Assam Judicial Service - Preliminary Exam Paper 2018

(Q. Nos. 1 and 2): In each of these questions, jumbled letters of a meaningful word are given. You are required to rearrange these letters and select from the given alternatives, the word which is almost similar in meaning to the rearranged word.

1. HRADTE
(a) DECREASE
(b) LOSS
(c) REDUCTION
(d) SCARCITY

2. DNHBEI
(a) FRONT
(b) SIDE
(c) BACK
(d) LAST

Directions (Q. Nos. 3 and 4): In each question below, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence.

3. If you need help
P: promptly and politely
Q: ask for attendants
R: to help our customers
S: who have instructions

The proper sequence should be
(a) SQPR
(b) QPSR
(c) QSRP
(d) SQRP

4. Work is the one thing
P: and without it
Q: that is necessary
R: to keep the world going
S: we should all die

The proper sequence should be
(a) QPSR
(b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ
(d) QRPS

Directions (Q. Nos. 5 and 6): In each of the following sentences, there is a blank space in the given sentences. Below each sentence there are four words denoted by letters (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

5. In a changing and _____ unstructured business environment, creativity and innovation are being _____ demanded of executives.
(a) excessively, rapidly
(b) highly, extremely
(c) increasingly, moderately
(d) progressively, increasingly

6. The interest has _____ innovation related to several sectors of _____ pharmaceutical and industry.
(a) accepted, skeletal
(b) insured, fateful
(c) affected, plummeting
(d) accelerated, burgeoning

7. A man bought an article listed at Rs. 1500 with a discount of 20% offered on the list price. What additional discount must be offered to the man to bring the net price to Rs. 1104?

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(a) 6%
b) 8%
(c) 10%
(d) 12%

8. Ram can do a work in 60 days and the same work Sohan can finish in 40 days. If both of them work together, then in how many days will the work be over?
(a) 24
(b) 32
(c) 50
(d) 100

9. What was the purpose of the Operation Sukoon' launched by the Government of India?
(a) Helping Indonesia in its efforts to rehabilitate the victims of earthquake in that country
(b) Evacuating the Indian Nationals from Lebanon during the conflict in the Middle East
(c) Assisting United Nations in its efforts to help the Civil War victims in the Darfur region of North Africa
(d) Providing a relief package to farmers after a spate of suicides by other farmers in Andhra Pradesh

10. Who among the following bowlers have taken more than 500 wickets in Test Cricket?
1. WasimAkrain
2. Richard Hadlee
3. Glen McGrath
4. Courtney Walsh

Select the correct answer using the codes given below
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) All of these

11. Starting with the Australian Lawn Tennis Tournament, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the other three major Lawn Tennis Tournaments?
(a) French Open - US Open - Wimbledon
(b) French Open – Wimbledon – US Open
(c) Wimbledon - US Open – French Oen
(d) Wimbledon - French Open - US Open

12. Elizabeth Hawley is well-known for her writings relating to which one of the following?
(a) Historical monuments in India
(b) Regional dances in India
(c) Himalayan expeditions
(d) Wildlife in India

13. Among the following Presidents of India, who was also the Secretary Generalof Non-Aligned Movement for some period?
(a) Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(b) Varahagiri Venkatagiri
(c) Giani Zail Singh
(d) Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma

Direction: Choose the correct established universal principles of law and moral philosophy from the following -

14. Ex Turpicausa non oritur action
(a) With official authority to execute a contract.
(b) On the face of it none is there to work.
(c) No action arises on immoral contract. (d) It is more serious to hurt divine than temporal majesty.

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15. Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona

(a) Abundant caution does no harm.
(b) An action is not given to one who is not injured.
(c) An absolute judgment needs no expositor.
(d) A personal action dies with the person.

16. Which of the following is the source of law

(a) Jurisprudence
(b) Social law
(c) Customary law
(d) None of these

17. What is required for a general rule of customary law to be formed?

(a) Only general, widespread and consistent practice on the part of states is required
(b) The consistent practice of few states is sufficient
(c) The legal conviction that a certain practice of a state is in accordance with international law is the most significant requirement
(d) Both the elements of widespread and consistent state practice and of the Opinio Juris are required

18. In the Government of India Act, 1835; Federal List contained which kind of subjects?

(a) External Affairs
(b) Currency and Coinage
(c) Naval, Military and Force, Census
(d) All of the above

19. When did Constituent Assembly adopt a National Flag?

(a) 22nd August, 1947
(b) 22nd July, 1947
(c) 22nd January, 1947
(d) 22nd October, 1947

20. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3.People's responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

21. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

(a) Liberty of thought
(b) Economic liberty
(c) Liberty of expression
(d) Liberty of belief

22. Consider the following statements.

1. No criminal proceeding shall be instituted against the Governor of a state in any court during his terms of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a state shall not be diminished during his terms of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements.

1. The speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall vacate his/her office

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if he/ she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her office immediately.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. If President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular state, then
(a) the assembly of the state is automatically dissolved.
(b) the powers of the Legislature of that state shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
(c) Article 19 is suspended in that state.
(d) the President can make laws relating to that state.

25. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for
(a) the participation of workers in the management of industries.
(b) arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
(c) an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute.
(d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

26. With reference to the "Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (PBPT Act), consider the following statements:
1. A property transaction is not treated as benami transaction if the owner of the property is not aware of the transaction.
2. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the government.
3. The Act provides for three authorities for investigations but does not provide for any appellate mechanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 and 3

27. In India, Judicial Review implies
(a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
(b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
(c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
(d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgments given earlier in similar or different cases.

28. Schedule Ninth of the Indian Constitution deals with
(a) Subjects contained in the Union List, State List and Concurrent List
(b) The recognition of languages
(c) Certain acts and regulations of State Legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of Zamindari System
(d) The territories of States and Union Territories

29. Supreme Court of India propounded sequence basic doctrine in which of the following case?
(a) Golaknath Case

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(b) KesavanandaBharati Case
(C) Maneka Gandhi Case
(d) Gopalan Case

30. By which of the following Amendment act, special provisions as to citizenship of person covered by Asom Accord?
(a) By Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985
(b) By Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986
(c) By Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992
(d) By Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003

31. By which of the following date a person from Bangladesh is deemed to be an Indian citizen?
(a) Before 1st January, 1971
(b) Before 1st January, 1966
(c) Before 1st December, 1922
(d) Before 1st January, 1992

32. Rights relating to freedom of religion are contained in
(a) Articles 25 to 30
(b) Articles 26 to 30
(c) Articles 25 to 28
(d) Articles 25 to 31

33. By which of the following Article the Prime Minister has to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for?
(a) Article 78
(b) Article 77
(c) Article 76
(d) Article 75

34. According to which article, the Parliament can make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List?
(a) Article 246
(b) Article 248
(c) Article 280
(d) Article 368

35. Which article provides for the office of the Attorney General of India?
(a) Article 74
(b) Article 75
(c) Article 76
(d) Article 77

36. A country is said to be a debt trap if
(a) It has to borrow to make interest payments on outstanding loans
(b) It has to borrow to make interest payments on to standing loans
(c) It has been refused loans or aid by creditors abroad
(d) The World Bank charges a very high rate of interest on outstanding as well as new loans.

37. Specific Performance of Contract is enforceable in case -
(a) A contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;
(b) A contract which is in its nature determinable;
(c) When there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.
(d) None of the above

38. A decree for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a plot of land has been made in a contested suit and the purchaser within the period allowed by the decree does not pay the purchase money
(a) The contract can be rescinded by the vendor on his own

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(b) Vendor can rescind by filing an application in the same suit where decree was passed
(c) Vendor can rescind by filing a separate suit
(d) Vendor on its rescission, purchaser must file a fresh suit.

Direction (Q. Nos. 39 to 44): Choose the correct answer -

39. Injunction can be granted -
(a) To prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;
(b) To prevent a continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced;
(c) To prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the plaintiff, whether expressly or by implication.
(d) When the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter.

40. 'A' sends goods to 'B' for sale, and gives instructions not to sell under a fixed price. "C' being ignorant of 'B's instructions, enters into a contract with 'B' to buy the goods at a lower price than the reserved price.
(a) 'A' is not bound by the contract
(b) The contract is void
(c) Contract is voidable at the option of B
(d) 'A' is bound by the contract.

41. A surety in a contract of guarantee is not discharged
(a) By any variance made without the surety's consent in the terms of the contract between the debtor and the creditor;
(b) By any contract between the creditor and debtor by which debtor is released;
(c) By a contract to give time to the debtor is made by the creditor with a third person;
(d) When creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue the debtor.

42. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract
(a) The original contract must be performed on the demand of either party to the contract;
(b) The original contract becomes void and need not be performed;
(c) The original contract must be performed;
(d) None of the above

43. 'A' gives authority to 'B' to sell A's land on the condition to pay himself out of the proceeds, the debts due to him from A. But A died immediately on the next day leaving his only son 'C'.
(a) The agency survives and legal heir of 'A' is bound by it.
(b) The agency does not survive.
(c) The agency becomes voidable at the option of the agent.
(d) The agency survives but the legal heir of 'A' is not bound by it.

44. 'A', the lessor, leaves a plot of land to 'B' on a condition that in case 'B' would sublet, he would re-enter. B transfers this right of re-entry to C. The transfer is
(a) Valid under the Transfer of Property Act
(b) Not valid under the Transfer of Property Act
(c) Valid on the principles of equity
(d) 'C' has a right to sue 'B' for its enforcement.

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Direction (Q. No. 45): Choose the incorrect pair out of the pairs mentioned below the questions

45. **Effect of vested interest**
(i) The transfer is complete and the transferee acquires all the rights of a full owner including right to transfer;
(ii) If transferee dies his interest goes to his legal representatives irrespective of possession obtained by the transferee;
(iii) It is not attachable under Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
(iv) It may be subject to the happening of an event which must happen.
(a) (i, iii)
(b)(ii, iv)
(c) (i, ii)
(d) (i, iv)

Direction (Q. No. 46): Choose the incorrect one from the options mentioned below the question -

46. **Attestation by at least two witnesses are mandatory in**
(a) a gift deed;
(b) a mortgage deed if the principal money secured is above Rs. 100/-;
(c) a sale deed of immovable property of value above Rs. 100/-;
(d) none of the above.

Direction (Q. Nos. 47 to 90): Choose the correct answer -

47. **A, a Hindu, who has separated from his father B, sells to C three fields X, Y and Z, representing that A is authorized to transfer the same. Of these fields Z does not belong to A, it having been retained by B on the partition, but on B's dying, A as heir obtains Z. Before C takes steps to require A to deliver Z to him, A sells Z to D who has no notice of the purported sale to C. C claims Z from D.**
(a) C can claim and is protected by the applicability of "feeding the grant of estoppels";
(b) D is protected as he had no notice of earlier transaction between A and C;
(c) "Feeding the grant of estoppels" does not apply;
(d) None of the above.

48. **'A' makes a gift of his property to 'B' with a proviso that if 'B' becomes insolvent, B's interest in the gifted property shall cease. The condition is hit under the provision of**
(a) Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(b) Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(c) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(d) Section 120 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

49. **The Rule of Lispendens in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is stipulated in**
(a) Section 53-A
(b) Section 48
(c) Section 52
(d) Section 55(2)

50. **Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or appellant and of a deceased defendant or respondent period of limitation from the date of death prescribed is**

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(a) One hundred fifty days
(b) Sixty days
(c) Ninety days
(d) One hundred twenty days.

51. The prescribed period for filing a suit for possession of immovable property or any interest therein based on title under the Limitation Act, 1963 is twelve years
(a) From the date of dispossession;
(b) When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff;
(c) When the right to sue first accrues;
(d) From the date of allowing the dependant to possess the immovable property

52. A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction can be raised -
(a) at anytime during the continuance of the proceeding;
(b) not later than the submission of the statement of defence;
(c) in an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996;
(d) in an application under Section 16 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996;

53. An interim arbitral award on any matter with respect to which the arbitral tribunal may make a final arbitral can be made
(a) Under Section 17 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(b) Under Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(c) Under Section 31 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(d) Under Order XXXIX Rule 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

54. The Limitation Act, 1963 shall apply to arbitrations as it applies to proceedings in court and for the purpose, the arbitration shall be deemed to have commenced –
(a) from the date on which a request for the dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent,
(b) from the date of appointment of the arbitrators;
(c) from the date of notice issued by the arbitrators informing the date for filing claims and counter claims;
(d) from the date issues are framed by the arbitrator,

55. Under the Registration Act, 1908 it is stipulated that all copies given under a particular section of the said Act shall be signed and sealed by the Registering Officer, and admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents. The said section is –
(a) Section 61
(b) Section 60
(c) Section 57
(d) Section 17

56. Which of the following Acts has a mention in Section 49 of the RegistrationAct, 1908?
(a) The Specific Relief Act, 1877
(b) The Indian Contract Act
(c) The Transfer of Property Act
(d) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

57. Which of the following sections deals with requirements of policies ofinsurance and limits of liability in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?
(a) Section 156
(b) Section 158
(C) Section 147
(d) Section 141

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58. Which section in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 gives an option to the claimantfor claiming compensation either under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 or under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923?
(a) Section 168
(b) Section 166
(c) Section 167
(d) Section 140

59. In the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 out of the following sections which one ousted the jurisdiction of the Civil Court?
(a) Section 9
(b) Section 19
(c) Section 11
(d) None of the above

60. An appeal against the orders of a Commissioner under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 lies before the High Court –
(a) as a routine procedure;
(b) only on a substantial question of law involved;
(c) only on the bona-fide of the claim of the appellant;
(d) grounds similar to the provision of Section 104 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

61. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Presiding Officer of a LabourCourt has the power to enter the premises occupied by any establishment to which the dispute relates after giving reasonable notice under Section –
(a) 9-A
(b) 11
(c) 12
(d) 13

62. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Collector is bound to make an award within a specific period from the date of publication of the declaration under Section 6 and if no award is made within that period the entire land acquisition proceedings shall lapse. The said period is –
(a) One year
(b) Six months
(c) Two years
(d) One and half years

63. In a suit for recovery of possession of land in Assam forming an entire estate paying annual revenue to Government and such revenue is settled, but not permanently, the court fees payable are on
(a) the market value of land;
(b) five times the revenue so payable;
(c) ten times the revenue so payable;
(d) fifteen times the revenue so payable.

64. The Court has power to decide questions as to valuation of a suit and determining the amount of any fees chargeable as per –
(a) Section 12
(b) Section 14
(c) Section 7
(d) Section 13 of the Court-fees Act, 1870

65. Right to lodge a caveat under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is prescribed in
(a) Section 148
(b) Section 145
(c) Section 148A
(d) Section 151

66. Substituted manner of service of summons on the defendants under

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the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is prescribed under
(a) Order V Rule 20
(b) Order II Rule 2
(c) Order VI Rule 17
(d) Order V Rule 9

67. Genuinity of the grounds raised against the resistance or obstruction to possession of immovable property by a stranger to a suit to the decree holder must be decided by the Executing Court under –
(a) Order XXI Rule 101
(b) Order XXI Rule 35
(c) Section 47
(d) Order XXI Rule 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

68. An order under Rule 9 of the Order XXII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 refusing to set aside abatement or dismissal of a suit is appealable under –
(a) Section 105
(b) Section 96
(c) Section 104
(d) Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

69. The effect of rules in First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is prescribed under
(a) Section 123
(b) Section 121
(c) Section 124
(d) Section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

70. Which section of the Indian Penal Code deals with a person of unsound mind.
(a) Section 84 IPC
(b) Section 103 IPC
(c) Section 32 IPC
(d) None of the above

71. A, a guardian of an insane person, in good faith, for the benefit of the insane person but without the consent of the insane person allowed the surgeon to carry out a critical operation knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the death of the insane person. Such act of the guardian is not an offence as per –
(a) Section 89 of the IPC
(b) Section 95 of the IPC
(c) Section 84 of the IPC
(d) Section 90 of the IPC

72. Right of private defence of the body and property is stipulated under -
(a) Section 99 of the IPC
(b) Section 97 of the IPC
(c) Section 92 of the IPC
(d) Section 94 of the IPC

73. Punishment for the offence of perjury is prescribed in
(a) Section 192 of the IPC
(b) Section 193 of the IPC
(c) Section 189 of the IPC
(d) Section 201 of the IPC

74. Only a single blow with a stick was given on the head of the deceased and that proved fatal. There was no intention to cause death. Accused is liable to be convicted under –
(a) Section 302 IPC
(b) Section 304 IPC
(c) Section 304-A IPC
(d) Section 307 IPC

75. An accused, a Head Master of a school after drawing money for the salary of the staff, did not disburse the same for eight days. The explanation of the loss of money

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given, eight days after, was found untrue. After complaint to the police being filed, he effected the payment. The accused is liable to be convicted under
(a) Section 409 of the IPC
(b) Section 417 of the IPC
(c) Section 379 of the IPC
(d) No cognizable offence once the Head Master effected the payment.

76. Police constable on duty when tries to search the accused while coming out of boat but the accused assaulting the police constable is liable to be punished under –
(a) Section 341 of the IPC
(b) Section 353 of the IPC
(c) Section 352 of the IPC
(d) Section 354 of the IPC

77. Which of the following sections under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 bars calling in question in any Civil Court once the Magistrate passes an order duly –
(a) Section 156
(b) Section 145
(c) Section 133
(d) Section 202

78. Appointment of Special Judicial Magistrate by the High Court if requested by the Central or the State Government is provided under
(a) Section 11 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(b) Section 13 of Cr.P.C..1973
(c) Section 9 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(d) Section 8 of Cr.P.C., 1973

79. Police Officer's power to investigate cognizable case is prescribed in –
(a) Section 156 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(b) Section 154 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(c) Section 153 of Cr.P.C., 1973
(d) Section 157 of Cr.P.C., 1973

80. The evidentiary value of statements of witnesses recorded by police in the case diary during investigation is stipulated in –
(a) Section 161 Cr.P.C.
(b) Section 162 Cr.P.C.
(c) Section 311 Cr.P.C.
(d) Section 164 Cr.P.C.

81. Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 is stipulated under –
(a) Chapter V
(b) Chapter XVI
(c) Chapter XIV
(d) None of the above

82. The power of High Court to transfer cases and appeals is provided under -
(a) Section 386 Cr.P.C.
(b) Section 407 Cr.P.C.
(c) Section 410 Cr.P.C.
(d) Section 482 Cr.P.C.

83. The State (appropriate Government) has the authority and/ or power to suspend or remit sentences with an opinion from the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion. Which of the provision in the aforesaid aspect is relevant?
(a) Section 423 Cr.P.C.;
(b) Section 432 Cr.P.C.;
(c) Section 433 Cr.P.C.;
(d) Section 340 Cr.P.C.

84. The powers of the Appellate Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is stipulated in the provision of
(a) Section 381 Cr.P.C.,

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(b) Section 386 Cr.P.C.;
(c) Section 391 Cr.P.C.;
(d) Section 389 Cr.P.C.

85. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall not purchase or bid for the property as per –
(a) Section 464 of the Cr.P.C., 1973
(b) Section 451 of the Cr.P.C., 1973
(c) Section 481 of the Cr.P.C., 1973
(d) Section 446 of the Cr.P.C., 1973

86. Object of repealing an Act must be considered as if it had never existed subject to
(a) Section 4 of the General Clauses Act
(b) Article 142 of the Constitution of India
(c) Section 6 of the General Clauses Act
(d) Section 3 (29) of the General Clauses Act

87. "Public Documents are defined in
(a) Section 50 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(b) Section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(c) Section 54 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

88. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after notice to produce, was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law as per –
(a) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(b) Section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(c) Section 107 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Section 89 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

89. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person as per –
(a) Section 128 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(b) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(c) Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

90. Relevancy of admission in civil cases is stipulated in -
(a) Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(b) Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(c) Section 29 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Section 5 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

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