

**Assistant Legal Advisor Online Exam Dt 15.03.14**

**Notations:**

- Options shown in green color are correct.
- Options shown in red color are incorrect.

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**Group 1**

<b>Assistant Legal Advisor</b>		

**Assistant Legal Advisor**

<b>Assistant Legal Advisor</b>		

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**Question id : 6305 Question Type : MCQ**

..... Winter Olympics were held at Sochi, Russia.

**Options :**

- 20th
- 21st
- 22nd
- 24th

**Question id : 6306 Question Type : MCQ**

The author of famous book "The Lowland" is .....

**Options :**

- Jhumpa Lahizi
- Taslima Nasreen
- Arundhati Rai
- Sarojini Naidu

**Question id : 6307 Question Type : MCQ**

The Chairman of the state Public Service Commission holds office for a period of :

**Options :**

- during the pleasure of the Governor.
- Six years.
- for five years, or till the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.
- for six years, or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

**Options :**

1. The village, district and state levels.
2. the village, state and union levels
3. the village, block and district levels.
4. the village, block and state levels.

**Question id : 6309 Question Type : MCQ**

BRICS stands for.....

**Options :**

1. Brazil, Russia, India, China, Slovenia
2. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
3. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South East Asia.
4. Brazil, Russia, India, China, Sudan

**Question id : 6310 Question Type : MCQ**

Section -----of Indian penal code criminalises homosexuality.

**Options :**

1. 370
2. 377
3. 375
4. 376

**Question id : 6311 Question Type : MCQ**

The Pir Panjal Railway tunnel is approximately .....KMS long.

**Options :**

1. 11.215
2. 12.215
3. 13
4. 15

**Question id : 6312 Question Type : MCQ**

According to the Sixth Pay Commission the cities of India are classified into ..... categories.

**Options :**

1. Three
2. Four
3. Five
4. Six

**Question id : 6313 Question Type : MCQ**

A) Embassy and Consulate are one and the same. B) Embassy is larger than the Consulate. C) Consulate is a permanent diplomatic Mission. D) Normally consulates are located in the capital city of a country.

**Options :**

1. A,B,C & D all statements are correct.
2. A,C & D are correct.
3. Only B is Correct.
4. None of the above statements is correct.

1. Guwahati.
2. Tawang
3. Imphal
4. Kohima

**Question id : 6315 Question Type : MCQ**

A letter series is given with one term missing, shown by (?). This missing term is given as one of the alternatives. Identify it. YXZ WV, XWYVU, ?, VUWTS, UTVSR, TSURQ

**Options :**

1. WXVUT
2. WVXUT
3. TVXUW
4. WVXTU

**Question id : 6316 Question Type : MCQ**

There is some relationship between the two terms to the left of ':' & the same relationship is between the two terms to the right of ':'. Out of these four terms one is missing, shown by (?). This missing term is given as one of the alternatives. Find it. APOC:?:ITSK: MVUN

**Options :**

1. EQRH
2. EQRG
3. DQRH
4. ERQF

**Question id : 6317 Question Type : MCQ**

Six friends are sitting in a circle, facing the centre. Sushila is not between Sudha & Pushpa. Poonam is the neighbor of Pushpa and is sitting exact left of Rinki. Pinki is second to the right of Sushila. Rinki is exactly opposite of Pinki. Who will be sitting exactly opposite of Pushpa ?

**Options :**

1. Poonam
2. Pinki
3. Sushila
4. Sudha

**Question id : 6318 Question Type : MCQ**

Out of the given five groups of letters, four are same in some way and forms a group. Find the stranger one, which does not fit in the group. a) BDFb) VXZc) FIKd) MOQe) LNP

**Options :**

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. e

**Question id : 6319 Question Type : MCQ**

If '+' means '÷', '÷' means '-', '-' means 'X' & 'X' means '+', then the value of  $10+5X7-3\div 7$  will be .....

**Options :**

1. 16
2. 22

**Question id : 6320 Question Type : MCQ**

In a code language, if TWENTY is written as 863985 & ELEVEN as 323039, then TWELVE is written as -----

**Options :**

1. 863203
2. 863063
3. 863930
4. 863584

**Question id : 6321 Question Type : MCQ**

The given number series contains a wrong term, which is given as one of the alternatives. Identify it. 58, 57, 54, 50, 42, 33, 22.

**Options :**

1. 57
2. 54
3. 50
4. 42

**Question id : 6322 Question Type : MCQ**

As '34' is related to '12', '59' is related to -----

**Options :**

1. 45
2. 42
3. 38
4. 47

**Question id : 6323 Question Type : MCQ**

Pick the odd pair out.

**Options :**

1. 100-10
2. 125-5
3. 625-25
4. 1225-36

**Question id : 6324 Question Type : MCQ**

A system is given : A B C + 6 7 G H I Δ 3 \* M N O P Q # S 4 U V W X Y Z on the basis of this system what will be the next term in the following series ? GΔ3,3NO, O#S, ?

**Options :**

1. #UV
2. SWV
3. SVW
4. SVU

**Question id : 6325 Question Type : MCQ**

The State Chief Information Commissioner may, at any time, by writing under his hand address his resignation to the -----

**Options :**

3. Prime Minister

4. President

**Question id : 6326 Question Type : MCQ**

The Central Information Commission can impose a penalty of Rs----- each day till the information is furnished by the Central Public Information Officer if he malafidely denies the request for information.

**Options :**

1. 100

2. 200

3. 150

4. 250

**Question id : 6327 Question Type : MCQ**

The Indian Parliament enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the ----- year of the Republic of India.

**Options :**

1. 56th

2. 60th

3. 61st

4. 67th

**Question id : 6328 Question Type : MCQ**

Which constitutes the Central Information Commission ? a) Prime Minister b) Chief Information Commissioner. c) Central Information Commissioner. d) Leader of opposition in Lok-sabha.

**Options :**

1. b & c

2. a & d

3. a, b & c

4. all the above.

**Question id : 6329 Question Type : MCQ**

The status of the Chief State Information Commissioner is equal to that of .....

**Options :**

1. Chief Election Commissioner

2. Chief Secretary of State

3. The Governor

4. Election Commissioner.

**Question id : 6330 Question Type : MCQ**

If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term, exceeding one year but not exceeding three years then the period of limitation for taking cognizance by the court is .....

**Options :**

1. Six months

2. One year

3. Two years

4. Three years.

**Question id : 6331 Question Type : MCQ**

1. Section 451 of Cr.P.C.
2. Section 452 of Cr.P.C.
3. Section 453 of Cr.P.C.
4. Section 454 of Cr.P.C.

**Question id : 6332 Question Type : MCQ**

Cognizable offence" under I.P.C. has been defined

**Options :**

1. Under Section 2(a) of Cr.P.C.
2. Under Section 2(c) of Cr.P.C.
3. Under Section 2(i) of Cr.P.C.
4. Under Section 2(l) of Cr.P.C.

**Question id : 6333 Question Type : MCQ**

A proclamation under section 82 of the Cr.P.C. can be issued against a person against whom a warrant has been issued. Thus a proclamation can be issued against.

**Options :**

1. accused offender
2. a surety
3. a witness
4. all of the above.

**Question id : 6334 Question Type : MCQ**

Maintenance of a case diary by an investigating officer is

**Options :**

1. directory
2. mandatory
3. discretionary
4. advisory

**Question id : 6335 Question Type : MCQ**

Statements of the witnesses recorded under section 164 of the Cr.P.C. are

**Options :**

1. Substantive evidence
2. corroborative evidence
3. both substantive and corroborative evidence
4. neither substantive nor corroborative evidence.

**Question id : 6336 Question Type : MCQ**

The compensation to the victim under section 357 of Cr.P.C. can be granted on

**Options :**

1. conviction
2. acquittal
3. discharge
4. either (a) or (b) or (c)

**Question id : 6337 Question Type : MCQ**

2. under Section 471 of Cr.P.C.
3. under Section 473 of Cr.P.C.
4. under Section 472 of Cr.P.C.

**Question id : 6338 Question Type : MCQ**

Once police records first information report (FIR), a copy of the same should be given to the complainant under

**Options :**

1. under Section 153 of Cr.P.C.
2. under Section 154 of Cr.P.C.
3. under Section 155 of Cr.P.C.
4. under Section 156 of Cr.P.C.

**Question id : 6339 Question Type : MCQ**

The offence committed under which section of IPC is not compoundable under section 320 of the Cr.P.C.

**Options :**

1. Section 352
2. Section 353
3. section 355
4. section 358

**Question id : 6340 Question Type : MCQ**

The term 'victim' is defined under

**Options :**

1. section 2 (w) of Cr.P.C.
2. section 2 (wa) of Cr.P.C.
3. section 2 (u) of Cr.P.C.
4. None of the above.

**Question id : 6341 Question Type : MCQ**

Confessions and statements can be recorded by,

**Options :**

1. any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate.
2. audio-video electronic means only in the presence of advocate of alleged accused.
3. Police officer on whom power of Magistrate has been confirmed.
4. Special Executive Magistrate.

**Question id : 6342 Question Type : MCQ**

Section 197 of the Cr.P.C. affords protection to

**Options :**

1. Private individuals
2. employees of public sector undertakings.
3. Public Servants.
4. all of the above.

**Question id : 6343 Question Type : MCQ**

Jurisdiction to grant bail under section 438 of the Cr.P.C. vests with

3. the High Court
4. the Court of Sessions and the High Court and not in the Court of Magistrate.

**Question id : 6344 Question Type : MCQ**

Section 438 of the Cr.P.C. can be invoked.

**Options :**

1. in cases of non-bailable offences.
2. in cases of bailable offences.
3. both (1) and (2)
4. neither (1) nor (2)

**Question id : 6345 Question Type : MCQ**

Under order XY, Rule 6A of C. P.C. a decree is to be drawn up in any case within ----- from the date of pronouncement of judgment.

**Options :**

1. 10 days.
2. 20 days.
3. 30 days.
4. 15 days.

**Question id : 6346 Question Type : MCQ**

Set-off can be claimed.

**Options :**

1. in any suit.
2. in a recovery of money suit only.
3. either (a) or (b)
4. neither (a) nor (b)

**Question id : 6347 Question Type : MCQ**

In set-off, court fee is

**Options :**

1. payable
2. not payable
3. discretionary
4. None of the above.

**Question id : 6348 Question Type : MCQ**

In a suit, issues are framed in respect of

**Options :**

1. Questions of facts
2. Questions of Law
3. Mixed questions of fact and law.
4. all the above.

**Question id : 6349 Question Type : MCQ**

Judgment' under sec 2(9) of C.P.C means

**Options :**



4. all the above.

**Question id : 6350 Question Type : MCQ**

Who amongst the following is not a 'public officer' within the meaning of section 2 (17) of Cr.P.C.

**Options :**

1. a Judge
2. a person in service under the pay Government.
3. Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat.
4. None of the above.

**Question id : 6351 Question Type : MCQ**

Under section 10 of CPC, a suit is liable to be

**Options :**

1. Stayed
2. Dismissed
3. Rejected
4. Either (1) or (2) or (3)

**Question id : 6352 Question Type : MCQ**

Plea of res-judicata.

**Options :**

1. has to be specifically raised.
2. need not be specifically raised.
3. is for the court to see of its own.
4. neither (1) nor (2) but only (3)

**Question id : 6353 Question Type : MCQ**

In every plaint under section 26 of CPC, facts should be proved by

**Options :**

1. Oral evidence
2. affidavit
3. document
4. oral evidence as well as documents.

**Question id : 6354 Question Type : MCQ**

Money under a decree can be paid.

**Options :**

1. in the Court.
2. out of the Court.
3. either in the Court or out of the Court.
4. Only in the Court and not out of the Court.

**Question id : 6355 Question Type : MCQ**

Section 152 of C.P.C. allows the court -

**Options :**

1. to reconsider the matter on merit.
2. to amend the decree of the appellate court.

**Question id : 6356 Question Type : MCQ**  
Public documents are mentioned in

**Options :**

1. Section 72 of Evidence Act
2. Section 73 of Evidence Act
3. Section 74 of Evidence Act
4. Section 75 of Evidence Act

**Question id : 6357 Question Type : MCQ**  
A dying declaration is admissible

**Options :**

1. only in criminal proceedings
2. only in civil proceedings
3. in civil as well as criminal proceedings
4. in criminal proceedings alone and not in civil proceedings.

**Question id : 6358 Question Type : MCQ**  
A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under

**Options :**

1. Section 24 of Evidence Act
2. section 25 of Evidence Act.
3. Section 26 of Evidence Act.
4. Section 27 of Evidence Act.

**Question id : 6359 Question Type : MCQ**  
Admission can be

**Options :**

1. Formal only
2. Informal only
3. either formal or informal
4. only formal & not informal

**Question id : 6360 Question Type : MCQ**  
Indian Evidence Act drafted by

**Options :**

1. Lord Macaulay
2. Sir James F. Stephen
3. Huxley
4. Sir Henry Summer Maine

**Question id : 6361 Question Type : MCQ**  
Indian Evidence Act applies to

**Options :**

1. Proceedings before tribunals
2. Proceedings before the arbitrator
3. Judicial proceedings in courts

Section 105 of the Evidence Act applies to

Options :

1. Criminal trials
2. Civil trials
3. both (1) and (2)
4. both (1) nor (2)

Question id : 6363 Question Type : MCQ

Under the Evidence Act, Fact means

Options :

1. Factum Probandum
2. Factum probans
3. both factum probandum and factum probans
4. None of the above.

Question id : 6364 Question Type : MCQ

Standard of proof in

Options :

1. Civil and criminal cases is the same
2. Criminal cases is much higher than in civil cases.
3. Criminal case is lower than in civil cases
4. either (a) or (c) are correct.

Question id : 6365 Question Type : MCQ

No facts need to be proved in a Court of law, if, - a) the facts are such of which Court will take judicial notice. b) if it is relating to laws in force in India. facts admitted. d) facts which are denied by the opposite party.

Options :

1. a and b
2. b only
3. d and c
4. a, b and c

Question id : 6366 Question Type : MCQ

A holds Z down and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes without Z's consent. A has committed an offence of

Options :

1. Theft
2. Robbery
3. Extortion
4. Dacoity.

Question id : 6367 Question Type : MCQ

A being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. A has committed -

Options :

1. Criminal breach of trust.
2. Dishonest misappropriation of property.
3. Breach of trust.

**Question id : 6368 Question Type : MCQ**

Whoever, voluntarily causes hurt by means and any instrument for shooting, stabbing, cutting or any instrument which, used as a weapon of an offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of any heated substance, or by means of any poison, has committed offence under section of the Indian Penal Code -

**Options :**

1. 325
2. 326A
3. 324
4. 326

**Question id : 6369 Question Type : MCQ**

When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit -

**Options :**

1. an unlawful assembly under section 141 of the IPC
2. rioting under section 146 of IPC
3. an affray under section 159 of IPC
4. None of the above.

**Question id : 6370 Question Type : MCQ**

Identify the incorrect sentence :

**Options :**

1. A Collector ex-excising jurisdiction in a suit-under Act 10 of 1859, is a Judge.
2. A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal, is a Judge.
3. A member of a Panchayat which has power, under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is not a Judge.
4. A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court, is not a Judge.

**Question id : 6371 Question Type : MCQ**

A makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. A fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket.

**Options :**

1. A is guilty for theft.
2. A is guilty of unlawful offence.
3. A is guilty of criminal insult.
4. A is guilty of attempt to commit an offence.

**Question id : 6372 Question Type : MCQ**

A man committing the following acts is said to have caused sexual harassment -a) a demand or request for sexual favors. b) making sexually colored remarks. c) monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication. d) throwing acid on or administering acid on a woman with the intention to damage or turn or deformity or disfigure. Which of the statements given above are correct :

**Options :**

1. a,c and d
2. b and d
3. a, b & c
4. b and a.

1. Committed by a man against a woman when she is unable to communicate consent.
2. with the consent of under eighteen years old age woman.
3. if a public servant abuses his position when he has custody or charge of a woman.
4. Voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal.

**Question id : 6374 Question Type : MCQ**

Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit -

**Options :**

1. Criminal trespass.
2. House - trespass
3. House - breaking.
4. Lurking house trespass.

**Question id : 6375 Question Type : MCQ**

A says Z is an honest man; he never stole B's watch, intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B's watch. It is called :

**Options :**

1. Forgery
2. Cheating
3. Criminal intimidation and insult.
4. Defamation.

**Question id : 6376 Question Type : MCQ**

A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of there by causing death, or with the knowledge, that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z, believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. A has committed the offence of -

**Options :**

1. Culpable homicide
2. Murder
3. Attempt to commit culpable homicide
4. causing death by negligence.

**Question id : 6377 Question Type : MCQ**

A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in Z's favor by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed an offence -

**Options :**

1. Public servant disobeying direction under law.
2. Public servant disobeying law, with intention to cause injury to any person.
3. Public Servant forming an incorrect document with the intent to cause injury.
4. Public Servant unlawfully engaging in a trade.

**Question id : 6378 Question Type : MCQ**

The following act is not said to be done in good faith -

**Options :**

1. Act of Judge when acting knowingly against the powers of the statutes.

**Question id : 6379 Question Type : MCQ**

Identify the correct sentence :

**Options :**

1. Whoever intentionally gives false evidence at any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall not be punishable.
2. Whoever intentionally fabricates false evidence shall be liable for punishment.
3. Whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence with the intention to procure conviction of an offence is not punishable.
4. Threatening any person to give false evidence shall not be punishable.

**Question id : 6380 Question Type : MCQ**

Whoever, to the annoyance of others – a) does any obscene act in any public place, or b) sings, recites or utters any obscene words in any public place, shall be liable for punishment.

**Options :**

1. only (a) is true.
2. only (b) is true
3. both (a) and (b) are true.
4. can't say.

**Question id : 6381 Question Type : MCQ**

Guidelines relating to sexual harassment at work place are laid down by the Supreme Court of India in the

**Options :**

1. Vishakha's case
2. Golaknath's case
3. Maneka Gandhi's case
4. Keshavnanda Bharti's case.

**Question id : 6382 Question Type : MCQ**

The right of property was dropped from the list of the fundamental Rights by the

**Options :**

1. 24th Amendment
2. 42nd Amendment
3. 44th Amendment.
4. None of the above.

**Question id : 6383 Question Type : MCQ**

Fundamental Rights of Citizens were

**Options :**

1. Enshrined in the original Construction.
2. Outlined in an Act passed by parliament in 1952.
3. Incorporated in Constitution by 42th ammendment.
4. added by 44th amendment.

**Question id : 6384 Question Type : MCQ**

In which case it was held by Supreme Court that preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution.

**Options :**

1. In the Golakhnath case.
2. In the Kesavananda Bharati case.
3. In the Minerva Mills case.
4. In the S. P. Upadhyay case.

**Question id : 6385 Question Type : MCQ**

Under Article 213 of the Constitution of India the Governor has power to promulgate an ordinance when both the houses of the state legislature are not in session. Such a power exercised by the Governor is

**Options :**

1. Legislative power
2. Administrative power
3. Judicial Power
4. Executive power.

**Question id : 6386 Question Type : MCQ**

Article 16 (4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favor of scheduled castes and tribes was added by

**Options :**

1. 75th amendment to the Constitution
2. 77th amendment to the Constitution.
3. 79 the amendment to the Constitution.
4. 78th amendment to the Constitution.

**Question id : 6387 Question Type : MCQ**

The Fundamental Right to life emanates from

**Options :**

1. Article 21 and includes right to die.
2. Article 19 and does not include right to die.
3. Article 19 & 20 and do not include right to die.
4. Article 21 a does not include right to die.

**Question id : 6388 Question Type : MCQ**

The Fundamental Right as envisaged under Article 12 to 35 are

**Options :**

1. absolutely flexible
2. can be cernended
3. not justifiable
4. can not be amended at all

**Question id : 6389 Question Type : MCQ**

In the case of A. K. Gopalan V/s state of Madras. The Preventive Detention Act 1950 was found conflicting with two Articles.

**Options :**

1. Article 14 & 17
2. Article 19 & 21
3. Article 23 & 25
4. Articles 23 & 32

**Question id : 6390 Question Type : MCQ**

Which one of the following Fundamental Rights were restrained by Preventive Detention Act.

**Options :**

1. Right to Religion

#### 4. Right to equality.

**Question id : 6391 Question Type : MCQ**

Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 is

**Options :**

1. Purely Sacramental
2. Purely contract
3. having semblance of a sacrament as well as semblance of a contract
4. None of these

**Question id : 6392 Question Type : MCQ**

Doctrine of 'factum valet' enables to cure the violation of

**Options :**

1. a directory provisions or a mere matter of form.
2. fundamental principles
3. essence of the transaction
4. all the above.

**Question id : 6393 Question Type : MCQ**

Non-registration of Marriage under section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955

**Options :**

1. Invalidates the marriage and calls for imposition of penalty.
2. does not invalidate the marriage but calls for imposition of penalty.
3. neither invalidates the marriage nor calls for imposition of penalty.
4. makes the marriage voidable.

**Question id : 6394 Question Type : MCQ**

A child of void marriage is

**Options :**

1. entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener.
2. not entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener.
3. may or may not be entitled to an interest in which his father is a coparcener.
4. entitlement of interest is discretionary to the court.

**Question id : 6395 Question Type : MCQ**

A married Hindu female/ woman

**Options :**

1. can adopt with the implied consent of her husband.
2. can adopt without the consent of her husband.
3. can adopt with the prior permission of the court.
4. neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

**Question id : 6396 Question Type : MCQ**

Who amongst the following is not a class I heir of a Hindu male.

**Options :**

1. Step-son
2. step daughter



**Question id : 6397 Question Type : MCQ**

Property in which a person acquires an interest by birth, under Mitakshara law is known as

**Options :**

1. unobstructed heritage
2. obstructed heritage
3. self acquired property
4. either a or c

**Question id : 6398 Question Type : MCQ**

Each son acquires at his birth an equal interest with his father in all ancestral property held by the father under

**Options :**

1. Mitakshara law
2. Dayabhaga law
3. both (a) and (b)
4. neither (a) or (b).

**Question id : 6399 Question Type : MCQ**

Under section 30 of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 a Hindu can dispose of his interest in a Mitakshara coparcener property by

**Options :**

1. will
2. gift
3. sale
4. Mortgage

**Question id : 6400 Question Type : MCQ**

A Hindu joint family is a

**Options :**

1. Corporation
2. juristic person
3. composite family
4. neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

**Question id : 6401 Question Type : MCQ**

Doctrine of blending is not applicable to a

**Options :**

1. Hindu female.
2. Hindu male who is not a coparcener
3. both (a) and (b)
4. neither (a) nor (b)

**Question id : 6402 Question Type : MCQ**

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 the period of limitation is -

**Options :**

1. Thirty years from the date of actual possession

4. One year from the date of actual possession.

**Question id : 6403 Question Type : MCQ**

After completion of sale, the period of limitation to set aside a sale by a civil or revenue court for arrears of Government or for any demand recoverable as such arrears, shall be-

**Options :**

1. one year
2. Two years
3. Three years
4. Twelve years

**Question id : 6404 Question Type : MCQ**

Application against the order or decree or sentence sought to be revised to any court for exercise of its powers of revision under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (5 of 1898), shall be within,

**Options :**

1. Sixty Days.
2. Ninety Days.
3. Thirty Days.
4. Forty five Days.