.2023)**

The proposed key answers, marked in the Question Booklet (**A-Series**), for the Preliminary Examination for the post of **Civil Judge** in the Puducherry Judicial Service conducted on 03.06.2023 F.N. (Saturday) are hosted herewith.

Any objection with regard to any of the proposed key answer should be sent by the candidates to the Registrar (Recruitment), High Court, Madras, by e-mail (**recruitment.mhc@gov.in**) within **two days from today**, specifying the series of the Question Booklet, Question Number, along with the Photostat copy of the question paper, self-attested photo copies of source documents / proof on the basis of which he / she submits objections / clarifications. In such Objections, Registration Number, Name and address of the candidate etc., with **supporting material** for such claim should invariably be quoted.

Any objections received after two days or without requisite particulars or incorrect question number or vague objections without any material to support etc., will receive no attention.

Dated:05.06.2023

Place: Chennai.

Sd/- xxx

Registrar (Recruitment)

# MHCPCJ0000

Question Booklet Series :

# A

Booklet No.

Register No.

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**Duration : Three Hours**

**[Time : 10.00 A.M. to 01.00 P.M.]**

**Max Marks: 100**

**[0.10 Negative marks for  
each incorrect answer]**

## OBJECTIVE TYPE – 2023

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Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.  
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### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidates will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the Examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains **100 objective questions**. Before answering the questions, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are in seriatim and ensure that there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case, if any defect is noticed in the question booklet, it shall be reported to your room invigilator immediately, so as to get it replaced with a new question booklet with the same series. If the defect is reported after the commencement of the Examination, it will not be replaced.
3. The Question paper is in English and all the questions carry equal marks, i.e.,  $100 \times 1$  mark = 100 marks. **For each incorrect answer, 0.10 marks will be deducted.**

[Turn over

SEAL

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



PART – A

1. Whether an Executing Court could recognise payment made outside the court?  
(A) Yes (B) No  
(C) If it is certified (D) (A) and (C) above
  
2. When an application under Section 10 of CPC is allowed, the suit is  
(A) Stayed (B) Dismissed  
(C) Returned (D) None of the above
  
3. When does a suit for partition terminate?  
(A) Upon passing of preliminary decree  
(B) Upon ascertainment of mesne profits  
(C) Upon passing of final decree  
(D) Upon filing of Commissioner's report
  
4. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure empowers/authorizes Courts to try all suits of civil nature?  
(A) Section 5 (B) Section 6  
(C) Section 11 (D) Section 9
  
5. In order that a judgment should operate as res judicata it should have been rendered by  
(A) a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the subsequent suit  
(B) a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the earlier suit  
(C) a Court of limited jurisdiction  
(D) a Revenue Court

6. The prohibition on the power of the Court to grant interest at a rate above 6% per annum will not apply to
- (A) the liability towards the debt advanced by the Nationalised Bank
  - (B) the liability in relation with the commercial transaction
  - (C) liability in relation with compensation
  - (D) (A) and (B) above
7. Whether a clerical or arithmetic error in the plaint could be corrected after the disposal of the suit?
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) In certain circumstances
  - (D) (A) and (C) above
8. Can a suit filed in a representative capacity with permission under Order I Rule 8 CPC be withdrawn or disposed of as settled out of Court?
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) After notice to all persons interested
  - (D) Without such notice
9. In order to apply the bar under Order 2 Rule 2 CPC,
- (A) the cause of action in the previous suit and the subsequent suit should be identical
  - (B) the plaintiff should have been entitled to seek the relief sought in the subsequent suit in the earlier suit itself
  - (C) the plaintiff should have omitted to sue for the said relief in the earlier suit
  - (D) all of the above

10. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure enables the High Court to transfer a suit to a Court subordinate to another High Court?
- (A) Section 23(3) (B) Section 22  
(C) Section 25 (D) Section 24
11. Objections to the place of suing can be taken
- (A) before the Court of first instance at the earliest opportunity  
(B) before the appellate Court  
(C) before the revisional Court  
(D) all of the above
12. The following provision of CPC bars a suit to set aside a decree on objection as to the place of suing
- (A) Section 21 (B) Section 22  
 (C) Section 21A (D) Section 18
13. When the Court grants an ex parte injunction under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 CPC, it has to dispose of the application within
- (A) 90 days (B) 15 days  
 (C) 30 days (D) 60 days
14. When a Court finds a person guilty of disobedience of an order of injunction, it can sentence him to detention in the civil prison for a period of
- (A) 30 days (B) six months  
 (C) three months (D) one year

15. A decree for permanent injunction can be executed by
- (A) directing detention of the defendant in a civil prison
  - (B) by delivering the property to the plaintiff
  - (C) by fencing the property
  - (D) none of the above
16. 'A' executes a document undertaking to pay 'B' or his order a quantified sum of money within a period of three months. The document is called
- (A) a promissory note
  - (B) an undertaking to pay the debt
  - (C) a bond
  - (D) an acknowledgment of title
17. Inchoate instrument under Section 20 of the Negotiable Instrument Act is
- (A) blank
  - (B) unsigned
  - (C) incomplete
  - (D) (A) and (C)
18. The making, acceptance or endorsement of a Negotiable Instrument is completed by
- (A) actual delivery
  - (B) constructive delivery
  - (C) upon signing
  - (D) (A) and (B) above
19. Presumptions under Section 118 of the Negotiable Instrument Act are
- (A) absolute
  - (B) rebuttable
  - (C) partial
  - (D) none of the above

20. Which of the following reasons for dishonour of Cheque will not provide the basis for an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act?
- (A) Payment stopped by drawer
  - (B) Account closed prior to issuance of cheque with the knowledge of the payee
  - (C) Insufficiency of funds
  - (D) None of the above
21. The following cannot be transferred
- (A) immovable property
  - (B) a right of easement
  - (C) right to inherit
  - (D) (B) and (C) above
22. Rule against perpetuity will not apply if
- (A) the transfer is for the purposes of the temple
  - (B) for benefit of the public
  - (C) with an object of retaining the property in the family
  - (D) none of the above
23. The Doctrine of Feeding the Grant by Estoppel is set out in
- (A) Section 42 of the Transfer of Property Act
  - (B) Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act
  - (C) Section 43 of the Transfer of Property Act
  - (D) Section 48 of the Transfer of Property Act
24. A mortgage coupled with possession is called
- (A) Equitable mortgage
  - (B) Usufructuary mortgage
  - (C) English mortgage
  - (D) Anomalous mortgage

25. A transfer of immovable property pending a suit is,
- (A) void
  - (B) voidable
  - (C) subject to the result of the litigation
  - (D) none of the above
26. Which among the following is not a transfer under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (A) Mortgage
  - (B) Lease
  - (C) Exchange
  - (D) Pledge
27. Which of the following provisions of the Transfer of Property Act authorises a creditor to sell the property of the debtor without intervention of the Court?
- (A) Section 68
  - (B) Section 67 A
  - (C) Section 69
  - (D) Section 69 A
28. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 was extended to Pondicherry by
- (A) Act 26 of 1968
  - (B) Act 7 of 1915
  - (C) Act 14 of 1939
  - (D) Act 68 of 1956
29. As per Section 3 of Transfer of Property Act 'attached to the earth' means
- (1) rooted to the earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs
  - (2) imbedded in the earth, as in the case of walls or buildings; or
  - (3) attached to what is so imbedded for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached;
- (A) only (1) is correct
  - (B) (1) and (2) are correct
  - (C) (1), (2) and (3) are correct
  - (D) none of the above

30. As per Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1881 'instrument' means
- (A) non-testamentary instrument
  - (B) testamentary instrument
  - (C) testamentary and non-testamentary instrument
  - (D) none of the above
31. A gift of immovable property must be effected by
- (A) a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor
  - (B) attested by at least two witnesses when the value of the property is Rs. 100/- or above
  - (C) by delivery of possession
  - (D) (A) and (B)
32. Essentials of a contract are
- (A) offer
  - (B) acceptance
  - (C) consideration
  - (D) all the above
33. 'A' offers to sell 10 bags of paddy to 'B' at Rs.1,000/- per bag. 'B' conveys his acceptance at Rs.800/- per bag.
- (A) There is a valid contract
  - (B) There is a valid contract for purchase at Rs.800/- per bag
  - (C) No contract at all
  - (D) There is a valid contract if 'A' accepts the offer of 'B'
34. Whether a person who becomes insane at lucid intervals is competent to contract at such intervals?
- (A) No
  - (B) Yes
  - (C) Can if he is alright
  - (D) None of the above

35. Which of the following has the effect of invalidating a contract?
- (A) Fraud
  - (B) Undue influence
  - (C) Coercion
  - (D) All the above
36. The agreement without consideration is valid if it is
- (A) out of natural love and affection
  - (B) to compensate for something already done
  - (C) invalid
  - (D) (A) and (B) above
37. Can a Court direct part performance of contract if,
- (A) Inability of a party to perform a contract relates to a small portion of the contract
  - (B) The part unperformed admits compensation in money
  - (C) (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
38. Can the Court rescind the contract after decree in a suit for specific performance?
- (A) No
  - (B) Yes
  - (C) In certain circumstances
  - (D) (B) and (C)

39. What should be the form of the decree in a suit for specific performance filed against the vendor and the subsequent purchaser?
- (A) To declare the alienation void and to direct the vendor to perform his part of the contract
  - (B) To require both parties to execute the sale
  - (C) To require the subsequent purchaser alone to execute the sale
  - (D) None of the above
40. The Specific Relief Act, 1963 extends to
- (A) the whole of India except to the State of Jammu and Kashmir
  - (B) the whole of India
  - (C) the whole of India except the Union Territories
  - (D) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States
41. What is the limitation period for filing a suit for possession of an immovable property under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?
- (A) three months from the date of dispossession
  - (B) six months from the date of dispossession
  - (C) one year from the date of dispossession
  - (D) three years from the date of dispossession
42. Right to property is
- (A) Fundamental Right
  - (B) Constitutional Right
  - (C) Civil Right
  - (D) None of the above

43. Basic structure doctrine was propounded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in
- (A) Golaknath's case
  - (B) Minerva Mills' case
  - (C) Kesavananda Bharati's case
  - (D) Sajjan Singh's case
44. Fundamental duties are set out in Part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.
- (A) Part III
  - (B) Part VII
  - (C) Part IV
  - (D) Part IV A
45. A Judge of the High Court is appointed by
- (A) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - (B) the Prime Minister of India
  - (C) the President of India
  - (D) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
46. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India confers supervisory jurisdiction over Courts and Tribunals to the High Court?
- (A) Article 226
  - (B) Article 225
  - (C) Article 227
  - (D) Article 233

47. The Rent Controller is required to consider the question of relative hardship when eviction is sought for on the ground of
- (A) Own use and occupation
  - (B) Additional accommodation
  - (C) Demolition and Reconstruction
  - (D) None of the above
48. Can a Civil Court entertain a suit for eviction of a tenant who is entitled to protection of the Puducherry Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1969?
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) Yes, if it is a new building
  - (D) None of the above
49. Whether failure to deposit rent for a short period after an order under Section 8 would amount to willful default?
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) Two months
  - (D) None of the above
50. The Rent Controller can revise the fair rent fixed for a building:
- (A) Periodically
  - (B) Never
  - (C) When additional construction or amenities are provided
  - (D) None of the above

**PART - B**

51. The provisions of I.P.C. apply to any offence committed by
- (A) Any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India
  - (B) Any person onboard in any Ship or Aircraft registered in India
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
52. If the offence be punishable with fine only the imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of the payment of fine shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ when the amount of fine does not exceed Rs. 100/-
- (A) 2 months
  - (B) 4 months
  - (C) 6 months
  - (D) 4 weeks
53. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.
- (A) 3 years
  - (B) 7 years
  - (C) 12 years
  - (D) 16 years
54. The following kinds of hurt are designated as grievous hurts under Section 340 I.P.C.
- (A) emasculation
  - (B) any hurt which causes a sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits
  - (C) both (A) and (B)
  - (D) none of the above

55. If Ananth owes money to Ramesh for repairing the watch, if Ramesh retained the watch lawfully for the security for his debt and Ananth took the watch out of Ramesh's possession.
- (A) Ananth is guilty of committing criminal misappropriation of property
  - (B) Theft
  - (C) Criminal breach of trust
  - (D) Cheating
56. 'Fraudulently' has been defined as doing anything with intent to defraud in
- (A) section 23
  - (B) section 25
  - (C) section 24
  - (D) section 26
57. In case of an offence punishable with fine only, imprisonment for non-payment of fine
- (A) has to be rigorous
  - (B) has to be simple
  - (C) can be rigorous or simple
  - (D) can be partly rigorous and partly simple
58. When in the committing of theft, hurt or wrongful restraint is caused to the person, the offence is
- (A) extortion
  - (B) robbery
  - (C) dacoity
  - (D) theft only

59. A Chief Judicial Magistrate can pass sentence of imprisonment for a term upto \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (A) 3 years
  - (B) 7 years
  - (C) 10 years
  - (D) sentence of imprisonment for life
60. The FIR can be quashed in the exercise of inherent powers by
- (A) the Magistrate's Court
  - (B) the Court of Session
  - (C) the High Court
  - (D) either (A) or (B) or (C)
61. The inherent powers of the High Court are contained in
- (A) section 462 of Cr PC
  - (B) section 472 of Cr PC
  - (C) section 482 of Cr PC
  - (D) section 492 of Cr PC
62. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings have been stated in
- (A) section 460 of Cr PC
  - (B) section 461 of Cr PC
  - (C) section 462 of Cr PC
  - (D) section 482 of Cr PC

63. Compounding an offence under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (A) can only be done after obtaining the permission from the Court
  - (B) can only be done by the complainant
  - (C) cannot result in acquittal of the accused
  - (D) none of these
64. A public servant 'P' asks a person 'S' to give him an amount of five thousand rupees to process his routine ration card application on time. 'P' is guilty of an offence under
- (A) Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
  - (B) Section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
  - (C) Section 9 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
  - (D) Section 10 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
65. Punishment for contravention in relation to manufactured drugs and preparations is provided in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- (A) 21
  - (B) 22
  - (C) 23
  - (D) 24
66. A confession by an accused to a police officer is admissible in evidence
- (A) if he is in custody of such police officer
  - (B) if he is not in custody of such police officer
  - (C) if the confession leads to recovery
  - (D) (A) and (C)

67. In case of imprisonment for non-payment of fine, if a part of the fine is paid, such sentence
- (A) shall be reduced proportionately
  - (B) shall not be reduced in direct proportion to the fine paid
  - (C) shall be reduced but subject to the discretion of the court as to the quantum of reduction
  - (D) all the above
68. Section 73 I.P.C., provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be
- (A) one year
  - (B) two years
  - (C) three months
  - (D) six months
69. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of
- (A) section 77 of I.P.C.,
  - (B) section 78 of I.P.C.,
  - (C) section 79 of I.P.C.,
  - (D) section 76 of I.P.C.,
70. Which one of the following is not a "Public Servant" under Indian Penal Code?
- (A) liquidator
  - (B) a Civil Judge
  - (C) member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice
  - (D) secretary of a Co-operative Society
71. Unless there may be a submission to the custody by word or action, how the police officer can arrest a person
- (A) by showing the arrest warrant to the person to be arrested
  - (B) by informing the person to be arrested that he is under arrest
  - (C) by actually touching or confining the body of the person to be arrested
  - (D) none of the above

72. A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. Applying Section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (A) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 I.P.C.,
  - (B) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences under sections 353 and 324 I.P.C.,
  - (C) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences under sections 351 and 325 I.P.C.,
  - (D) None of the above
73. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, cognizance can be taken of
- (A) Accused
  - (B) Offence
  - (C) Offenders
  - (D) Magistrates
74. A Judicial Magistrate need not follow the requirements while proceedings under Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (A) examining the complainant on oath
  - (B) accused must be given an opportunity to be heard
  - (C) examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing
  - (D) none of the above
75. Under the provisions of Section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Judicial Magistrate cannot
- (A) direct the police officer to conduct investigation
  - (B) direct the person who is not a police officer to conduct investigation
  - (C) conduct the enquiry by himself
  - (D) direct his head clerk to give a complaint in writing to the Court

76. Warrant of arrest under section 70 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be in such form as specified in
- (A) Form No.1 in II Schedule of the Code
  - (B) Form No.2 in II Schedule of the Code
  - (C) Form No.3 in II Schedule of the Code
  - (D) Form No.4 in II Schedule of the Code
77. The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year is
- (A) six months
  - (B) one year
  - (C) three years
  - (D) no limitation period
78. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of the First Class has been enhanced by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) from Rs.5,000 to
- (A) Rs.6,000
  - (B) Rs.7,000
  - (C) Rs.10,000
  - (D) None of the above
79. Plea Bargaining inserted by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) does not apply in case of
- (A) offences affecting socio-economic conditions of the country
  - (B) offences committed against woman
  - (C) offences against children below the age of fourteen years
  - (D) all of the above

80. What is the number of witnesses that are required for the proof of any fact under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) not less than 3
  - (B) at least one
  - (C) not specified
  - (D) 5
81. Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act declares
- (A) that admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppel
  - (B) that admissions are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
  - (C) that admissions are conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may not operate as estoppel
  - (D) none of the above
82. A Will which is required by law to be attested can be proved under Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act, by
- (A) calling all the attesting witnesses of the Will
  - (B) calling any two of the attesting witnesses of the Will
  - (C) calling at least one of the attesting witnesses of the Will
  - (D) calling some other person who has the knowledge of the contents of the Will
83. Opinion of an expert under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (A) is a conclusive proof
  - (B) is supportive and corroborative in nature
  - (C) both (A) and (B)
  - (D) none of the above

84. The entry in birth register as recorded by the public authority is admissible in evidence under
- (A) section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act
  - (B) section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act
  - (C) section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act
  - (D) section 36 of the Indian Evidence Act

85. No lie deductor tests (polygraph test, narco analysis technic, brain activation profile test) should be administered, except on the basis of the consent of the accused and an option should be given to the accused where he wishes to avail such tests.

The Full Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court has held the above position in

- (A) Smt. Selvi and others Vs. State of Karnataka and another
- (B) State of Maharashtra Vs. Sheshappa Dudhappa Tambade
- (C) Ananth Kumar Naik Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Kharak Singh Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and others

86. A statement of a person who is dead relating to the cause of his death or circumstances relating to his death

- (A) Is not a relevant fact
- (B) Is a relevant fact
- (C) Is a relevant fact if the person was under expectation of death
- (D) None of the above

87. As per Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, a person is presumed to be dead, if he is not traceable for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- (A) 5 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 7 years
- (D) 10 years

88. Leading question under Indian Evidence Act can be asked during
- (A) Chief examination
  - (B) Cross-examination
  - (C) Re-examination
  - (D) None of the above
89. Which of the following statement with reference to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, is/are correct?
1. a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within 9 months from the date of the offence is reported
  2. it defines a child as any person below 12 years of age
- (A) 1 only
  - (B) 2 only
  - (C) both 1 and 2
  - (D) neither 1 nor 2
90. Under section 2(1) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. "Special Court" means, a court designated as such under
- (A) section 26
  - (B) section 27
  - (C) section 28
  - (D) section 29
91. Under section 20 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, any personnel of the media or hotel or lodge or hospital or club or studio or photographic facilities, on coming across any material object which is sexually exploitative of the child, shall provide such information to the
- (A) Local police
  - (B) Special Juvenile Police Unit
  - (C) Nearest Executive Magistrate
  - (D) Either (A) or (B)

92. Under section 35 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the evidence of the child shall be recorded within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ days of the Special Court taking cognizance of the offence.
- (A) 30 days (B) 45 days  
(C) 60 days (D) 3 months
93. In a family, there are husband-wife, 2 sons and 3 daughters. All the ladies were invited to a dinner. Both sons went out to play. Husband did not return from office. Who was at home?
- (A) only wife was at home  
(B) only two sons were at home  
(C) three daughters were at home  
 (D) nobody was at home
94. If in a certain language "MUMBAI" is coded as "NVNCBJ", how is "CHENNAI" coded in that code?
- (A) DIFOOBJ (B) DGIMMBJ  
(C) DHFNNCJ (D) DJFMMBH
95. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised in the year
- (A) 1935 (B) 1947  
 (C) 1949 (D) 1969
96. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest gallantry award in India.
- (A) Vir Chakra  
(B) Kirti Chakra  
 (C) Param Vir Chakra  
(D) Param Vishisht Seva Medal

97. The Hindu Succession Act will not apply to
- (A) Renoncants
  - (B) Opthons
  - (C) Hindus in Puducherry
  - (D) None of the above
98. Ceiling on holding of agricultural lands in Pudhucherry is,
- (A) 5 standard acres
  - (B) 15 standard acres
  - (C) 20 standard acres
  - (D) 30 standard acres
99. The limitation for prescription of any right under the French Civil Code is,
- (A) 12 years
  - (B) 20 years
  - (C) 30 years
  - (D) 3 years
100. The disposable quota under the French Code Civil is,
- (A)  $1/8^{\text{th}}$  share
  - (B)  $1/4^{\text{th}}$  share
  - (C) Varies depending upon the number of heirs
  - (D)  $1/2$
-

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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4. The candidates must write their Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the question booklet, except in the space provided for rough work.
5. Personalized OMR Answer Sheets will be supplied by the Invigilator for answering the questions.
6. The candidates shall write their Question Booklet Series (for Example, A, B, C & D) in the space provided in the personalized OMR Answer sheet.
7. The candidates should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. The candidates are not allowed to take the question booklet out of the examination Hall during the time of the examination.
8. After the examination, the candidates must hand over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. The candidates are allowed to take the Question Booklet with them only after the examination is over.
9. The facts and particulars given in the Question Booklet, i.e., name of the court, place, name of parties, etc., are fictional and may not be true in real and legal sense. Yet the candidates have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purpose of answering the paper, without interpreting them in any other manner.
10. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render the candidates liable for action or penalty, as the High Court may decide at their discretion.