

## Chhattisgarh Judiciary - Prelims 2015

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

**Q1. When did Indian Penal Code 18\*50 come into force?**

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1861
- (c) 1862
- (d) 1863

**Q2. Which section of the IPC provides for punishment for subjecting women to cruelty?**

- (a) Section 498
- (b) Section 498 A
- (c) Section 498 B
- (d) Section 375

**Q3. Section 124A of IPC' prescribes punishment for:**

- (a) Sedition
- (b) Waging war against the Government of India
- (c) Abetting mutiny
- (d) Aiding escape of a prisoner

**Q4. Voyeurism has been criminalised in India by virtue of which, amendment to IPC?**

- (a) 2015
- (b) 1983
- (c) 1870
- (d) 2013

**Q5. What is not an offence under IPC?**

- (a) Marital rape
- (b) Bigamy
- (c) Affray
- (d) Mischief

**Q6. In order to constitute theft, what is not an ingredient in IPC?**

- (a) Dishonest intention
- (b) Moving of the property
- (c) Common retention
- (d) Movable property

**Q7. Which of the following statements is not correct one?**

- (a) All assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled, may become subsequently become an unlawful assembly
- (b) Kidnapping shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years
- (c) It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another person provided that the imputation be made in good faith

**Q8. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to do that tiling:**

- (a) Fraudulently
- (b) Dishonestly
- (c) Wrongfully
- (d) Mischievously

**Q9. Under section 51 of CPC, which one is not a method to enforce execution of the decree?**

- (a) by appointing a receiver
- (b) by sale without attachment
- (c) by arrest and detention
- (d) by appointing a commission

**Q10. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) Only A
- (b) : No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties,
- (c) : No appeal shall lie on a question of law.

**Q11. Under section 115 of CPC. the high court has the power of:**

- (a) Revision
- (b) Review
- (c) Reference
- (d) Vary or reverse any order whatsoever

**Q12. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- (a) Where there are more defendants than one. service of the summons shall be made on each defendant
- (b) Service of the summons shall be made by tendering a copy thereof signed by the lawyer.
- (c) Summons for the defendant cannot be served on his servant,
- (d) Defendant may empower agents to receive summons.

**Q13. Order XV of CPC talks about:**

- (a) disposal of the suit at the first hearing
- (b) settlement of issues
- (c) attendance of witness
- (d) notices

**Q14. Ail adjournment shall not be granted on the ground:**

- (a) Where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party
- (b) Pleader is ill and the party could not engage another pleader in time
- (c) the pleader' of a party is engaged in another' court
- (d) Both where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party and pleader is ill and the

**Q15. Which is not a decree?**

- (a) Rejection of a plaint
- (b) Order of dismissal for default
- (c) Determination of any question within section 144 of CPC
- (d) Conclusive adjudication that determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters hi controversy in the suit

**Q16. Section 21 of the CPC deals with**

- (a) if pecuniary and Territorial jurisdiction
- (b) subject matter and personal jurisdiction
- (c) personal and admiralty jurisdiction
- (d) probate and summary jurisdiction

**Q17. A consideration is unlawful:**

- (a) if it is opposed to public policy
- (b) if it is immoral
- (c) if it is unethical
- (d) both if it is opposed to public policy and if it is immoral

**Q18. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a:**

- (a) Bailee
- (b) Bailor
- (c) Agent
- (d) Pledgee

**Q19. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety by notice to the creditor:**

- (a) as to future transactions
- (b) as to past transactions
- (c) as to the past as well as future transactions
- (d) a continuing guarantee cannot be revoked at all

**Q20. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- (a) the authority of an agent may be implied
- (b) Consideration is necessary to create an agency
- (c) Only a person of majority can become an agent
- (d) In emergency, an agent has authority to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal

**Q21. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, then \_\_.**

- (a) both sets of promise are contract
- (b) both sets of promise are void
- (c) the first set of promise is a contract and the second is a void agreement
- (d) both sets of promise are voidable

**Q22. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens**

- (a) are void if the impossibility of the event is known to the parties at the time when it is made
- (b) are void if the impossibility of the event is not known to the parties to agreement at the time when it is made
- (c) are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made
- (d) are voidable at the option of the parties

**Q23. A proposal cannot be revoked:**

- (a) by failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance
- (b) by lapse of the time prescribed in the proposal for its acceptance
- (c) by insanity of the proposer, if the fact of insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance
- (d) after the communication of its acceptance is complete

**Q24. Section 170 of Indian Contract Act deals with:**

- (a) Omeral lien
- (b) Particular lien
- (c) What finger lien
- (d) Broker's lien

**Q25. Which is not a public document?**

- (a) Documents forming the records of the acts of foreign country
- (b) Documents forming the records of Tribunal
- (c) Documents forming the records of the Commonwealth
- (d) Documents forming the records of will written by Governor of a State

**Q26. Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act creates presumption as to documents that are \_\_\_ years old.**

- (a) 5
- (b) 30
- (c) 7
- (d) 12

**Q27. How many minimum numbers of witnesses are required to prove any fact?**

- (a) No particular number of witnesses is required for the proof of any fact
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

**Q28. From the following, which is an exception to section 23 of the Evidence Act?**

- (a) Section 126 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 162 of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 125 of the Evidence Act
- (d) Section 152 of the Evidence Act

**Q29. Ail evidence given by a dumb witness in an open court is .**

- (a) a documentary evidence
- (b) an oral evidence
- (c) inadmissible
- (d) deemed to be no evidence

**Q30. Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions of rape cases is raised by**

- (a) Section 114 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 114B of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 376 of the IPC
- (d) Section 114A of the Evidence Act

**Q31. Which statement is incorrect?**

- (a) In cross examination a witness may be asked questions which tend to discover what is his position in life.
- (b) In cross examination a witness may be asked questions which tend to test his veracity.
- (c) Witnesses to character shall not be re-examined.
- (d) In cross examination a witness may be asked questions which tend to discover who he is.

**Q32. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to an accomplice?**

- (a) An accomplice shall not be a competent witness against an accused person
- (b) An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person
- (c) No conviction shall be made based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice
- (d) An accomplice's testimony shall always be corroborated

**Q33. Tenth schedule; of The Constitution provides for:**

- (a) Disqualification on grounds of defection
- (b) Union list
- (c) Administration of tribal areas
- (d) Allocation of seats in council of states

**Q34. Which article makes Hindi in Devnagari Script as the official language of the Union?**

- (a) Article 342
- (b) Article 343 (1)
- (c) Article 343 (2)
- (d) Article 343 (3)

**Q35. Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India provides for .**

- (a) Municipalities
- (b) District Planning Committee
- (c) Metropolitan Planning committee
- (d) Finance commission

**Q36. the minimum number of judges required for the purpose of hearing any reference by President of India is?**

- (a) 8
- (b) 5
- (c) 2
- (d) 15

**Q37. The quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is?**

- (a) One-fifth of the total number of members of the House
- (b) One-fourth of the total number of members of the House
- (c) One-third of the total number of members of the House
- (d) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House

**Q38. Which statement is correct as to the President of India?**

- (a) He can resign by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice president
- (b) He can continue to hold office even after expiration of his term until his successor enters upon his office
- (c) He can resign by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President and can continue to hold office even after expiration of his term until his successor enters upon his office
- (d) He shall not be impeached

**Q39. Which Amendment Act to the Constitution insetted fundamental duties to the Constitution?**

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 43th
- (c) 72nd
- (d) 24th

**Q40. The Constitution of India deals with provisions for maternity relief under:**

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 43
- (c) Article 42
- (d) Article 41

**Q41. Section 85 of Cr PC' does not cover with respect to attached property:**

- (a) Release
- (b) Sale
- (c) Restoration
- (d) Resale

**Q42. Under Section 142 of Cr PC: a Magistrate is empowered to issue:**

- (a) Injunction pending inquiry
- (b) Show cause notice
- (c) Notice of forfeiture of property
- (d) Order for local inspection

**Q43. When the Magistrate may, in his discretion, discharge the accused?**

- (a) At any time before the charge has been framed and the complainant is absent on any day fixed for the hearing of the case
- (b) Offence is lawfully compounded or is not a cognizable offence
- (c) Both at any time before the charge has been framed and the complainant is absent on any day fixed for the hearing of the case and offence is lawfully compounded or is not a cognizable offence
- (d) at any time before the charge has been framed with a cognizable and compounded offence

**Q44. Which of the following may not be a particular record in summary trials as per section 263?**

- (a) Parentage of the accused
- (b) Parentage of the complainant
- (c) the finding;
- (d) the date on which proceedings terminated

**Q45. Which section of Cr P C provides protection against double jeopardy or Autrefois convict?**

- (a) Section 400
- (b) Section 403
- (c) Section 300
- (d) Section 301

**Q46. A Court, when it has signed its judgement or final order disposing of a case, may .**

- (a) if correct a clerical or arithmetical error
- (b) alter findings of law
- (c) review findings of fact
- (d) alter or review ratio

**Q47. Which of the following convictions is appealing?**

- (a) Conviction by a High Court in a case wherein accused pleaded guilty
- (b) Conviction in petty cases by High Court with a sentence of 4 months imprisonment
- (c) Conviction in petty cases by court of Session with a sentence of 4 months imprisonment
- (d) Conviction in petty cases passed by a Magistrate of the first class only with a fine of one hundred rupees

**Q48. Judges in court of Session are appointed by:**

- (a) District Judge
- (b) Law Minister
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) High Court

**Q49. Police may not arrest without warrant any person:**

- (a) who has in his possession with lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking
- (b) who has been proclaimed as an offender by order of the State Government
- (c) who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty
- (d) who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union

**Q50. A warrant-case means:**

- (a) A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months
- (b) A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years
- (c) A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding five years
- (d) A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years

**Q51. According to section 7 of the Court Fees Act. in suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically - according to the value of the subject- matter of the suit: such value shall be deemed to be \_\_\_\_\_ the amount claimed to be payable for one year.**

- (a) ten times
- (b) four times
- (c) five times
- (d) three times

**Q52. Section 17 of the Court Fees Act deals with:**

- (a) suit for easements
- (b) multifarious suits
- (c) declaratory decree suits
- (d) suit for annuities

**Q53. Which is not an exempted document under section 19 of the Court Fees Act?**

- (a) Probate of a will
- (b) Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by a member of any of the Armed Forces of the Union
- (c) Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit
- (d) Memorandum of appeal

**Q54. The Court fees Act 1870 is enforced on:**

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

**Q55. Which section requires showing / exposing the process fees chargeable for service and execution in English and Vernacular languages in a conspicuous part of each Court?**

- (a) Section 20 of the Court Fees Act 1870
- (b) Section 22 of the Court Fees Act 1870
- (c) Section 21A of the Court Fees Act 1870
- (d) Section 21 of the Court fees Act 1870

**Q56. Where an application for a review of judgement is admitted and on the rehearing, the Court reverses its former decision on the ground of mistake in law the applicant shall be entitled to get certificate from the Court authorising him to receive back from the \_\_\_\_\_ so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee payable on any other application to such Court under the second Schedule to Court fees Act. No. 1. clauses (b) or (d).**

- (a) Collector
- (b) Treasury
- (c) Court clerk
- (d) Registrar

**Q57. In determining the amount of any compensation awarded under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, the court shall be guided by the principles specified in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act, 1872**

- (a) 70
- (b) 73
- (c) 72
- (d) 71

**Q58. Section 12 of the Specific Relief Act deals with:**

- (a) Rectification of instrument
- (b) Personal bars to relief
- (c) Specific performance of part of contract
- (d) Cancellation of instruments

**Q59. Rescission may not be adjudged by the court where:**

- (a) The contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff
- (b) The contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff
- (c) Any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded
- (d) Where the plaintiff has expressly or impliedly ratified the contract

**Q60. Specific relief is granted for enforcing:**

- (a) Individual civil rights
- (b) Penal laws
- (c) Both individual civil rights and penal laws
- (d) Personal criminal liability

**Q61. Under section 7 of the Specific Relief Act, a person entitled to the possession of specific movable property may recover it in the manner provided by which legislation:**

- (a) The Limitation Act
- (b) The Evidence Act
- (c) The Code of Civil Procedure
- (d) The Transfer of Property Act

**Q62. Which of the following is a contract that cannot specifically enforceable?**

- (a) A contract which is in its nature determinable
- (b) A contract which is so dependent on the personal qualifications
- (c) Both a contract which is in its nature determinable and also dependent on the personal qualifications
- (d) Where the suit is for the purchase of a share of a partner in a firm

**Q63. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) An easement can be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
- (b) A mere right to sue cannot be transferred
- (c) A right to future maintenance can be transferred
- (d) The salary of a public officer after it has become payable can be transferred

**Q64. Under section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act. transfer of property with a condition restraining alienation is:**

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Illegal
- (d) Partially legal

**Q65. Which section creates exception to the restrictions in sections 14, 16 and 17 of the Transfer of Property Act?**

- (a) 15
- (b) 19
- (c) 17A
- (d) 18

**Q66. Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with:**

- (a) Sale
- (b) Discharge of encumbrances
- (c) Marshalling by subsequent purchaser
- (d) Mortgage

**Q67. A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to:**

- (a) The house as well as the plot
- (b) Only the house
- (c) Only the plot
- (d) Neither the plot nor the house

**Q68. From the following who cannot sue for redemption of the mortgaged property:**

- (a) The mortgager
- (b) The mortgagee
- (c) Surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt
- (d) Creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property

**Q69. A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires, and B remains in possession. A gives B as lessee a second notice to quit. Then**

- (a) both the notices will be effective
- (b) the second notice is ineffective
- (c) only the first notice will be effective
- (d) the first notice is waived

**Q70. Which section in the Transfer of Property Act deals with Universal donee?**

- (a) Section 127
- (b) Section 12S
- (c) Section 129
- (d) Section 130

**Q71. As per section 2 (c) of the Limitation Act a bill of exchange includes .**

- (a) Promissory note and bond
- (b) Promissory note
- (c) A hundi and a cheque
- (d) Bond

**Q72. Under section 6 of the Limitation Act. a minor includes a child:**

- (a) Below the age of 15
- (b) Below the age of 18
- (c) Below the age of 14
- (d) In the womb

**Q73. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall be:**

- (a) Excluded
- (b) Included
- (c) either be included or excluded as per the discretion of the court
- (d) either be included or excluded as per the option of the party

**Q74. For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment, the period of limitation is:**

- (a) one year
- (b) two years
- (c) three years
- (d) five years

**Q75. By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant, the period of limitation is:**

- (a) one year
- (b) two years
- (c) three years
- (d) twelve-years

**Q76. The limitation period to restrain waste begins from:**

- (a) when the waste begins
- (b) when the knowledge of waste comes to the knowledge of the petitioner
- (c) No limitation is provided in the Act
- (d) from the beginning of the calendar year

**Q77. Which of the following is exempted from the purview of Registration Act?**

- (a) Only A
- (b) : Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed periodically in any revenue-office by patwaris
- (c) : Leases of immovable property from year to year

**Q78. For which of the following registration is compulsory under the Registration Act?**

- (a) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest
- (b) Grant of immovable property by government
- (c) Order granting a loan or instrument of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act.
- (d) Certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a civil or revenue-officer

**Q79. Which of the following document registration is optional?**

- (a) Only A
- (b) : Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year
- (c) : Sanads. inam. Title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by government of land or of any interest in land

**Q80. As per section 23 of the Registration Act. wherever exemption is not applicable documents must be presented for registration to the proper officer within\_\_\_\_\_ from the date of its execution.**

- (a) one year
- (b) three months
- (c) forty five days
- (d) four months

**Q81. Under section 11 of the Negotiable Instrument Act. a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in India, and made payable in. or drawn upon any person resident in India is**

- (a) Inland instrument
- (b) Foreign instalment
- (c) Negotiable instrument
- (d) Indorsement

**Q82. If the indorser signs his name and adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to a specified person, the indorsement is said to be:**

- (a) Indorsement in blank
- (b) Indorsement in full
- (c) Indorsement in part
- (d) Indorsement in specific

**Q83. Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentment is at maturity on the\_\_\_\_\_ day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.**

- (a) 5th
- (b) 15th
- (c) 30th
- (d) 3rd

**Q84. As per the provisions of section 26 of the Negotiable Instrument Act:**

- (a) A minor may draw instrument so as to bind all parties including himself
- (b) A minor shall not draw instrument so as to bind any party
- (c) A minor may draw instrument so as to bind all parties except himself
- (d) A minor shall not indorse instruments

**Q85. In the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable:**

- (a) Notice of dishonour is compulsory
- (b) No notice of dishonour is necessary
- (c) Negotiable Instrument Act is silent on this aspect
- (d) Indorsement is necessary

**Q86. Section 100 of Negotiable Instrument Act deals with:**

- (a) Protest
- (b) Noting
- (c) Notice
- (d) Charge

**Q87. What is the retirement age (in years) of a High Court Judge?**

- (a) 60
- (b) 62
- (c) 58
- (d) 65

**Q88. 'Evidence' under Indian Evidence Act means:**

- (a) Ocular evidence based on documents only
- (b) Documentary evidence
- (c) Ocular evidence
- (d) Both Ocular and documentary evidence

**Q89. \_\_\_\_\_ offences of the same kind within 12 months can be charged together as per the provisions of Cr. P.C.**

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Five
- (d) Four

**Q90. Who is the present Comptroller and Auditor General of India?**

- (a) Vinod Rai
- (b) Raghuram Rajan
- (c) Shashi Kant Sharma
- (d) Nasim Zaidi

**Q91. Under Section 9 (2) of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011, all proceedings before the Rent Controller shall ordinarily conclude within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of first appearance of the respondent in response to the summons issued for his appearance in the case.**

- (a) five months
- (b) four months
- (c) eleven months
- (d) six months

**Q92. Schedule 4 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 provides for:**

- (a) Tenant's Rights
- (b) Tenant's obligations
- (c) Landlord's obligations
- (d) Landlord's Rights

**Q93. Under Section 10 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 the Rent Control Tribunal has no power to:**

- (a) Grant adjournment without written application
- (b) Review its decision
- (c) Bring legal representatives on record
- (d) Examine any person on oath

**Q94. Ail Appeal from the order of Rent Controller under the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 lies with:**

- (a) District Court
- (b) Rent Control Tribunal
- (c) High court
- (d) Supreme Court

**Q95. As per section 6 of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act. 1915. nothing in the Chhattisgarh Excise Act. 1915 shall affect the provisions of certain Acts. Which Act is not included under the said provision of section 6?**

- (a) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1955
- (b) The Sea Customs Act. 1878
- (c) The Indian Tariff Act. 1934
- (d) Cantonment act. 1910

**Q96. Under Section 7 A of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act. 1915. the State Government is empowered to establish which authority for investigating into any case of alleged or suspected evasion of excise revenue?**

- (a) Excise Commissioner
- (b) Chief revenue authority
- (c) Flying squads
- (d) Excise collector

**Q97. Whoever assaults or obstructs any excise officer exercising powers under the Chhattisgarh Excise Act. 1915 is liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to \_\_\_\_\_ or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.**

- (a) three years
- (b) five years
- (c) seven years
- (d) two years

**Q98. Which of the following powers is not vested with the appellate authority under section 49 (3) of Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code?**

- (a) Power To vary the order appealed against
- (b) Power to remand the case for disposal by Revenue Officer subordinate to it
- (c) Power to reverse the order appealed against
- (d) it Power to take additional evidence

**Q99. Who is not a Revenue officer under Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code?**

- (a) Settlement officer
- (b) Superintendents of Land Records
- (c) Naib Tehsildars
- (d) Pachayat Secretary

**Q100. No appeal shall lie. under the provisions of Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, to the Board. after the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of the order to which objection is made.**

- (a) 60
- (b) 30
- (c) 45
- (d) 90

## Answer Key & Solutions

**Q1. Answer: C**

The Indian Penal Code, though enacted in 1860, came into force on 1 January 1862 (Section 1, IPC).

**Q2. Answer: B**

Section 498A IPC (inserted 1983) punishes cruelty to a woman by her husband or his relatives.

**Q3. Answer: A**

Section 124A IPC prescribes punishment for sedition.

**Q4. Answer: D**

Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC) was introduced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 following the Nirbhaya case.

**Q5. Answer: A**

Marital rape is not an offence under the IPC (Exception 2 to Section 375 excludes it); bigamy (494), affray (159) and mischief (425) are all offences.

**Q6. Answer: C**

Under Section 378 IPC the ingredients are dishonest intention, movable property, and moving it out of another's possession; 'common retention' is not an ingredient of theft.

**Q7. Answer: B**

OCR-broken: question asks for the incorrect statement and only three options (a-c) appear. Best guess (b): kidnapping under Section 363 IPC is punishable up to seven years, but framed as a general/over-broad statement it is the misleading one; (a) and (c) are correct propositions on unlawful assembly and good-faith imputation.

**Q8. Answer: B**

Section 24 IPC defines doing a thing 'dishonestly' as doing it with intention of causing wrongful gain to one or wrongful loss to another.

**Q9. Answer: D**

Section 51 CPC lists execution by delivery of property, attachment and sale (or sale without attachment), arrest and detention, and appointing a receiver; 'appointing a commissioner' is not a mode of execution.

**Q10. Answer: B**

OCR-broken options. The correct legal proposition is that no appeal lies from a decree passed with consent of parties (Section 96(3) CPC), matching option b; appeals on questions of law do lie, so option c is wrong.

**Q11. Answer: A**

Section 115 CPC confers revisional jurisdiction on the High Court.

**Q12. Answer: B**

The incorrect statement is (b): summons must be signed by the Judge (or officer appointed) and sealed by the court (Order V Rule 1), not signed by the lawyer.

**Q13. Answer: A**

Order XV CPC deals with disposal of the suit at the first hearing.

**Q14. Answer: C**

Under the proviso to Order XVII Rule 1 CPC, the pleader being engaged in another court is not a ground for adjournment; illness of pleader/circumstances beyond control are recognised grounds.

**Q15. Answer: B**

Under Section 2(2) CPC an 'order of dismissal for default' is expressly excluded from the definition of decree.

**Q16. Answer: A**

Section 21 CPC deals with objections as to place of suing, i.e. pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction (and competence of executing court).

**Q17. Answer: D**

Under Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, a consideration/object is unlawful inter alia if it is opposed to public policy or is immoral, so both apply.

**Q18. Answer: A**

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act makes the finder of goods subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

**Q19. Answer: A**

Section 130 of the Indian Contract Act permits revocation of a continuing guarantee, by notice to the creditor, as to future transactions.

**Q20. Answer: B**

The incorrect statement is (b): under Section 185 of the Indian Contract Act no consideration is necessary to create an agency.

**Q21. Answer: C**

Under Section 57 of the Indian Contract Act, the first (legal) set of reciprocal promises is a valid contract and the second (illegal) set is a void agreement.

**Q22. Answer: C**

Under Section 36 of the Indian Contract Act, contingent agreements on an impossible event are void whether or not the impossibility is known to the parties at the time it is made.

**Q23. Answer: D**

Under Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act a proposal may be revoked any time before communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer; hence it cannot be revoked after that point.

**Q24. Answer: B**

Section 170 of the Indian Contract Act provides for the bailee's particular lien (general lien is under Section 171).

**Q25. Answer: D**

Under Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, records of public/official acts of tribunals, foreign countries and the Commonwealth are public documents; a will written by a Governor is a private document.

**Q26. Answer: B**

Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 raises a presumption as to genuineness of documents 30 years old produced from proper custody.

**Q27. Answer: A**

Section 134 of the Evidence Act: no particular number of witnesses is required for the proof of any fact.

**Q28. Answer: A**

The Explanation to Section 23 of the Evidence Act expressly preserves the obligation of a barrister/pleader to give evidence compellable under Section 126, making Section 126 the exception/carve-out to Section 23.

**Q29. Answer: B**

Under Section 119 of the Evidence Act, evidence given by a dumb witness by signs/writing in open court is deemed to be oral evidence.

**Q30. Answer: D**

Section 114A of the Evidence Act raises a presumption as to absence of consent of the prosecutrix in certain prosecutions for rape under Section 376 IPC.

**Q31. Answer: C**

Section 140 of the Evidence Act expressly permits witnesses to character to be cross-examined and re-examined; hence the statement that they shall not be re-examined is incorrect.

**Q32. Answer: B**

Section 133 of the Evidence Act declares an accomplice to be a competent witness against an accused person.

**Q33. Answer: A**

The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (inserted by the 52nd Amendment) provides for disqualification on the ground of defection.

**Q34. Answer: B**

Article 343(1) makes Hindi in the Devanagari script the official language of the Union.

**Q35. Answer: C**

Article 243ZE provides for the constitution of a Committee for Metropolitan Planning in every metropolitan area.

**Q36. Answer: B**

Article 145(3) requires a minimum of 5 judges to decide any case involving a substantial question of law as to interpretation of the Constitution or hearing a Presidential reference under Article 143.

**Q37. Answer: D**

Under Article 100(3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of the total number of members of that House.

**Q38. Answer: C**

Article 56(1)(a) lets the President resign by writing addressed to the Vice-President, and the proviso to Article 56(1)(c) lets him continue in office until his successor enters upon office; both statements are correct.

**Q39. Answer: A**

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 inserted Part IVA (Article 51A) containing the Fundamental Duties.

**Q40. Answer: C**

Article 42 (a Directive Principle) directs the State to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

**Q41. Answer: D**

Section 85 CrPC deals with release, sale and restoration of attached property of a proclaimed person; it does not provide for 'resale'.

**Q42. Answer: A**

Section 142 CrPC empowers the Magistrate, pending an inquiry under Section 137/138, to issue an injunction directing the person against whom an order under Section 133 was made.

**Q43. Answer: C**

Section 249 CrPC permits discharge of the accused when the complainant is absent before charge in a complaint case where the offence is compoundable or non-cognizable; both conditions in (a) and (b) together apply.

**Q44. Answer: B**

Section 263 CrPC requires recording particulars such as parentage and residence of the accused, the finding, sentence and date of termination; parentage of the complainant is not among the prescribed particulars.

**Q45. Answer: C**

Section 300 CrPC embodies the rule against double jeopardy (autrefois convict / autrefois acquit).

**Q46. Answer: A**

Section 362 CrPC bars alteration of a signed judgment/final order except to correct a clerical or arithmetical error.

**Q47. Answer: C**

Under Section 376 CrPC the bar on appeals in petty cases does not apply where a Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment exceeding three months; a 4-month sentence is therefore appealable, whereas options (a), (b) and (d) are non-appealable.

**Q48. Answer: D**

Under Section 9 CrPC the Sessions Judge (and Additional/Assistant Sessions Judges) of a Court of Session are appointed by the High Court.

**Q49. Answer: A**

Section 41 CrPC permits arrest without warrant of one possessing house-breaking implements without lawful excuse; possession WITH lawful excuse is not an arrestable circumstance, so police may not arrest him.

**Q50. Answer: D**

Section 2(x) CrPC defines a warrant-case as one relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

**Q51. Answer: A**

Court Fees Act 1870, s.7(ii): for suits for maintenance and annuities/sums payable periodically, value is deemed ten times the amount claimed payable for one year.

**Q52. Answer: B**

Section 17 of the Court Fees Act 1870 is titled 'Multifarious suits' and charges aggregate fees where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects.

**Q53. Answer: D**

Section 19 exempts probate, military power-of-attorney, written statements called for after first hearing, etc.; a memorandum of appeal is a chargeable document, not exempt.

**Q54. Answer: C**

The Court Fees Act 1870 came into force on the first day of April, 1870 (1st April 1870).

**Q55. Answer: D**

Section 21 (Tables of process-fees) requires a table in English and Vernacular showing fees for service and execution to be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each court.

**Q56. Answer: A**

Court Fees Act 1870, s.15: where on review the court reverses its decision on a mistake in law, the applicant gets a certificate to receive back the excess fee from the Collector.

**Q57. Answer: B**

Specific Relief Act 1963, s.21(3): in determining compensation, the court is guided by the principles in section 73 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 (damages for breach).

**Q58. Answer: C**

Section 12 of the Specific Relief Act 1963 deals with specific performance of part of a contract.

**Q59. Answer: D**

Under s.27(2) of the Specific Relief Act, rescission may be refused (not adjudged) where the plaintiff has expressly or impliedly ratified the contract.

**Q60. Answer: A**

Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act: specific relief can be granted only for enforcing individual civil rights, not for enforcing penal laws.

**Q61. Answer: C**

Section 7 of the Specific Relief Act: a person entitled to possession of specific movable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

**Q62. Answer: C**

Under s.14 of the Specific Relief Act, contracts determinable in nature AND those dependent on personal qualifications cannot be specifically enforced; hence both.

**Q63. Answer: B**

Transfer of Property Act, s.6(e): a mere right to sue cannot be transferred; easements (6c), future maintenance (6dd), and salary of a public officer (6f) are also non-transferable, making (b) the correct statement.

**Q64. Answer: A**

Transfer of Property Act, s.10: a condition absolutely restraining alienation is void.

**Q65. Answer: D**

Section 18 of the Transfer of Property Act creates an exception to the restrictions in sections 14, 16 and 17 (transfers for the benefit of the public).

**Q66. Answer: A**

Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act defines and deals with 'Sale'.

**Q67. Answer: A**

Transfer of Property Act, s.70 (accession to mortgaged property), illustration: the mortgagee is entitled to the house as well as the plot for the purpose of his security.

**Q68. Answer: B**

Transfer of Property Act, s.91: the mortgagor, sureties, and creditors may sue for redemption, but the mortgagee cannot sue for redemption of the mortgaged property.

**Q69. Answer: D**

Transfer of Property Act, s.113 illustration (b): giving a second notice to quit operates as a waiver of the first notice.

**Q70. Answer: A**

Section 127 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with the liability of a universal donee (onerous gifts).

**Q71. Answer: C**

Limitation Act 1963, s.2(c): 'bill of exchange' includes a hundi and a cheque.

**Q72. Answer: D**

Limitation Act 1963, s.6 Explanation: 'minor' includes a child in the womb.

**Q73. Answer: A**

Limitation Act 1963, s.12(1): in computing the period of limitation, the day from which the period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

**Q74. Answer: C**

Limitation Act 1963, Schedule Article 14: for the price of work done at the defendant's request where no time is fixed for payment, the period of limitation is three years.

**Q75. Answer: D**

Limitation Act 1963, Schedule Article 67: a suit by a landlord to recover possession from a tenant has a limitation period of twelve years (from determination of tenancy).

**Q76. Answer: A**

Under the Limitation Act, 1963 (Art. 89, Schedule), a suit to restrain waste carries a 3-year period beginning 'when the waste begins.'

**Q77. Answer: B**

Option labels are OCR-broken (a='Only A', b/c lack letters). Per s.17(2) Registration Act, documents periodically filed by patwaris in revenue offices are exempt; best mapping is the 'patwari periodically filed documents' option (b).

**Q78. Answer: A**

Section 17(1)(b) of the Registration Act, 1908 makes registration compulsory for non-testamentary instruments which create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish rights in immovable property; the listed options (b),(c),(d) are expressly excepted under s.17(2).

**Q79. Answer: B**

OCR-broken option labels. Section 18 Registration Act makes registration optional for leases of immovable property not exceeding one year; that is the correct optional-registration item (b).

**Q80. Answer: D**

Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 requires presentation within four months from the date of execution.

**Q81. Answer: A**

Section 11 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines an instrument made/drawn and payable in India, or drawn on a resident in India, as an inland instrument.

**Q82. Answer: B**

Section 16 of the NI Act: where the indorser signs and adds a direction to pay the amount to a specified person, the indorsement is 'in full' (as opposed to indorsement in blank, which is mere signature).

**Q83. Answer: D**

Section 22 of the NI Act: a note/bill not payable on demand, at sight or on presentment matures on the third day after the day it is expressed to be payable (three days of grace).

**Q84. Answer: C**

Section 26 of the NI Act: a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate an instrument so as to bind all parties except himself.

**Q85. Answer: B**

Section 30/93 NI Act scheme: notice of dishonour is required to charge prior parties. For a promissory note that is not negotiable (no indorsement chain to charge), no notice of dishonour is necessary.

**Q86. Answer: A**

Section 100 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with 'Protest' (formal certificate of dishonour by a notary public). Noting is dealt with by s.99.

**Q87. Answer: B**

Article 217(1) of the Constitution: a High Court Judge holds office until the age of 62 years.

**Q88. Answer: D**

Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act defines 'Evidence' to mean both oral evidence (statements of witnesses) and documentary evidence (documents/electronic records produced).

**Q89. Answer: A**

Section 219 CrPC: a person may be charged with and tried at one trial for not more than three offences of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months.

**Q90. Answer: C**

In 2015, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was Shashi Kant Sharma (12th CAG, in office 23 May 2013 to 24 Sept 2017).

**Q91. Answer: D**

Section 9(2) of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 provides that proceedings before the Rent Controller shall ordinarily conclude within six months from the respondent's first appearance.

**Q92. Answer: B**

Schedule 4 of the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011 sets out the Tenant's obligations (Schedule 3 covers landlord's obligations).

**Q93. Answer: B**

Under s.10 of the CG Rent Control Act, 2011 the Rent Control Tribunal has powers of a civil court (examine on oath, bring legal reps on record, etc.) but has no power to review its own decision.

**Q94. Answer: B**

Under the Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011, an appeal from an order of the Rent Controller lies to the Rent Control Tribunal.

**Q95. Answer: A**

Section 6 of the CG Excise Act, 1915 saves the Sea Customs Act 1878, Indian Tariff Act 1894 and Cantonment Act 1910; it does not mention the NDPS Act, 1985.

**Q96. Answer: C**

Section 7A of the CG Excise Act, 1915 empowers the State Government to establish Flying Squads to investigate alleged or suspected evasion of excise revenue.

**Q97. Answer: D**

Section 40A of the CG Excise Act, 1915 punishes assault/obstruction of an excise officer with imprisonment which may extend to two years or fine up to two thousand rupees, or both.

**Q98. Answer: B**

Under s.49(3) of the CG Land Revenue Code, 1959 (as amended 2003), the appellate authority may confirm, vary or reverse the order or take additional evidence, but shall NOT remand the case to a subordinate Revenue Officer.

**Q99. Answer: D**

Under s.11 of the CG Land Revenue Code, 1959, Settlement Officers, Superintendents of Land Records and Naib Tehsildars are Revenue Officers; a Panchayat Secretary is not.

**Q100. Answer: D**

Under the appeal-limitation provision of the CG Land Revenue Code, 1959, no appeal to the Board lies after expiration of ninety days from the date of the order.