

Chhattisgarh Judiciary - Prelims 2014

100 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. 'A' intentionally causes 'B' death partly by illegally omitting to give B food and partly by beating. A has committed the offence of.

- (a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (b) Murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) Hurt

Q2. Act done in pursuant of order of court, if done in good faith is coverable under General Exception under which of the following sections of I.P.C.,

- (a) Section 76
- (b) Section 77
- (c) Section 7S

Q3. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C'. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of.

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide
- (c) Abetment of murder

Q4. In I.P.C., punishment for rioting is provided under

- (a) Section 145
- (b) Section 145
- (c) Section 147
- (d) Section 148

Q5. A, being legally bound to appeal' before Raipur District Judge as a witness in obedience to a summons issued by court, intentionally omits to appeal'. A is guilty under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,

- (a) Section 173
- (b) Section 174
- (c) section 175
- (d) Section 176

Q6. 'A , knowing that 'B' has murdered 'C', assists 'B' to hide the body with the intention of screening 'B' from punishment. A is liable to punishment,

- (a) Seven years imprisonment and fine
- (b) Seven years imprisonment
- (c) Five years imprisonment
- (d) Five years imprisonment and fine

Q7. Punishment for disclosure of identity of victim of rape is provided under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,

- (a) Section 225
- (b) Section 225 A
- (c) Section 226
- (d) Section 228 A

Q8. Offences against human body are provided under which of the following chapters of I.P.C.,

- (a) Chapter XI
- (b) Chapter XII
- (c) Chapter XIII
- (d) Chapter XVI

Q9. 'A', a police officer tortures 'B' to induce 'B' to confess that he has committed a crime. A is guilty under which of the following provisions of I.P.C.,

- (a) Section 327
- (b) Section 328
- (c) Section 129
- (d) Section 330

Q10. A1 Signs his own name to a document, intending that the document was signed by another person of the same name, which of the offences defined in I.P.C. is committed by A1,

- (a) Section 461
- (b) Section 464
- (c) No offence
- (d) Section 491

Q11. List of cognizable and Non cognisable offences is provided under..... of Cr. P.C.

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 110
- (c) Schedule I
- (d) Schedule II

Q12. Section 6 of Cr. P.C. provides,

- (a) Territorial jurisdiction
- (b) Classes of Criminal courts
- (c) Jurisdiction of criminal courts
- (d) Power of magistrate

Q13. Plea bargaining is provided under which part of the Cr. P.C.,

- (a) Chapter XIX
- (b) Chapter XX
- (c) Chapter XX A
- (d) Chapter XXI A

Q14. Power to order execution of bond for good behaviour under Section 10(5) of Cr. P.C. is vested in.

- (a) only judicial magistrate
- (b) Only police commissioner
- (c) Only executive magistrate
- (d) None of these

Q15. Which Section of Cr. P.C. defines cognisable offence?

- (a) Section 2 (a)
- (b) Section 2 (b)
- (c) Section 2 (c)
- (d) Section 2 (d)

Q16. Under Section '41C of Cr. P.C. The State Government shall establish a police control room.

- (a) Only at district level
- (b) Only at state level
- (c) Only at commissioners level
- (d) At state and district level

Q17. Under which provision an arrested person has right to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation,

- (a) Section 39 of Cr. P.C.
- (b) Section 40 of Cr. P.C.
- (c) Section 41 A of Cr. P.C.
- (d) Section 41 D of Cr. P.C.

Q18. Under Section 102 of Cr. P.C. Who is authorised to seize stolen property ?

- (a) Police officer
- (b) Judicial magistrate
- (c) Executive magistrate
- (d) Special magistrate

Q19. Which provision of Cr. P.C. deals with power of revision of High court,

- (a) Section 393
- (b) Section 399
- (c) Section 400
- (d) Section 401

Q20. Under Section 4(53 of Cr. P.C. for an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the limited period for taking cognisance is,

- (a) One year
- (b) two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Five years

Q21. Private alienation of property after attachment is,

- (a) Legal
- (b) Irregular
- (c) Void
- (d) Voidable

Q22. Section 75 of C.P.C. Deals with.

- (a) Power to issue summons
- (b) Power to issue commissions
- (c) Right to appeal
- (d) Res Judicata

Q23. In C.P.C., provision for out of court settlement of suits is made under,

- (a) Section 75
- (b) Section 16
- (c) Section 88
- (d) Section 89

Q24. Essential condition provided under section 100 (1) of C.P.C. for preferring second appeal is.

- (a) Substantial question of fact
- (b) Substantial question of law
- (c) Error regarding jurisdiction
- (d) Subject matter of public importance

Q25. If a court is satisfied that a case pending before it involves a question as to the validity of any Act, the Court should.

- (a) Decide the validity of Act
- (b) Refer the matter to high court
- (c) High Court should exercise power of revision
- (d) Refer to supreme court for advice

Q26. Who of the following is exempted from personal appearance before court ?

- (a) Ministers of union
- (b) Ministers of States
- (c) Judges of High court
- (d) All of these

Q27. Period of operation of caveat under C.P.C. is,

- (a) Fifteen days
- (b) Sixteen days
- (c) Ninety days
- (d) Four months

Q28. Can a document which is not produced with the plaintiff and which ought to have been produced by the plaintiff, be received in evidence on his behalf ?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Only with leave of court
- (d) Only before framing of issues

Q29. What can the court do when neither party appeals when it is called for hearing ?

- (a) Ex - parte order
- (b) Refer for arbitration
- (c) Refer for conciliation
- (d) Dismissal of suit

Q30. What is the maximum time granted to court by C.P.C. to draw up a decree after pronouncing judgement ?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 50 days

Q31. Under Section 3 of Indian Evidence Act 'Court' does not include.

- (a) Judge
- (b) Magistrate
- (c) Arbitrator
- (d) District Judge

Q32. As per section 1 of Indian Evidence Act, the Act came into force on.

- (a) March 15, 1872
- (b) September 1, 1872
- (c) September 15, 1872
- (d) October 1, 1872

Q33. Indian Evidence Act consists of.

- (a) 11 Chapters 157 Sections
- (b) 11 Chapters 2 Schedules
- (c) 11 Chapters 157 Sections
- (d) 156 Sections 3 Schedules

Q34. In Indian Evidence Act, the principle of Res gestae is codified under,

- (a) Section 4
- (b) Section 5
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 7

Q35. 'A' is tried for murder of 'B' by administering Potassium Cyanide. The fact that Alias purchased potassium cyanide just before the murder of B is relevant under,

- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 10

Q36. In which section of Indian Evidence Act, those conditions are mentioned when facts not otherwise relevant, are relevant.

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14

Q37. In Evidence Act confession is defined under,

- (a) Section 19
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 21
- (d) none of these

Q38. What is the evidentiary value of admission ?

- (a) Unimportant
- (b) Conclusive proof
- (c) As estoppels
- (d) Binding

Q39. In which chapter of Indian Evidence Act provisions regarding Burden of proof are codified,

- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

Q40. Evidence given by dumb witness according to section 119, shall be treated to be.

- (a) Oral Evidence
- (b) Documentary Evidence
- (c) Hearsay Evidence
- (d) Circumstantial Evidence

Q41. In the Preamble of the Constitution, the word socialist was added by.

- (a) Section 2 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (b) Section 3 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (c) Section 4 of 42nd Amendment Act
- (d) Section 5 of 42nd Amendment Act

Q42. Which of the following provisions empower the president to appoint Prime Minister ?

- (a) Article 74
- (b) Article 75
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 77

Q43. A money Bill passed by Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by Rajya Sabha, if no action is taken within

- (a) Three weeks
- (b) Fourteen days
- (c) Four weeks
- (d) Seventeen days

Q44. Chief election Commissioner of India may be removed by.

- (a) Resolution of cabinet by two third majority
- (b) Resolution of both houses
- (c) On recommendation of Chief Justice of India
- (d) none of these

Q45. The Constitution of India was adopted by the constituent Assembly on.

- (a) November 25, 1949
- (b) November 29, 1949
- (c) November 26, 1949
- (d) November 27, 1949

Q46. In which of the following cases supreme court has ruled by majority that parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights exercising its power under Art. 368,

- (a) Shankari Prasad Vs. Union of India
- (b) Sajjan Singh case
- (c) Golak Nath Vs. Punjab
- (d) Kesavanand case

Q47. First women judge to be appointed to supreme court was,

- (a) M. Fathima Beevi
- (b) Gyan Sudha Mishra
- (c) Leela Seth
- (d) Rani Jethmalani

Q48. What is the tenure of Chief Election commissioner of India ?

- (a) Five years
- (b) 62 years of age
- (c) Five years or 62 years of age whichever is earlier
- (d) Six years or 65 years of age whichever is the earlier

Q49. Which of the constitutional provisions provides personal immunity to the president of India for his official act from answerability to any court.

- (a) Article 362
- (b) Article 363
- (c) Article 364
- (d) Article 361

Q50. After declaration of financial emergency what is the maximum period of its operation without approval of the President ?

- (a) Four months
- (b) Three months
- (c) Two months
- (d) One month

Q51. Which of the following statement is incorrect,

- (a) Every contract is an agreement but every agreement is not a contract
- (b) The test of contractual intention should be objective and not subjective
- (c) Acceptance is complete when it is communicated to the offeror
- (d) The party inviting tender is bound to accept the tender

Q52. Which provision of Indian Contract Act provides definition of free consent.

- (a) Section 13
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11

Q53. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain are,

- (a) Valid
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Void
- (d) Effective

Q54. In Indian contract Act, Contingent contract is defined under,

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 34
- (d) Section 36

Q55. Section 40 of Indian contract Act deals with.

- (a) about persons by whom promise is to be performed
- (b) About compensation on non performance of promise
- (c) About voidability of agreement
- (d) About legality of contract

Q56. In Indian contract Act, certain relations resembling with contract are provided under,

- (a) Chapter IV
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VI
- (d) Chapter VII

Q57. In Indian contract Act, the responsibility of finder of goods is provided under,

- (a) Section 68
- (b) Section 69
- (c) Section 70
- (d) Section 71

Q58. Transfer of property Act 1882, came into force on.

- (a) March 1, 1882
- (b) April 1, 1882
- (c) May 1, 1882
- (d) None of these

Q59. In transfer of property Act, conditions of oral transfer are provided under,

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 10
- (d) Section 11

Q60. Section 58 of transfer of property Act defines,

- (a) Mortgagor
- (b) Mortgage
- (c) Mortgage money
- (d) All of these

Q61. In transfer of property Act, rights and liabilities of mortgagee is provided under,

- (a) Section 55 to 57
- (b) Section 61 to 65
- (c) Section 67 to 77
- (d) Section 78

Q62. In transfer of property Act, rights of seller and buyer are provided under,

- (a) Section 60 to 64
- (b) Section 67 to 77
- (c) Section 78 to 80
- (d) Section 55

Q63. In transfer of property Act, effect of holding over of lease is provided under,

- (a) Section 114A
- (b) Section 115
- (c) Section 116
- (d) Section 117

Q64. In the transfer of property Act, provision regarding onerous gifts is provided.

- (a) Section 124
- (b) Section 125
- (c) Section 126
- (d) Section 127

Q65. Specific Relief Act 1963, came into operation on

- (a) December 14, 1963
- (b) January 1, 1964
- (c) February 1, 1964
- (d) March 1, 1964

Q66. Section 44 of the Specific Relief Act is related with.

- (a) Permanent injunction
- (b) Negative agreement
- (c) Compensation
- (d) Repeal

Q67. In which section of Specific Relief Act 19(53, provision regarding perpetual injunction has been made ?

- (a) Section 34
- (b) Section 38
- (c) Section 39
- (d) Section 44

Q68. Provision regarding grant of mandatory injunction has been made under which of the following sections of Specific Relief Act 1963,

- (a) Section 31
- (b) Section 35
- (c) Section 39
- (d) Section 43

Q69. Section 42 of Specific Relief Act 1963 provides for.

- (a) Injunction to perform negative agreement
- (b) Injunction when refused
- (c) Damages in lieu of injunction
- (d) mandatory injunctions

Q70. Computation of limitation time, for date used in an instrument, will be calculated according to which Calendar ?

- (a) Hindu Calendar
- (b) Islamic Calendar
- (c) English Calendar
- (d) Gregorian Calendar

Q71. For a suit for which no limitation period is provided the period of limitation will be.

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Twelve years
- (d) Thirty years

Q72. In Which section of Indian limitation Act, time limit is provided for acquiring easement by way of prescription ?

- (a) Section 24
- (b) Section 25
- (c) Section 26
- (d) Section 27

Q73. In which section of Indian limitation Act, effect of death before accrual of right to sue is provided ?

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 18
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 20

Q74. Grounds of legal disability provided under Section 6 of limitation Act are,

- (a) Minority
- (b) Insanity
- (c) Idiocy
- (d) All of these

Q75. Under the registration Act, inspector General of registration is appointed by.

- (a) President
- (b) President on advice of Central Govt.
- (c) President on recommendation of Governor
- (d) State Government

Q76. When the office of Registrar is temporarily vacant, who has the power to appoint a person to act as Registrar till permanent arrangement is made ?

- (a) Governor
- (b) Governor on advice of State Government
- (c) Inspector General of Registration
- (d) District Judge

Q77. Section ISA of Registration Act was inserted in,

- (a) Year 2001
- (b) Year 1950
- (c) Year 1939
- (d) Year 1937

Q78. What is provided under Section 17 of Registration Act ?

- (a) Storage of documents
- (b) Validation of use of computers
- (c) Documents of which registration is compulsory
- (d) Documents of which registration is optional

Q79. In Registration Act, provision of re-registration of certain documents is made under,

- (a) Section 22
- (b) Section 23
- (c) Section 23A
- (d) Section 22A

Q80. Under negotiable instruments Act, promissory note can be drawn for a minimum period of.

- (a) Thirty days
- (b) Six months
- (c) One year
- (d) No time limit is fixed

Q81. Negotiable instrument is defined under,

- (a) Section 25 of Reserve Bank of India Act
- (b) Section 13 of Banking regulation Act
- (c) Section 13 of negotiable instrument Act
- (d) Section 3 of negotiable instrument Act

Q82. Under Negotiable instruments Act, the "Bill of Exchange" is defined under,

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 13

Q83. Instruction of "Stop Payment" remains valid for.

- (a) Three months
- (b) One year
- (c) Two years
- (d) None of these

Q84. In which section of the negotiable instrument Act, "Public holiday" is explained ?

- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 22
- (c) Section 24
- (d) Section 25

Q85. The Court fees Act came into force on.

- (a) March 1, 1870
- (b) March 11, 1870
- (c) April 1, 1870
- (d) April 11, 1870

Q86. In which section of court fees Act provision for refund of fees on application for review of judgement is provided ?

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14

Q87. Section 19 of court fees Act is related with.

- (a) Documents exempted from court fees
- (b) Determination of court fees in appeals
- (c) Determination of court fees in revision
- (d) Determination of court fees in pauper's suits

Q88. Chapter V of court fees Act is related to.

- (a) Mode of levying fees
- (b) Miscellaneous provisions
- (c) Provisions related with probates
- (d) Interpretation clause

Q89. Chhattisgarh Rent control Act 2011 came into force on.

- (a) May 23, 201 1
- (b) June 1, 2011
- (c) July 1, 2012
- (d) November 6, 2012

Q90. In Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act 2011, powers of Rent Control Tribunal are provided under,

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 5

Q91. Schedule 1 of Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act is related with.

- (a) Appointment of Rent Controller
- (b) Rights of Tenants
- (c) Procedure of determination of rent
- (d) Establishment of Tribunal

Q92. In Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act rights of landlord are provided under,

- (a) Schedule 1
- (b) Schedule 2
- (c) Schedule 5
- (d) Schedule 6

Q93. Section 257 of Land Revenue Code is related with.

- (a) Establishment of Gram Sabha
- (b) Establishment of Revenue Board
- (c) Exclusive jurisdiction of revenue authorities
- (d) Power of revision of District Judge

Q94. In Chhattisgarh Land revenue code 1959 schedule IV was inserted by.

- (a) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2011
- (b) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2012
- (c) Chhattisgarh amendment Act 2000
- (d) Chhattisgarh Land revenue code amendment Act 2001

Q95. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act power to declare a drink: as 'country liquor' is vested in.

- (a) Excise commissioner
- (b) Excise Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) State Government

Q96. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act power to declare a drink as 'foreign liquor' is vested in.

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Excise Commissioner
- (d) President

Q97. Whose prior permission is essential for granting licence to sell liquor in the cantonment ?

- (a) President
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Commanding Officer
- (d) Defense Secretary

Q98. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act, liquor cannot be sold to a person below what year of age ?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 16 years
- (d) 15 years

Q99. Power to issue orders for closing liquor shops for preservation of public peace is vested in.

- (a) Excise commissioner
- (b) Superintendent of Police
- (c) Excise officer
- (d) District Magistrate

Q100. First offence of Bhang cultivation is punishable with,

- (a) Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years and fine of Rs. 10000 to 50000/
- (b) Imprisonment up to 2 years and fine up to Rs. 50000/
- (c) Imprisonment up to 6 months or fine of Rs. 2000 or both
- (d) Fine up to Rs. one Lakh

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

This is the illustration to IPC Section 300/299: intentionally causing death by omitting to give food plus beating is murder.

Q2. Answer: C

IPC Section 78 protects an act done in pursuance of, or by judgment/order of a court, if done in good faith (Section 76 covers a person bound by law). Option 'c' (printed 'Section 7S') is Section 78.

Q3. Answer: C

Instigating B to commit murder is abetment; the offence is committed though B refuses (IPC Section 115/116 abetment of offence).

Q4. Answer: C

Punishment for rioting is IPC Section 147 (extends to two years, or fine, or both).

Q5. Answer: B

Intentionally omitting to attend as a witness in obedience to a summons is punishable under IPC Section 174 (non-attendance in obedience to an order of a public servant).

Q6. Answer: A

Harbouring/screening an offender of a capital offence (murder) is IPC Section 212; punishable with imprisonment up to seven years and fine.

Q7. Answer: D

Disclosure of the identity of a rape victim is punishable under IPC Section 228A.

Q8. Answer: D

Offences affecting the human body are dealt with in IPC Chapter XVI.

Q9. Answer: D

Voluntarily causing hurt to extort a confession is IPC Section 330 (this is its very illustration).

Q10. Answer: B

Signing one's own name intending it to be taken as signed by another person of the same name is forgery under IPC Section 464 (its illustration).

Q11. Answer: C

The First Schedule of the Cr.P.C. classifies offences as cognizable/non-cognizable and bailable/non-bailable.

Q12. Answer: B

Section 6 Cr.P.C. enumerates the classes of criminal courts.

Q13. Answer: D

Plea bargaining is contained in Chapter XXIA (Sections 265A-265L) Cr.P.C., inserted by the 2005 amendment.

Q14. Answer: C

Power to require a bond for good behaviour (Sections 106-110 Cr.P.C.) is exercised by an Executive Magistrate.

Q15. Answer: C

'Cognizable offence' is defined in Section 2(c) of the Cr.P.C.

Q16. Answer: D

Section 41C Cr.P.C. requires the State Government to establish a police control room in every district and at the State level.

Q17. Answer: D

Section 41D Cr.P.C. gives an arrested person the right to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation.

Q18. Answer: A

Section 102 Cr.P.C. authorises any police officer to seize property suspected to be stolen or found in circumstances creating suspicion of an offence.

Q19. Answer: D

Section 401 Cr.P.C. confers the High Court's powers of revision.

Q20. Answer: C

Under Section 468 Cr.P.C., for an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the limitation period for taking cognizance is three years.

Q21. Answer: C

Under Section 64 C.P.C., a private transfer/alienation of property after attachment is void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Q22. Answer: B

Section 75 C.P.C. confers the court's power to issue commissions.

Q23. Answer: D

Section 89 C.P.C. provides for settlement of disputes outside the court (arbitration, conciliation, mediation, Lok Adalat).

Q24. Answer: B

Section 100(1) C.P.C. allows a second appeal only where the case involves a substantial question of law.

Q25. Answer: B

Under Section 113 read with Order 46 C.P.C., a court may state a case and refer the question of validity of an Act to the High Court for opinion.

Q26. Answer: D

Under Section 133 CPC, the President, Vice-President, Union and State Ministers, Speakers, Judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts and other dignitaries are exempt from personal appearance in court. Hence all of these.

Q27. Answer: C

Under Section 148A CPC a caveat remains in force for ninety days from the date on which it was lodged.

Q28. Answer: C

Under Order 7 Rule 14(3) / Order 13 CPC, a document that ought to have been produced with the plaint but was not, shall not be received in evidence on the plaintiff's behalf except with the leave of the court.

Q29. Answer: D

Under Order 9 Rule 3 CPC, where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

Q30. Answer: A

Under Order 20 Rule 6A CPC, the decree shall be drawn up within fifteen days of the date on which the judgment is pronounced.

Q31. Answer: C

Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act defines 'Court' to include all Judges and Magistrates and all persons legally authorised to take evidence, except arbitrators. Hence an arbitrator is excluded.

Q32. Answer: B

Although the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act 1 of 1872) bears the date 15th March 1872, Section 1 provides it shall come into force on 1st September 1872.

Q33. Answer: A

Flagged: options (a) and (c) are identical ('11 Chapters 157 Sections') and the original Act actually had 11 Chapters and 167 sections, so no option is strictly correct. Best guess is the '11 Chapters' option (a).

Q34. Answer: C

The doctrine of res gestae is codified in Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act (facts forming part of the same transaction).

Q35. Answer: B

Purchase of poison just before the murder is an act of preparation, relevant under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (motive, preparation and conduct).

Q36. Answer: A

Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act states when facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

Q37. Answer: D

Confession is nowhere defined in the Indian Evidence Act; the term is dealt with under Sections 24-30 but no defining section exists. Hence none of these.

Q38. Answer: C

Under Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act, admissions are not conclusive proof but may operate as estoppel; they are relevant pieces of evidence which may be used against the maker.

Q39. Answer: D

Provisions regarding burden of proof are codified in Chapter VII (Sections 101-114) of the Indian Evidence Act.

Q40. Answer: A

Under Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence given by a witness who is unable to speak (by writing or signs in open court) is deemed to be oral evidence.

Q41. Answer: A

The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the Preamble by Section 2 of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

Q42. Answer: B

Article 75(1) of the Constitution empowers the President to appoint the Prime Minister.

Q43. Answer: B

Under Article 109, a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed passed by both Houses if the Rajya Sabha does not return it within fourteen days.

Q44. Answer: B

Under Article 324(5), the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court, i.e. by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Q45. Answer: C

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 (and came into force on 26 January 1950).

Q46. Answer: C

In *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab* (1967) the Supreme Court held by majority that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights under Article 368.

Q47. Answer: A

Justice M. Fathima Beevi, appointed on 6 October 1989, was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Q48. Answer: D

Under the Election Commission (Conditions of Service) Act, the Chief Election Commissioner holds office for six years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Q49. Answer: D

Article 361 of the Constitution provides personal immunity to the President (and Governors) from answerability to any court for the exercise of official functions.

Q50. Answer: C

Under Article 360, a proclamation of financial emergency must be approved by Parliament within two months, otherwise it ceases to operate.

Q51. Answer: D

An invitation to tender is merely an invitation to offer; the party inviting tenders is NOT bound to accept any tender. The other three statements are correct propositions of contract law, so (d) is the incorrect statement.

Q52. Answer: B

Section 14 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines 'free consent' (consent not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake). Section 13 defines 'consent'.

Q53. Answer: C

Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act provides that agreements the meaning of which is not certain, and not capable of being made certain, are void.

Q54. Answer: B

Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act defines a contingent contract as a contract to do or not to do something if some collateral event does or does not happen.

Q55. Answer: A

Section 40 of the Indian Contract Act deals with the persons by whom a promise is to be performed (the promisor personally or by his representatives, depending on intention).

Q56. Answer: B

Chapter V (Sections 68-72) of the Indian Contract Act covers 'certain relations resembling those created by contract' (quasi-contracts).

Q57. Answer: B

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act provides that the finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee. (Note: option labeling places 'responsibility of finder of goods' at S.71; the stated option 'b'=S.69 is mismatched in the OCR, but S.71 is the correct provision.)

Q58. Answer: D

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 came into force on 1 July 1882, which is not among the March/April/May options listed, so the correct answer is 'None of these'.

Q59. Answer: B

Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that a transfer of property may be made without writing in every case in which writing is not expressly required by law (conditions of oral transfer).

Q60. Answer: D

Section 58(a) of the Transfer of Property Act defines mortgage, mortgagor, mortgagee, mortgage-money and mortgage-deed, hence 'All of these'.

Q61. Answer: C

Sections 67 to 77 of the Transfer of Property Act set out the rights and liabilities of the mortgagee (e.g. S.67 foreclosure, S.68-72 rights, S.76-77 liabilities).

Q62. Answer: D

Section 55 of the Transfer of Property Act provides the rights and liabilities of buyer and seller in a sale of immovable property.

Q63. Answer: C

Section 116 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with the effect of holding over by a lessee after the determination of the lease.

Q64. Answer: D

Section 127 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with onerous gifts.

Q65. Answer: D

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 was brought into force from 1 March 1964 by Notification S.O. 189 dated 13 January 1964.

Q66. Answer: D

Section 44 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (titled 'Repeal') repealed the Specific Relief Act, 1877; it relates to repeal, not injunction/compensation. (Later omitted by Act 56 of 1974.)

Q67. Answer: B

Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for the grant of a perpetual (permanent) injunction.

Q68. Answer: C

Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for the grant of a mandatory injunction.

Q69. Answer: A

Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for an injunction to perform a negative agreement.

Q70. Answer: C

Under Section 25 of the General Clauses Act / settled practice, where a date is expressed in an instrument according to a calendar not the English (Gregorian) calendar, limitation is computed by reference to the English/Gregorian calendar; the recognised answer is the English Calendar.

Q71. Answer: A

Article 113 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963 is the residuary article providing a three-year limitation period for any suit for which no period is provided elsewhere.

Q72. Answer: B

Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with acquisition of easements (e.g. light, air, way, watercourse) by prescription after 20 years' uninterrupted enjoyment as of right.

Q73. Answer: A

Section 16 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with the effect of death on or before the accrual of the right to sue.

Q74. Answer: D

Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 lists legal disabilities as minority, insanity and idiocy, hence 'All of these'.

Q75. Answer: D

Under Section 3 of the Registration Act, 1908, the Inspector-General of Registration is appointed by the State Government.

Q76. Answer: C

Under Section 10 of the Registration Act, 1908, when a Registrar's office is temporarily vacant, the person appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration acts as Registrar (in default, the District Court Judge).

Q77. Answer: A

Section 18A was inserted into the Registration Act, 1908 by the Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 (Act 48 of 2001), w.e.f. 24-9-2001.

Q78. Answer: C

Section 17 of the Registration Act, 1908 is titled 'Documents of which registration is compulsory'.

Q79. Answer: C

Re-registration of certain documents is provided under Section 23A of the Registration Act, 1908.

Q80. Answer: D

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 fixes no minimum or maximum period for a promissory note; if no time is specified it is payable on demand. No time limit is fixed.

Q81. Answer: C

A 'negotiable instrument' is defined under Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order or to bearer).

Q82. Answer: A

'Bill of Exchange' is defined under Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Q83. Answer: D

Banking-practice item not governed by a fixed statutory period; a stop-payment instruction generally remains in force until withdrawn by the drawer, so the keyed answer is 'None of these'.

Q84. Answer: D

'Public holiday' is explained in the Explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (includes Sundays and days notified by the Central Government).

Q85. Answer: C

The Court-Fees Act, 1870 (Act VII of 1870, passed 11 March 1870) came into force on 1st April 1870 per Section 1.

Q86. Answer: D

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment is provided under Section 14 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (Section 13 deals with refund on memorandum of appeal).

Q87. Answer: A

Section 19 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 is titled 'Exemption of certain documents'.

Q88. Answer: A

Chapter V of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 is 'Of the mode of levying fees'.

Q89. Answer: D

The Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 (Act No. 19 of 2012) came into force w.e.f. 6th November 2012.

Q90. Answer: A

Powers of the Rent Control Tribunal are provided under Section 8 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 (Section 6 is constitution of the Tribunal, Section 7 is Rent Controller).

Q91. Answer: B

Schedule 1 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 sets out the rights of tenants (Section 11 secures these rights to every tenant).

Q92. Answer: B

Rights of the landlord are set out in Schedule 2 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011.

Q93. Answer: C

Section 257 of the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, 1959 deals with 'Exclusive jurisdiction of revenue authorities' (barring civil court jurisdiction).

Q94. Answer: A

Schedule IV-related insertion (Residential Colony/Project category) was made by the C.G. Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act No. 14 of 2011 (dated 3.5.2011).

Q95. Answer: D

Under the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915, the State Government may by notification declare what shall be deemed 'country liquor'.

Q96. Answer: B

Under the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915, the power to declare a drink 'foreign liquor' is likewise vested in the State Government by notification.

Q97. Answer: C

Within a military cantonment, no licence for retail sale of liquor shall be granted except with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer.

Q98. Answer: B

Under the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915, a licensed vendor shall not sell/deliver liquor to any person apparently under 21 years of age.

Q99. Answer: D

The District Magistrate may, by written notice, require liquor shops to be closed for such period as necessary for the preservation of public peace under the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915.

Q100. Answer: A

Under Section 34 of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915 (as amended), first offence of bhang cultivation is punishable with imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years and fine of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000.